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AN

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW.

BY JOHN OSWALD,

AUTHOR OF "AN ETYMOLOGICAL MANUAL OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,"
"OUTLINES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR."

REVISED AND IMPROVED,

AND ESPECIALLY

ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSE OF TEACHING ENGLISH COMPOSITION
IN SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

BY J. M. KEAGY.

Philadelphia:

EDWARD C. BIDDLE, 5 MINOR STREET.

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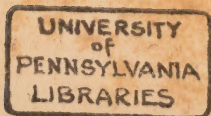
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PREFACE

TO THE ENGLISH EDITION.

THE compiler of the following work proposed to himself chiefly to meet the difficulty under which those unacquainted with the learned languages necessarily labour, in ascertaining with clearness and precision, the true and radical signification of words derived from foreign tongues. In consulting our popular dictionaries, the young and unlettered find themselves much embarrassed, at one time, by numerous and philosophical definitions given in explanation of some simple vocable; at another, by finding a word defined by another equally difficult to understand, and which, on being turned up, refers them again to that, the meaning of which they are in quest of. It is needless to state that such embarrassments must greatly tend to cool the ardor, and repress the aspiring efforts of the young mind in the pursuit of knowledge.

He also conceived that, by presenting the words of the language arranged according to their *genera*, and under their respective *roots*, he would abridge and facilitate the labours both of teacher and pupil.

The principle on which the work has been constructed, brings into full operation the pupil's powers of discrimination and judgment; and while it awakens interest, and excites curiosity, he unconsciously acquires those elementary ideas of *vocables*, which will guide him in the proper and legitimate application of them.

The languages from which by far the greater proportion of English words now in use originally come, are Greek and Latin. The compiler has intentionally ab-

stained from introducing words of Saxon origin. These properly constitute our mother tongue; and as they in general express simple ideas, and are familiar to us from our infancy, it appeared to him that their admission would have swelled the work to an inconvenient size. With the exception, therefore, of the prefixes and postfixes, they are omitted. Words borrowed from the French, Spanish, and modern Italian, being derived chiefly from Latin roots,—though much altered, both in orthography and inflection,—are in general inserted under the Latin primitives.

When the usual acceptation of a word differs from its literal, the peculiarity is generally explained in the notes, in which the interpretations of Johnson and Webster are generally adopted; and in every word of extensive use, it was judged requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification. “In most cases,” says Webster, “this change consists in a slight deflection, or difference of application, which has obtained among different families of the same stock. In some cases, the literal sense is lost or obscured, and the figurative only is retained. The first object, in such cases, is to find the primary or literal sense, from which the various particular applications may be easily deduced.” These nicer shades of the common meaning, which distinguish the different periods in the history of language, are discoverable only by a careful attention to the general scope of the passage.

Many scientific and technical terms now in use, have been traced to their source, and defined in their restricted or appropriate application.

Obsolete words have also been admitted, when they are found in standard works, or when they possess such

a degree of force and beauty as may render them deserving of revival.

As the prepositions or prefixes in all languages constitute an important class of vocables, being used in composition to vary the sense of other parts of speech to an unlimited extent, it was deemed useful to give them a particular consideration. The first forty pages are occupied in illustrating and arranging them according to their respective languages. Every word, or one of each class in which the prefixes occur, has been given. Another important *genus* of vocables are the affixes or terminations. Accordingly, particular care has been taken, and a new plan adopted, to determine their precise import. They have been alphabetically classified and arranged according to the modification of noun, adjective, verb, and adverb. By means of an accurate knowledge of the prefix and postfix, together with the root, the primary or radical signification of the word may be easily ascertained, as well as the elements of the figurative meaning detected.

This method must greatly facilitate the acquisition of our vernacular tongue to foreigners, as well as to our own countrymen, and may in some degree rescue it from the mischievous influence of sciolists, and from that overweening spirit of innovation, which is perpetually disturbing its settled usages, and filling it with anomalies.

As the plan on which the following dictionary is compiled, differs materially from that of every preceding one, a few explanatory examples may be necessary to illustrate its principle, and exhibit the manner in which it may be used in tuition. Suppose the word '*attraction*' should occur, the pupil may be asked, What is the literal meaning of the word '*attraction*?' He will answer, '*a drawing to,*' or '*the act or power of drawing to.*' From

what is it derived? '*Attract.*'—What does the first syllable or prefix '*at,*' of that word signify? '*To.*' (See '*at,*' page 35.)—Give some other example of that prefix. '*Attain, attend, attribute,*' &c.—What was its original form? '*Ad.*' (See '*ad*' and its forms, p. 34.) Here the pupil may be called upon to give the other forms of '*ad,*' viz.—*a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as,*—with an example of each; such as *aspire, accede, affix, aggravate, alleviate, annihilate, append, arrogate, assimilate.*—What does the last syllable or postfix '*ion,*' of that word denote? '*The act of,*' or '*ing.*' (See '*ion,*' p. 48.)—Give some other examples of that affix having the same signification. '*Contribution, collision, dissolution, commotion,*' &c. (See these and other examples, p. 48.)—What is the root or theme of that word '*attraction*?' '*Tract.*'—What does it signify? '*Draw.*' (See '*tractum,*' to *draw*, p. 469, which refers to '*traho,*' p. 469, where the word '*attraction*' is to be found. See also note under '*gravitation,*' p. 170.) Here, in alphabetical order or otherwise, the other words derived from '*tract*' may be elicited. Some such interrogatories as the following may be put by the teacher. Give a word signifying to *draw* from. The pupil will answer, '*Abstract.*' (See '*abs,*' p. 34)—Having power to *draw* to? '*Attractive.*' ('*at,*' p. 35, and '*ive,*' p. 55.)—To *draw* together? '*Contract.*' ('*con,*' p. 35.)—To *draw* from or down? '*Distract.*' ('*dis,*' p. 37.)—To *draw* out? '*Extract.*' ('*ex,*' p. 37.)—That cannot be *drawn* or managed? '*Intractable.*' ('*in,*' p. 38, and '*ble,*' p. 53.)—To *draw* forth, or to prolong? '*Protract.*' ('*pro,*' p. 40.)—To *draw* back? '*Retract.*' ('*re,*' p. 40.)—To *draw* under or from? '*Subtract.*' ('*sub,*' p. 40.)—A mark left by something *passing*, or a vestige? '*Trace.*' (p. 471.)—A beaten path? '*Track.*'—A portion of land, also a treatise? '*Tract.*'—That may be *drawn* out in length?

'*Tractile*.' ('ile,' p. 54.)—A *trailing* vehicle, or sledge? '*Traineau*.'—The other words derived from, or connected with these, may also be asked. The preceding process might, with advantage, be varied or reversed; the teacher giving the word, and requesting the pupil to state its meaning, or the pupil may be called upon to mention some or all the words derived from that *root*.

Interrogated in this manner, the pupil would soon acquire an accurate knowledge of any *genus* or class of *vocables*.

Suppose, again, the word '*animate*' should occur. What does that word signify? '*To give life*.'—Has it any other meaning? '*Having life*.'—What part of that word denotes *to give*? '*Ate*.' ('ate,' p. 57.)—Has the affix '*ate*,' when annexed to verbs, any other meaning? '*To make*.' (p. 57.)—Give some examples of that termination having this signification. '*Abbreviate*, *antiquate*, *frustrate*, *renovate*, &c.—When '*ate*' is subjoined to adjectives, what does it denote? '*Having*' or '*being*.' ('ate,' p. 53.)—Give examples. '*Inanimate*, *affectionate*, *adequate*, *situate*, &c.—When '*ate*' is affixed to nouns, what does it denote? '*One who*,' or '*the person who*.' ('ate,' p. 45.)—State some examples. '*Advocate*, *associate*, *potentate*, *primate*,' &c.—What part of the word '*animate*' signifies *life*? '*Anim*.' ('*anima*,' p. 65.)—State another example. '*Inanimate*.'—What does '*inanimate*' imply? '*Not having life*.' ('in,' p. 38, and '*ate*,' p. 53.)—Proceeding farther in the investigation, some such questions as the following may be put. A *living* creature? '*Animal*.'—A little *animal*? '*Animalcule*.' ('cle,' p. 47.)—The state of being *lively*, or *life*? '*Animation*.' ('ion,' p. 48.)—Mention another word of a similar import. '*Vitality*.' ('vivo,' p. 515).—Here the words under '*vivo*,' being of similar meaning, may also be given. Being out of *life*,

or *lifeless*? ‘*Exanimate.*’ (p. 37 & 53.)—To give *life* again? ‘*Reanimate.*’ (p. 40 & 57.)—Does the root ‘*anim*’ bear any other import? ‘*Mind.*’ (‘*animus,*’ p. 65.)—Give an example. ‘*Animadvert.*’—What does *animadvert* signify? ‘To turn the *mind* to, to criticise.’ What part of that word denotes ‘to?’ ‘*Ad.*’ (p. 34.)—What part imports ‘turn?’ ‘*Vert.*’ (‘*verto,*’ p. 602.)—Here an opportunity is afforded of exercising the pupil on the derivatives of ‘*verto.*’ A strong active feeling of the *mind*, or hatred? ‘*Animosity.*’—The being of equal *mind*, or equalness of *mind*? ‘*Equanimity.*’ (‘*equus*’ for ‘*æquus,*’ p. 124, & ‘*ty,*’ p. 49.)—The being of great *mind*, or greatness of *mind*? ‘*Magnanimity.*’ (‘*magnus,*’ p. 222.)—The being of little *mind*, or littleness of *mind*? ‘*Pusillanimity.*’ (‘*pusillus,*’ p. 353.)—The being of one *mind*, or oneness of *mind*? ‘*Unanimity.*’ (‘*unus,*’ p. 484.)

One example more may be taken. Suppose the word ‘*geography*’ should occur. What is the literal meaning of that word? ‘A *description* of the *earth* or world.’—Whether is it simple or compound?—‘Compound.’—Of what is it compounded? ‘*Ge,*’ the *earth*, (p. 158,) and ‘*Grapho,*’ to *describe*, (p. 167.) It may be proper to state that the letter ‘o,’ which intervenes between the ‘*ge,*’ and ‘*graphy,*’ is euphonic, and is usually inserted between the two component or radical parts, of which words derived from Greek are compounded.—One who describes the *earth* or *world*? ‘*Geographer.*’ (‘*er,*’ p. 45.)—Pertaining to *geography*? ‘*Geographical.*’ (‘*al,*’ and ‘*ical,*’ p. 52.)—The other words from ‘*Ge,*’ (p. 158) may be asked, as well as those derived from *Terra*, (p. 455,) being the corresponding term in Latin, denoting *earth*. A few also of those derived from ‘*Grapho*’ may be taken.

THE accent is the more forcible utterance of a particular syllable of a word. And on the final letter of that syllable, the accent is uniformly placed. In the word *collisi'on*, for example, the accent is marked on the terminating letter 'i' of the accented syllable '*lisi*,' which is pronounced *lizh*; and the whole word, *kol-lizh'-un*.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

<i>a</i> or <i>ab</i>	stands for	<i>from</i> .
<i>a.</i>	_____	<i>adjective</i> .
<i>ad.</i>	_____	<i>adverb</i> .
<i>comp.</i>	_____	<i>compound</i> .
<i>f.</i>	_____	<i>feminine</i> .
<i>m.</i>	_____	<i>masculine</i> .
<i>n.</i>	_____	<i>neuter</i> , after Latin, and
	_____	<i>noun</i> , after English words.
<i>p. p.</i>	_____	<i>perfect participle</i> .
<i>pr.</i>	_____	<i>preposition</i> .
<i>sup.</i>	_____	<i>supine</i> .
<i>Eng.</i>	_____	<i>English</i> .
<i>Fr.</i>	_____	<i>French</i> .
<i>Heb.</i>	_____	<i>Hebrew</i> .

The figures indicate the Declension and Conjugation.

GREEK ALPHABET.

A α	Alpha	a
B β ε	Beta	b
Γ γ	Gamma	g
Δ δ	Delta	d
E ε	Epsilon	ē short
Z ζ	Zeta	z
H η	Eta	ē long
Θ θ	Theta	th
I ι	Iota	i
K κ	Kappa	k* or c
Λ λ	Lambda	l
M μ	Mu	m
N ν	Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Xi	x
O ο	Omicron	ō short
Π π	Pi	p
Ρ ρ	Rho	r
Σ σ, final ς	Sigma	s
T τ	Tau	t
Υ υ	Upsilon	u or y
Φ φ	Phi	ph
Χ χ	Chi	ch
Ψ ψ	Psi	ps
Ω ω	Omega	ō long

* Kappa and upsilon are much more frequently changed into *c* and *y* in English, than into *k* and *u*: the latter is of very rare occurrence.

INTRODUCTION

BY THE AMERICAN EDITOR

IN the business of Practical Education, *mind* is the constant subject upon which we operate. In a book, then, like the present, intended for the purpose of teaching the English Language by analysing the structure of our words, it seems at least reasonable, if not indispensable, that some observations on the powers of the mind, and the mode of their developement by language, with the application of those principles in the practice of instruction, should form an introductory department to the work.

With these views we shall present, with as much brevity as may be appropriate to our design, some elementary notices of the operations of the mind, infer some practical principles, examine the relation of these principles to language, and then proceed to offer a practical method of using this work in accordance with the doctrines laid down.

When we examine the nature of our thoughts, we find that they consist of a recurrence to our minds of *what we have seen, heard, tasted, smelled, or felt*, and *mental combinations and judgments concerning those things*. Of the truth of this position every one must be convinced, who has paid only a slight attention to the operations of his own mind.

An idea, then, is nothing more than a mental perception of an absent object, its qualities or actions; or it is the mental repetition of our sensations.

If our ideas are derived from our sensations, the primary business of Intellectual Education should be the cultivation and strengthening of the senses, and the perceptive power through them. This would lay the foundation for subsequent acquirements.

By the perceptive power we mean the faculty by which the mind is conscious of the various sensations communicated through the organs of sense. By the faculty of attention we give direction to our percipient power, and are capable of

holding an object before our mind, so as to examine it minutely. The faculty of attention becomes, from this circumstance, the medium of furnishing our memory, judgment, and reasoning power with the materials upon which they may operate. If we are capable of fixing our attention vigorously, our memory and judgment will necessarily possess similar vigour. If, on the contrary, we possess but little power to direct and fix our attention, our memory and judgment will exhibit the same debility. To acquire a habit, therefore, of fixing our attention steadily and undividedly on any object of thought, so as to trace out all its attributes and relations, is a matter of the greatest moment in a good system of intellectual discipline.

The cultivation of our senses by a course of suitable exercises invigorates the power of attention. The senses that should be particularly exercised are those of *sight* and *touch*. The reason why these two senses should receive the greatest cultivation, is, that the sensations acquired by them form the pivot upon which all the other sensations revolve. It is through *touch* that we receive our ideas of *space* and *location*; and these ideas of space and location as they exist in the perceptive faculty, constitute the substratum on which all our sensations rest. They perform the part of the canvas, on which our imagination paints all her pictures and scenes. And it is in this way that space and location become the great foundation for memory; for, without the aid of those elementary ideas, it would be the next thing to impossible to improve, or even to retain our faculty of reminiscence.

But although our ideas of space and location are *originated* by the sense of *touch*, they are very soon transferred by association to the sense of *seeing*, in every human being who has the use of his eyes. The infinite variety and pleasing appearance of colours, may have a great influence in giving sight such a predominant superiority over the sense of touch. Whatever may be the cause, it is, nevertheless, an undoubted fact, that sight is the overwhelming sense, and that it bears off with it all the other sensations of *taste*, *smell*, *hearing*, and even *touch* itself.

From what has been said, we may venture the position, that *we think in pictures and scenes*. That this is true, is evident from the terms used in all languages to express our

intellectual operations, as well as from the simple reflections of our own minds. To exemplify the correctness of our views with regard to the influence of ocular perception and location in arresting attention and securing mental retention, we need only refer to the art of Mnemonics; an art whose sole dependence is upon the visible imagery and symbols which it calls to its assistance. The surprising instances which some teachers of this art give us of persons remembering long and difficult series of events, can all be explained on this principle. In our every-day experience also we perceive the great tenaciousness of our memory whenever we associate visible scenes, or symbols and places, with ideas of any kind.

The method of teaching the deaf and dumb may likewise be brought forward as evidence in proof of the effect of visual sensation and location on the memory. In teaching these persons, every thing must be pictorial, scenic, and pantomimic; and this is the reason why they learn so fast and remember so well.

The more we reduce all our knowledge to this form, the more perfectly will it be remembered. This truth should, therefore, be made *a leading principle* in the education of the intellectual faculties. So far as it has been applied, it has displayed the most valuable results. Every teacher is acquainted with the importance of counters in teaching Arithmetic, of maps in teaching Geography, and of charts on the plan of Le Sage and Priestley in giving an accurate knowledge of History and Biography. Historical paintings, also, become the nuclei for concentrating and fixing thousands of ideas, which, without their aid, would be as evanescent as a wasting cloud. In Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, also, the experiments, apparatus and associations of the lecture-room, form the scenery in which our scientific ideas permanently reside. The same may be said of all the Natural Sciences; and the view may be extended even to Ethics, and the most abstruse of what are called the *Abstract Sciences*. For we can have no distinct idea of the meaning of the terms *good, bad, honest, fraudulent, benevolent, &c.*, without identifying these words with scenic actions exhibiting those attributes of moral character.

Following out these views in a course of practical education, we ought to make *all nature a tablet of Mnemonic Symbols*, with which we might naturally associate their appropriate ideas. All the scenic ideas thus located would form a world of experimental facts to supply us with funds in our generalization of principles; or in other words, in the construction of our systems of science.

There are two intellectual operations which should be continually kept in exercise in a course of mental training. These are generalization and analysis. By generalization we mean the classification of objects by some resemblance in some of their parts or attributes. By analysis is meant the examination of an individual object, for the purpose of separating it into its different parts, and noticing its various properties and actions. Correct and minute analysis becomes the source of accurate generalization; and generalization is the origin of all the sciences. These two processes constitute, in the hands of a skilful teacher, a most important means of exercising the pupil's mind and increasing his store of knowledge. Analysis cultivates the faculty of attention, and renders the memory tenacious. Generalization has a similar effect on our powers of recollection by connecting to one point or principle a vast variety of useful facts existing in different subjects.

In conducting a series of Analyses and Classifications with a pupil, we shall derive much advantage from questions. Interrogatories fix the attention, and by that means strengthen it. It is in this way that the interrogatory system lately brought into use in Europe and this country, has been attended with such valuable results. This is properly the method of the ancients revived. Their most efficient instructors taught on this plan: and the categories of Aristotle can be considered useful in no other light, than as they are the means of investigating a subject by a course of interrogatories, and thus arresting the attention and securing knowledge.

As language is the medium through which knowledge is communicated, it may be proper to examine the office of words with reference to the theory we have given of the thinking process.

Words stand either for whole objects or for parts; for

whole scenes, or for some portion or action in a scene. Thus, the word *body* represents a whole consisting of many parts, as, *the head, trunk, extremities*; and the term *head* includes in it the ideas represented by *face, forehead, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, &c.* So *journey, voyage, vintage, harvest*, represent scenes, or rather series of scenic actions, as portions of the whole, which can be expressed by subordinate terms. And as language would be imperfect if we had only words for objects and scenes, it was found necessary to be more minute, and hence we have a vocabulary furnishing the means of describing specific actions and qualities.

Words then, being used not only as signs for whole objects and their parts, but also for their qualities, actions and uses, become, as Condillac observes, our most useful instruments of analysis. They are, from the same circumstance, equally the instrument of generalization. The minute appropriation of terms concentrates attention by limiting the range of mental vision, and thus insures accuracy of thought.

When we look at words in this light, as the means by which we communicate our thoughts to one another, we may compare them to the pencil of the painter. Each word traces out in the imagination of the hearer, either the whole of an object, or some part, or quality, or action. All the elementary images and scenes exist in a latent state, in the mind of the hearer; and the speaker by a successive analysis of his pictures and scenes, by means of words, raises the same in the mind of the hearer. If the hearer or reader can readily realize or embody the scenery presented by words, he is said to understand the speaker or author; and if not, the language is said to be unintelligible.

It is this ability to excite in the minds of others, by means of words, a train of ideas *similar* to what is passing in our own minds, that peculiarly distinguishes man from the brute creation, and enables him to improve his condition and become a social and civilized being. The state and progress of civilization in any nation, is uniformly indicated by the number of their terms and the correctness of their application. Schlegel, in his History of Literature, remarks, that "there is no impiety in saying, that it was scarcely in the power of the DEITY to confer on man a more glorious present than lan

guage, by which HE himself is revealed to us, and which at once affords the strongest bond of union and the best instrument of communication." "So inseparable indeed," continues he, "are mind and speech, so identically one are thought and language, that although we must always hold reason as the greatest characteristic and peculiar attribute of man; yet language, when we regard its original object and intrinsic dignity, is well entitled to be considered as a component part of the intellectual structure of our being."

We shall now notice briefly the beneficial effects of words on the human understanding, as evinced in the manner in which they improve the powers of *attention*, *memory*, *judgment*, and *reasoning*.

We have before taken notice of some circumstances influencing the faculty of *attention*, and observed that its perfection consists in our ability to fix it steadily on any point of inquiry. It is imperfect also in proportion as it is unsteady, and this unsteadiness is one of the greatest obstacles to our progress in knowledge. A child, before it can speak or understand well what is said to it, is a striking example of this want of fixity. Its attention is ever veering, and its knowledge is then extremely limited. But so soon as it is able to use words, it acquires such a power of directing its attention to its own ideas, and the objects represented by words, that it surprises us by the acquirements it makes during the first year after it begins to talk.

Words oblige the mind to fix itself and to proceed more regularly and slowly than it could without them; and this regularity insures the soundest progress. Language in this sense may be called a bridle to the roving mind; and on this account, it may be useful to man as a solitary being as well as a member of society. We can thus readily perceive how the use of words trains the faculty of attention.

The memory is that power of the mind by which we are capable of retaining our perceptions, or of resuscitating them at will. This faculty is stronger or weaker in proportion as it is capable of bringing forward many or few ideas, or as these are correct or incorrect, distinct or confused. It is dependent on the power of attention as well for its accuracy as for its vigor. The memory can be improved to a surpris-

ing extent, and this chiefly by the effect which repetition has in commanding renewed attention to the same idea, and thus making a more permanent impression. Here words begin to assume their true office, and become in reality the instruments by which the mind carries on its thinking process. We would not, with some metaphysicians, go so far as to say, that we can not think without words; but we feel ourselves authorised in asserting, that they are the memorandums of our ideas, and are absolutely necessary to us for retaining the greater portion of our thoughts. By means of language we can tie down to a word, an idea, which can at any time be recalled, and which would otherwise be as evanescent as our breath. When we refer to our own experience, we shall soon perceive how many ideas lie dormant in the mind until brought into active existence by words! How often does a traveller, in passing through a country abounding with all the beauties of nature, and art, find that his reminiscences are very faint until he has clothed them in language! Immediately, they assume a permanence of which he was not before aware. How frequently also does the poet, in describing the most familiar scenes in the natural and moral world, please and surprise us by simply individualising and identifying all our previous ideas by words! It cannot be said that he gives a single new image, but he really presents us with another sight of the same pleasing objects. The attention is directed to them, and the remembrance of them becomes more perfect and agreeable.

By our judging faculty we perceive the resemblances and differences among our thoughts. In order to judge rightly of things which are subjected to our senses, we need only possess a proper command of attention. But to form correct judgments on subjects which are not under our immediate observation, we need accuracy of memory as well as fixity of attention. Here is seen the great value of these two fundamental faculties of the mind. We have already seen that they are very much improved by language, and our judgment must necessarily be improved by the same means. Words being the representatives of our ideas, precision and propriety in the use of them, must necessarily imply a similar precision and discrimination among our thoughts. An attention,

therefore, to the true meaning of words must tend to improve our judgment. In examining, for instance, the difference or similarity of signification of two words, we are obliged to attach certain ideas to the one, or to separate certain ideas from the other. This is an exercise implying the exertion of both attention and memory. Thus, language, as we advance in a knowledge of it, affords one of the best means of strengthening this most valuable power of the human understanding, and its acquisition may be made, by a rational mode of teaching, one of the best introductions to the study of the science of Logic.

Reasoning may be said to be a train of judgments; the subsequent ones depending on their antecedents for their correctness and value. They are the links of which reasoning is the chain—a chain which, considered either as a whole or in its various parts, owes its strength to the mysterious agency of words. The capability to reason well, must depend on the number and accuracy of the discriminations we make among our ideas. Precision, then, in the definition of our terms, is a prerequisite to good reasoning. This is exemplified in the correctness of mathematical demonstrations; for here every word has a definite meaning, and by this means prevents misapprehension or prevarication. In speaking on precision in the use of words, Condillac justly observes, “that a correct language and good reasoning are inseparably connected;” and a proper study of it, by leading us to examine into the true meaning and right application of words, will furnish a fund, from which we may draw, as occasion may require, for conducting all the various investigations in which we may be engaged.

Having thus briefly stated the manner in which we conceive that words invigorate the mental powers, we shall next present several subdivisions of the subject of Language, and add a few remarks of a practical nature on them.

One division of language may be into Oral and Written, and another into Common Language and Terminology, or the terms employed in the arrangements and reasonings of the different sciences.

Oral Language is of every day use, and indispensable to man as a social being. By its means, the infant mind is trained

to order and thinking. It is peculiarly adapted to early education; and children until they are six years of age should be taught entirely by oral instruction.

But, however valuable oral language may be, we find that nations who have advanced no farther than the use of *audible* signs of ideas, have never made any great progress in civilization. Hence the art of representing our thoughts by *visible* signs, may indeed be called "the greatest and most important discovery of human ingenuity." The art of writing has this great advantage over oral language, that it is not confined by time nor space. By its instrumentality, the experience and wisdom of past ages can be rendered subservient to the improvement of all succeeding time. Spoken language serves the present purpose and the present time, and "perishes in the using;" but written language gives to the airy beings of our minds, not only "a name, but a local habitation."

But to give these views a truly practical bearing, we would observe, that the acquisition of the habit of committing our thoughts to paper, is a matter of the greatest importance to civilized man, and ought to be the paramount object of a school education. The pen has a still greater influence in regulating the mental powers than speech, by the slowness and order which it obliges us to pursue in combining our ideas. Our conclusions will be the result of a longer attention to the objects under consideration, and, consequently, will be more likely to be true. Beside the regularity which the practice of *composition* introduces into the mind, there is an additional reason for making it an early part of a scholastic course; and that is, if it is not commenced before the age of twelve or fifteen, it will be much more difficult to acquire the art of readily penning our thoughts afterwards. The reason of this will be obvious, when we reflect that no two actions can be performed at one and the same time, unless they have been long rendered easy by previously established *habit*. The habit of *thinking and speaking at once*, commences in the first efforts of a child to lisp its words. But the habit of *thinking and writing at the same time*, is acquired by very few indeed, so as to be performed with a desirable facility or freedom from constraint. The only reason that we can assign for this deficiency, which obtains so generally, is that children are not

early taught to put their ideas on paper, so as to establish as perfectly the association of the process of *thinking* and *writing*, as that of *thinking* and *talking*; and in after-life, they are scarcely ever able to form the habit.

We frequently meet with persons who can dictate a letter to another with ease, but the moment they attempt to combine the *motion of their pen* with the exercise of their thoughts, all their arrangements become confused, and they are incapable of effecting their intentions at all to their satisfaction.

May we not hence explain how it has happened that many men of great natural genius and inventive powers, have not left behind them any *written* traces of their superiority to the common mass of mankind? They may have laboured under the magic spell of this incurable embarrassment. We, likewise, sometimes see a man who, in the pulpit, or at the bar, shall bear his willing hearers' feelings with him; who shall please, as well by the propriety of his arguments, as by the elegance of his diction, and the beauty of his figures; and yet, this man shall not be able to *pen* any one of his fine extemporaneous efforts, so as to please either himself or his most flattering admirers.

When we view the practice of composition in the light in which these circumstances place it, it assumes an importance, as a school exercise, second to none in the whole course of Intellectual Education. It is much to be regretted that written compositions are so generally neglected in our schools for younger pupils, and not commenced until they have nearly passed the age at which new habits are easily formed. By this neglect, much of their usefulness to society and themselves may be forever prevented.

Our other division of language, was, into *Common* and *Technical*. By the Common Language may be understood, the words in daily use on the miscellaneous topics which occupy the attention of mankind. This portion of language is most used, and, therefore, most necessary; but its frequent use need not lessen the high estimate which we should set on *Terminology*, or the nomenclature adopted in the different sciences. Terminology has been the result of the advance of science from vagueness to accuracy, and from the poverty of its infancy, to the riches and abundance of its mature age.

It is the bond which gives scientific research its stability and consistency, and preserves in their proper places the various additions of successive ages.

With respect to Technical Language, we have considerable advantage over the ancients. Ours is more definite, as well as more extensive. The rapid progress of science is constantly enlarging the range of its vocabulary. To enter upon the investigations of science, or keep up with its improvements, we must know its terms; and since it has fortunately become fashionable to make its researches tributary to the comfort of common life, and the happiness of our race, Terminology should be as generally taught as Common Language. By this means, a key will be afforded to the youthful mind by which it can have access to the varied treasures of knowledge.

On the subject of Terminology our English dictionaries have been extremely defective. We shall in vain look even in Johnson's quarto work for some of the most common scientific terms. And in those that have been compiled since his time, with the exception of Webster's, there will not be found the terms used in the improved state of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and the other natural sciences; while obsolete words, that may not be met with more than once in a lifetime, are carefully given. Lexicographers object to the introduction of technical nomenclatures into their dictionaries, on account of their liability to be changed by new discoveries, theories, and systems. This may be a reason for excluding them for a time, sufficient to test their stability, but not for debarring them from the companionship of their associates, in a dictionary, when they have been daily in honourable use for half a century or even a century.

The English Language, like all other languages of civilized nations, is capable of being divided into Common and Technical, but with one striking peculiarity, which has an important bearing on its acquisition in a course of school instruction. In regard to the materials of which it is composed, it may be said to possess the most *mixed character* of any language in Europe. While the languages that are of Latin and Teutonic origin have their own scientific terminology, they retain also the advantage of having, to a very great extent,

the etymological radicals of this terminology in use, in the familiar speech of the people, so that the phraseology of Literature and Science does not differ much from that of the community in general. This is very much the case with the French, Spanish, and Italian, but especially so with the German, which can boast that it is not under the necessity of borrowing a single term from the Latin or Greek. Such are its Etymological powers, that, however the field of science may enlarge, so as to make new words indispensable, it is able to meet every want from its own resources. The English, though its original and constructive basis is Saxon or German, has lost this power in the changes it has undergone, and from the circumstance of the English nation first learning the sciences through the medium of the Latin and Greek. Hence it exhibits in its words, the features of three distinct languages. The conversation of children and illiterate persons, is almost exclusively made up of words of *Saxon* origin. The language of literary persons, and of our authors in general literature, is composed of *Saxon and Latin* derivatives; the monosyllabic portion being from the former source, and the polysyllabic from the latter. While our men of science use a phraseology consisting of *Saxon, Latin and Greek* terms.

For the Saxon portion of our tongue we rarely find it necessary to apply to a dictionary, but for the words whose roots are to be found in the Latin and Greek, we must either have learned those languages, or be obliged constantly to refer to some expositor of their meaning. This has caused the publication of a great number of selections of words for the use of schools, some containing a very small part of the difficulties of our language, and others presenting a pretty full collection of them. In these works, however, the pupil does not see any systematic arrangement, such as will make him acquainted with the *science of words*. We mean to say, that there is no etymological system, and, as a consequence, the task of studying this knotty portion of our language becomes extremely irksome to those who are never conducted through a course of Latin and Greek. As the great majority of our youthful population are denied this advantage, a work that shall present these difficulties in an easy, scientific, and attractive form, has become truly a desideratum. This can

be effected in no other way so well as by making Etymology the basis of the exposition of our polysyllabic terms. This has been done in the present work, by Mr. Oswald, in a manner which exhibits a synoptical view of the Latin and Greek derivatives in our language, more copious and better arranged than any thing of the kind that has yet been published.

Etymology is a most important branch of the science of Philology. It offers to our view a series of generalizations, which afford the means of obtaining a knowledge of a vast range of words with very little labor when compared with the process that is usually gone through. By prosecuting with perseverance, the judicious study of the relations of derivative words from their primitives, the pupil will acquire a philosophical acquaintance with our language. This can be rendered still more interesting by combining with it a course of exercises founded on the principles which we have endeavoured to establish in this introduction. These exercises we shall present in succession, and offer them as a practical mode of using this book. They will have reference to three divisions, which, in acquiring language, with correctness and facility, we consider as extremely useful. These are, Ideology, Etymology, and Phraseology.

The term Ideology, we use to express the connexion of ideas with words. As all our ideas of quality, action, and relation, are intimately associated with objects and scenes, it must follow that the words denoting objects are the principal words in a language. These we may call ideological radicals, and they should be the subjects of the analytical lessons we have alluded to. The terms that represent qualities, actions and relations, will form the subjects for generalization. Etymology is properly, only a branch of Ideology, but as it presents us with large families of words, retaining the orthographical features and meaning of their primitives, it becomes so valuable as to merit special attention. It has, hence, been made the guiding element in our course. By phraseology, we mean an analytical exhibition in words of some scene; and here it may be stated that we think in *whole phrases* as well as in single words, just as we think in *whole scenes*, as well as in *individual pictures*, or parts of a scene.

This is a fact so serviceable in its practical bearing on the learning of languages, that we may venture to say, that a language can never be speedily taught without making it a primary point in our exercises.

In order to bring into practice the principles we have laid down, it is indispensable that the pupil or class who are conducted through this book, should write phrases exemplifying the practical use of each word. When the prescribed lesson has been written and examined, an *oral review* of it ought to be made, in order to notice the different ideological relations of every word; as,—

1st. What sensible properties are or may be included in the meaning of the word under consideration; and by which of the senses do we become acquainted with its existence? If we take the word *table*, we find that it possesses visible and tactile properties; and we are made acquainted with its presence by our *sight* and our *touch*; and we may be also by our *hearing*. A *flower* may be known to us by *sight*, *touch*, *smell*, and *taste*; *sugar* by *touch*, *taste*, *smell*, *sight*, and even by *hearing*.—This is a fundamental exercise, and should never be omitted, as it strengthens the faculty of attention, and leads to many novel and striking observations and comparisons.

2dly. Does the word express an *object*, a *quality*, or an *action*? For instance, *orange* expresses an object, *tepid*, a quality, *flow*, an action.

3dly. Does it express an *intellectual perception*, or a *moral feeling*? e. g. *Green* represents an intellectual perception, *good* a moral feeling; so also *amiable* and *hateful*; while *hard* usually expresses an intellectual perception, but may likewise be used to indicate a moral feeling, as in the phrase, A *hara* man.

The same remark with regard to utility, is applicable to these two praxes as to the first.

4th. If the word is the name of an object, let the pupil give an ideological analysis by naming all its parts. Suppose *flower* is the word on which a phrase has been written; we find the parts to be the *calyx* or flower-cup, the *corolla*, the *stamens*, and the *pistil*. This exercise should be invariably prosecuted, since it becomes the most economical mode of

acquiring the correct definition of terms. The most common object of nature or art, as *pump*, *eye*, *shoe*, by this mode of examination, will add to the store of useful terms. In the *pump*, we find the parts to be the *stock*, the *bore*, the *handle* or *lever*, the *piston*, the *box*, the *valve*, &c.; in the *eye*, the *cornea*, the *iris*, the *pupil*, the *sclerotic coat*, the *lens*, the *vitreous* and *aqueous humours*, &c.; and in the *shoe*, the *vamp*, the *quarters*, the *sole*, &c. Another very valuable result that must follow from this exercise, is that it will necessarily produce the habit of ready arrangement in composition. The ability to classify our ideas, and reduce them to a certain order, so as promptly to present a good outline of our views on any subject, is acknowledged by all to be a great acquirement. If, however, we direct the attention of the pupil to the uses of things, and of their parts, we shall extend still further the utility of this praxis. Thus the words *leaf*, *liver*, *heart*, *lungs*, would afford an opportunity for remarking, that the *leaf* performs the functions of a respiratory organ to the *plant*, as the *lungs* do to an animal; that the *liver* secretes *bile*, and that the *heart* is a muscular machine, which forces the blood by means of the *arteries* to all parts of the body. The pupil, by this means, will gain a great number of elementary truths in natural science, which will prepare him for farther advances.

5th. If the word is the name of a part of some object, a list of those objects which possess the part mentioned, should be made out. The same process of generalizing should be used with words expressing *qualities* and *actions*. This may also be done to advantage wherever a general term is brought forward; thus, when *insect*, *bird*, *quadruped*, are the subjects, the forming of a catalogue of each, will be a useful lesson in thinking.

6th. Classifying objects as natural or artificial, and as belonging to the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom, though simple enough in itself, has, nevertheless, a useful tendency.

7th. Another very valuable praxis is, to require the scholar to refer every word that is capable of it, to the science to which it may appertain, or in which we may find a description of it, either as an article or a process. Before, however, we state the mode of proceeding in this exercise, it may

be proper to premise, that our language exhibits the singular anomaly of having common English or Saxon words for its *nouns* that are the names of familiar natural objects, while the *adjectives* that are used to distinguish the genus or species, are almost uniformly of Latin and Greek origin. This will be evident by the following promiscuous list, viz.

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>
eye.....	ocular, ophthalmic.	dog	canine.
lip	labial.	cat	feline.
nose	nasal.	goose.....	aserine.
tongue.....	lingual.	lungs.....	pulmonary.
tooth	dental.	bone ...	osseous.
sea	marine.	glass	vitreous.
river.....	fluviatele.	joint	articular.
sun	solar.	lime	calcareous.
moon.....	lunar.	earth	terrestrial.
star	stellar, astral.	egg	oval, &c.

This list might be enlarged indefinitely, but these instances will suffice to show the extensive prevalence of the fact above noticed.—But as the common words which are of Saxon origin are not to be found in this dictionary, and will not of themselves become the subjects of the lessons suggested, we would recommend that either the Latin or Greek radicals that may be in the lessons should be classified by their sciences, or else the English noun to which the Latin adjectives relate. Thus, either *canis*, or *dog*, may be taken when we come to the word *canine*; so *oculus*, or *eye*, when *ocular* comes under review. The same remark will extend to all this class of designating adjectives; and by thus reverting to the Saxon-English name of the object, we carry our plan of scientific appropriation through the whole language. In this way the words *horse*, *dog*, *cat*, though not in this dictionary, as well as *elephant* and *rhinoceros*, which are, may be brought forward and assigned to that branch of Zoology denominated Mazology or Mammalia; *eagle*, *crow*, *crane*, *wren*, &c. to Ornithology; *gnat*, *bee*, *wasp*, *larva*, *chrysalis*, &c. to Entomology; *tench*, *minnow*, *shark*, *mackerel*, to Ichthyology; *oyster*, *limpet*, *muscle*, *cyprea*, &c. to Conchology; *oak*, *poplar*, *rose*, *mushroom*, &c. would be placed under Botany; *flint*, *gypsum*, *quartz*, *talc*, *sapphire*, *diamond*, under Mineralogy, as the science which exhibits their classification; and to

Chemistry, for an analysis of their properties. To the latter science we also transfer the terms *oxygen, oxidizement, combustion, fermentation, &c.* as constituting a part of its nomenclature. *Mountain, river, rock, quarry, mine, pebble, &c.* belong to Geology, which theorises on their formation, arrangement, &c. *Bone, brain, heart, lungs, &c.* will come under Anatomy for a description of them, and under Physiology for an account of their functions. By pursuing these hints, the various divisions of Physical, Mathematical, and Metaphysical science may have their subjects and their terms identified. We might perhaps as well add a few more instances, for the sake of those to whom this exercise is not familiar; thus, we refer

Fever, consumption, palsy, epilepsy, &c. to Medicine;

Fracture, phlegmon, abscess, gangrene, &c. to Surgery;

The medicinal properties of *calomel, quinine, opium, &c.* to Materia Medica;

Cloud, rain, hail, snow, &c. to Meteorology;

Line, angle, triangle, square, circle, &c. to Geometry;

Sine, tangent, secant, &c. to Trigonometry;

Sun, moon, star, eclipse, occultation, transit, &c. to Astronomy;

Lever, wheel, plane, screw, wedge, &c. to Mechanics;

Barometer, air-pump, vacuum, siphon, &c. to Pneumatics;

Light, vision, microscope, telescope, reflection, refraction, &c. to Optics;

To think, to judge, to reason, idea, memory, &c. to Intellectual Philosophy;

Proposition, syllogism, enthymeme, sophism, &c. to Logic;

Agriculture, commerce, manufactures, wages, pauperism, &c. to Political Economy;

Moral terms, to Ethics or Moral Philosophy.

One advantage accruing from this mode of parsing words into their sciences, will be, that the pupil will be able to tell in what science he may look for the investigation of any subject of inquiry. But this is not all; the plan admits of such an extension as to become an excellent means of ascertaining the generic and specific divisions of every branch of human knowledge. By making out lists under general and specific

terms as recommended in a previous exercise, it cannot fail in accomplishing beneficial results.

It may be stated that the knowledge gained in this way would not be deep nor extensive. This is in some measure true, as it is not expected that our scholar should possess as profound views of a subject as the adept who has made it for years his study. But he will have the keys of knowledge; and will have fully come up to Locke's opinion of this matter, where he says "that youth should *early* be afforded a *general* view of all the divisions of human knowledge, as well that they may apply themselves to that which may hereafter suit their turn best, as that they may see the connexion and harmony of all the sciences." But no objection can exist on this score, when it is understood, that, in most cases, it is supposed that this course in the English shall be either accompanied or succeeded by the study of the Physical, Mathematical, and other sciences.

8th. Keeping up all the previous exercises, another may be added, which is, to notice the *synonymous* words of our language, and determine the various shades of difference in their meaning. Their use in affording variety of expression, and how the sentence must be changed in its arrangement in order to effect this, should also be attended to. Vagueness in the application of synonymes cannot be permitted, lest the very copiousness which they give to the language become a serious injury by exciting misunderstandings among those who use them incorrectly. Locke, in speaking of the necessity of understanding the full force of words, remarks that "the want of a precise signification in their words when men come to reason, especially on moral matters, is the cause of very obscure and uncertain notions. They use their undetermined words confidently, without much troubling their heads with a fixed meaning; whereby, besides the ease of it, they obtain this advantage, that as in such discourses they are seldom in the right, so they are as seldom to be convinced that they are in the wrong: it being just the same, to go about to draw these persons out of their mistakes, who have no settled notions, as to dispossess a vagrant of his habitation, who has no settled abode. The chief end of language being to be understood, words serve not for that end when they excite not,

in the mind of the hearer, the same idea which they stand for in the mind of the speaker."

The examination of synonymous words affords a good opportunity for the exercise of discrimination and taste. The practice of separating from each word the ideas of which it is not properly the representative, as well as noticing which is the most perspicuous mode of expressing a sentiment, must tend to cultivate the taste and refine the style of the pupil. The etymological course contained in this dictionary presents the best elements for pursuing these investigations. For, however much words may in many instances vary from their radical meaning, and exhibit *paronymous* deviations from their etymon, still the etymology of words is, generally speaking, the true basis on which to settle their definitions. Hence, in all works on synonymy, the derivation is made the elementary part of the examination.

After observing the derivation of two or more words of similar meaning, the pupil may be led to perceive their difference, by noticing which is most *general*, and which most *specific* in its applications. In the words *give*, *grant*, *bestow*, it is easily seen that *give* has a more general meaning than *grant*; and *grant* a more general meaning than *bestow*. So, in *way*, *road*, *route*, *course*, the same differences in their general and specific application will readily decide the true sense which correct usage has attached to each word.

The mixed character of our language, before alluded to, is an abundant source of our synonymous words. Thus the Latin and the Saxon terms run a parallel course through the language, e. g.

Saxon.	Latin.	Saxon.	Latin.
happiness	felicity.	swiftness	velocity.
unhappy	miserable.	fleetness	celerity.
dreadful	terrible.	brink	margin.
footstep	vestige.	beseech	supplicate, &c.

These examples might be extended to hundreds; but those presented are sufficient to show how much the copiousness of the English is dependent on terms adopted from the Latin. We still see the same mode of ascertaining the shades of meaning applicable to these as to other synonymous words; that is, their more *general* or more *specific* acceptance.

Sometimes the true shades of difference in the meaning of synonymes may be ascertained by examining their opposites, or words of a contrary meaning. They may also in many cases be known by observing whether one word is not more usually applied to *mental* objects, while the other is used to designate those that are *material*.

By a constant reference to these few principles, the investigations connected with synonymous words will become both easy and interesting.

9th. We may now add another exercise to the foregoing; namely, the examination of *equivocal* and *paronymous* words. These constitute a large class, and assume a special importance in the study of language, from the circumstance that they give rise to many misunderstandings and disputes; and are a fruitful source of fallacies in our reasoning. This arises from the word having several meanings, if a primitive word; or from its deviating from the signification of its radical, if a *derivative*. To take as an instance of the former sort, the word "*fit*," we see that it means "*proper, suitable, a paroxysm, to suit*;" or *mast* of a ship, and *mast*, the fruit of oak or beech. As an instance exemplifying the latter, Dr. Whately, in his *Logic*, speaking of fallacies founded on Etymology, observes, "Perhaps no example of this can be found that is more extensively and mischievously employed than in the case of the word *representative*: assuming that its right meaning must correspond exactly with the strict and original sense of the word *represent*, the sophist persuades the multitude that a member of the House of Commons is bound to be guided in all points by the opinions of his constituents; and, in short, to be merely their *spokesman*: whereas law and custom, which, in this, may be considered as fixing the meaning of the term, require no such thing, but enjoin the representative to act according to the best of his *own* judgment, and on his own responsibility." It may be stated that ambiguity in an *equivocal* word can only obtain while it is used as the *same part* of speech, grammatically speaking; for so soon as the word assumes a meaning which constitutes it another part of speech, it is not difficult to determine its true signification. The reverse of this, however, takes place with most of those which may be classed as paronymous words.

By watching closely those paronymous deviations in derivative words, we shall give the science of Etymology its true value, and shield it from the ridicule by which it has sometimes been assailed by such men as Swift; whose wit and whose ignorance of philological laws, form the only palliation for their fooleries. At the same time we shall be preserved from the opposite error of Horne Tooke, Dr. Murray, Damm, &c. who, by attaching an inordinate and exclusive importance to researches into the origin of words, have exposed the subject to unmerited obloquy.

The etymological course contained in this work presents a grand synoptical view of the difficulties of our language. But although all the primary meanings are given from which most of the rest may readily be known, yet it is not intended to set aside the use of a common dictionary on the usual alphabetic arrangement. As a book of reference, it will be necessary to resort to another dictionary, more particularly in the case of these equivocal or paronymous terms.

10th. In the study of language, there are few exercises more interesting or useful than an attention to *comparisons*, and the *figurative* meanings of words; and the *epithets* that may be applied to nouns representing either material or immaterial objects. Thus the *sun* is compared to a *king*, *life* to a *lamp*, *wisdom* to *light*, *hope* to an *anchor*, &c. &c. Whenever words are presented in the lessons that represent or allude to natural objects, an opportunity is afforded for directing the mind of the pupil to figurative uses and comparisons. Epithets, as descriptive adjectives, will result from these comparisons. It forms an excellent lesson in *thinking* and in *language* for the pupil to apply all the epithets he can find, which can in any way describe or distinguish the word under consideration. Thus, to take the word *lion* as an example, he is figuratively called the *king of beasts*, the *monarch of the forests*, &c.; and the adjective epithets that describe him are *tawny*, *yellow*, *roaring*, *raging*, *fierce*, *bold*, *courageous*, *noble*, *majestic*, *proud*, *stately*, *bounding*, *shaggy*, *long-maned*, *bloody*, *cruel*, *ravenous*, &c. These instances may answer to exemplify our views on this point; their utility is so evident as to need no argument to enforce them.

11th. Another attempt at awakening interest might be made by endeavouring to ascertain what is tacitly implied in any word as some way connected or co-existent with it; e. g. the word *thunder* necessarily associates with its meaning the additional ideas of *lightning*, *clouds*, and *warm weather*.—In the word *pump*, we find that the probable associations are, that it is in a *well*, and near a *house*: but neither of these may be true, and the degree of truth must be measured by what is the most usual condition of things. Our ideas of association thus divide themselves into *necessary* and *contingent*. When we mention the word *roof*, the imagination immediately sets a building under it, yet the term may be applied to the same object entirely separated from any building. Still, where there is no direct proof to the contrary, the mind rests satisfied with the highest probability, resulting from the most common connexion of things. So, *to see*, *to hear*, *to eat*, &c. *necessarily* imply some being that sees, hears, eats, and something seen, heard, or eaten, as well as a time and place where these actions were performed. A number of *contingent* associations arise with these words, which it is also well to bring under review as *possibilities*.

To some persons these exercises may appear trivial; but they certainly cannot know how much the imagination is strengthened by them, at the same time that it is brought under the control of the judgment. This mental process is in fact the course of investigation pursued in all those cases where we cannot arrive at mathematical certainty, and forms by far the greatest portion of our exercises in reasoning. We read, for instance, that Noah built an ark of gopher-wood, of great dimensions; our imagination, guided by judgment, may draw a great many curious and highly probable inferences respecting the state of the arts among the antediluvians. Metallic tools were necessary for the construction of such a building, and the knowledge of various chemical processes is presupposed in order to bring any of the metals into a state in which they may be used as instruments.

In reference to the reasonings of common life, this praxis is of such value as not to yield in utility to mathematical researches; and though it does not arrive at the same certainty, yet it gives equal exercise to the powers of *memory*,

judgment, and *reasoning*, with the most accurate course of geometrical or algebraical analysis.

12th. Our last exercise in this series will be, to embody as much as possible all the preceding ones in a practical effort at forming scenery, by all the natural associations of which the subject is capable. Here the imagination may have full scope, and vary her scenes by every appropriate change. E. g. take the word *arbour*: here its location would immediately be determined to be a *garden*; let its relations to surrounding objects be realized, and also its relations to more distant objects: place it in imagination on a southern slope of ground, overlooking a river; let the time be the month of June, let the weather be pleasant, the plants and trees flourishing, the birds singing, with all the circumstances of rural scenery that may give interest. Then notice its occupants, and the moral feelings and contemplations awakened by the scene. When this is realized and described, change the season and the place, and so proceed until a sufficient exercise is given to the mind for one subject.

In this way the imagination may be cultivated to an extent commensurate with the *natural* strength of that faculty. Composition would become an easy and a simple process, and the capability of making the *written* phrases on succeeding lessons would be constantly increasing. To make good phrases on an individual word is not an easy matter; but its importance is so great, that the mode of using this dictionary rests for its greatest utility on the persevering adherence to this part of the plan. *Etymology* is very valuable, *ideological analysis* and intellectual combination extremely useful; but it is only *Phraseology* and *written composition* that give our knowledge a *living* and an *active* form. We have so much *passive* education at present, that it is to be feared that the course which has been prescribed may not be followed out as extensively as it should be; but if teachers will only see the subject in its true bearing, they will not think that too much stress has been laid upon its constant practice. The habits of ready composition possessed by the pupils of the deaf and dumb institutions, will convince any one who is sceptical of the efficiency of this course. *Their* intellectual education is founded very much on the principles and prac-

tice which we have developed and endeavoured to bring into active existence among those who have the use of all their senses. And if *they*, deprived of one of the most ready inlets of instruction, learn so much and so well, by this means, what may not those do, who shall use the same method, without these obstacles and disadvantages? The facility with which they bring all their learning into a practical condition on the spur of the moment, has been a frequent theme of remark and wonder; and the great usefulness of this ability is manifest to the illiterate as well as the learned. Dugald Stewart remarks, that "when theoretical knowledge and practical skill are happily combined in the same person, the intellectual power of man appears in its full perfection, and fits him equally to conduct with a masterly hand the details of ordinary business, and the untried difficulties of new and hazardous situations." This view is applicable to every branch of human knowledge where abstract principles can have a practical exhibition.

This work will be especially useful to those pupils in our male and female seminaries who do not learn Latin and Greek; as they will, by its aid, be able to acquire, in a simple and philosophical manner, all the difficult terms of the English language, including most of the terminology of science. They will thus be prepared to enter on a course of scientific or literary studies with much greater advantages than they would otherwise possess. But it is not only to the mere English scholar that this book may be useful; it will also offer great facilities to those who are going through a course of Latin and Greek, by showing them the practical bearing of their studies on our language: and as this is a subject that is not enough attended to in our schools, it is believed that *half an hour or more* each day could not be more profitably employed than by consecutive lessons on the plan we have recommended. The great English philologist, Dr. J. Jones, observes, in his *Analogiæ Latinæ*, "If the custom prevailed in all the schools, (which assuredly ought to be the case,) of tracing the English to the Latin language, the utility of this last would be more generally and permanently felt; nor would it be so readily forgotten in manhood, after the long and fruitless pains that have been taken to acquire it in

youth." This book presents the means of tracing these connexions to a greater extent than any work in our language. From the synoptical tables which it contains of the Greek and Latin derivatives, it will also become a useful family book of reference, for those who have long since finished their lessons in "hic, hæc, hoc," and "ὅ, ἡ, το;" but are still disposed to revive in their minds some of the relations that connect our language of science and literature to those of Greece and Rome.

With regard to a series of lessons in compositions, they may be very usefully pursued, combined with these dictionary exercises. They may be divided into two kinds: 1st. The writing out from memory, after a single reading, all that can be remembered of any subject upon which the pupil has read. This will cultivate ready memory, increase the stock of words, and improve the style. The second is, to write an original composition on some specific theme. Neither of these will be difficult exercises if our whole plan is carried out, as matter and manner will both be familiar. We therefore deem it unnecessary to add any thing further by way of directing the mode; but cannot leave it without pressing the paramount importance of frequent, yea, daily, set compositions on some easy subject, whether it be the description of some *country*, *animal*, *plant*, *mineral*, *habit*, *virtue*, or *vice*. Pope says, "True ease in writing comes from art, not chance:" this is strictly true, particularly when we unite with it the principle of Horace, "*Scribendi, rectè sapere est principium et fons*." While Pope's "art" or practice and Horace's "*rectè sapere*" are faithfully combined, as we believe they are, in the plan of using this dictionary, a judicious teacher cannot fail to teach his pupils the art of composition.

There is only one objection which we anticipate against the use of this book for phrase-making; viz. that it does not give the definitions of the derivative words, except in a few instances of peculiar meanings, or for the exemplification of the primitive word, and leaves the signification to be discovered by the scholar, who is furnished with all the elements which form the term. This, so far from being an objection, presents an advantage of great value. It offers an opportunity for more of that exertion of mind which constitutes *act-*

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ive education, than could possibly be effected by giving the definition; just as it is better to require a pupil to give the boundaries of a country from a map, than to learn and merely recite them by rote from a book. The latter is a *passive* business, while the former is *active*. By the one, he gains *ideas*; by the other, *words only*. Where, however, words occur whose correct signification cannot be made out by their etymology, he should apply to the common dictionaries, such as Webster's, &c. for them: but this should be done only *after* he has made a proper use of his etymological means.

In conclusion, we hope that our endeavours to render an excellent book more practically useful may be candidly examined, and thoroughly tested by experiment; upon the result of which we are willing to rest whatever claims our opinions may have to the adoption of the public.

J. M. KEAGY.

NOTE.—The reader unacquainted with Latin and Greek will please to observe that *a* and *e*, of the primitives, are frequently changed into *i* in the derivatives and compounds. In verbs, also, the root often appears under two forms. The two forms in the Latin verb from which our words are derived, are the present tense of the indicative mood, and a form called the *supine*. The *present indicative*, therefore, and the *supine* are usually given, which are sufficient as a guide in nearly every case.

J. M. K.

PREFIXES, AFFIXES,
AND
LATIN, GREEK, AND OTHER ROOTS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I. PREFIXES.*

1. OF ENGLISH OR SAXON ORIGIN.

A,† signifies *on, in, to, or at*: as, *afoot'*, *on foot*; *abed'*, *in bed*; *afield'*, *to the field*; *afar*, *at a great distance*.

<i>abed'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>aground'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ashore'</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>aboard'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ahead'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>aside'</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>adrift'</i> , <i>ad. & a.</i>	<i>aloft'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>asleep'</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>afloat'</i> , <i>ad.</i>		

BE,‡ signifies *to make*: as, *becalm'*, *to make calm*; *befoul'*, *to make foul*; *bedeck'* *to deck*.

<i>bedaub'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>belie'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>bespeak'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>bedim'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>belong'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>betide'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>befit'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>beset'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>beto'ken</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>behave'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>besiege'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>betray'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>behead'</i> , <i>v.</i>		

EN,§-EM, signifies *in, into, or on*; *to make*: as, *encamp'*, *to form into a camp*; *enthrone'*, *to place on a throne*; *ena'ble*, *to make able*.

<i>enact'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>encir'cle</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>encum'ber</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>enchain'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>encom'pass</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>endear'</i> , <i>v.</i>

* It is understood that the *Prefixes* and *Affixes*, with a few *Examples*, shall be committed to memory.

† It appears proper, in the outset, to mention that some of the *Prefixes* and *Affixes* in certain words, seem redundant, or at least retain very little of their general signification.

‡ *Be*, in *because, before, beset, bedeck, besiege, &c.* is the same word as *by*. It denotes *near, close, about, on, at*, from some root signifying *to pass* or *to press*.

§ *En* coincides with Fr. *en*, Lat. *in*, and Gr. *εν*, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. When the word is borrowed from the French, *en* is more proper than *in*.

endeav'our, v.	engrave', v.	entomb', v.
endure', v.	engross', v.	entrap', v.
enfee'ble, v.	enlarge', v.	envel'op, v.
enforce', v.	enrobe', v.	

EM, for **EN**, signifies *to make*: as, *embel'lish, to make beautiful*; *empow'er, to give power to*.

embalm', v.	embar'rass, v.	embrace', v.
embark', v.	embla'zon, v.	empale', v.
embar'go, n. & v.	embow'el, v.	

FORE, signifies *before*: as, *forerun'ner, one who runs before*; *foresee', to see before*.

foreappoint', v.	foredoom', v.	forerun'ner, n.
forebode', v.	fore'ground, n.	foresee', v.
fore'castle, n.	fore'head, n.	fore'sight, n.
foreclose', v.	foreordain', v.	foretell', v.

IM, for **IN**, signifies *to make*: as, *imbit'ter, to make bitter*; *impov'erish, to make poor*.

imbank', v.	imbue', v.	impris'on, v.
imbow'er, v.		

MIS, signifies *ill, error, or defect*, marking an *ill, false, or wrong* sense: as, *miscon'duct, ill conduct*; *misbelie'ver, one who holds a false religion, or believes wrongly*; *misapply', to apply to a wrong purpose*.

misapprehend', v.	misconcep'tion, n.	misguide', v.
misbehave', v.	misdeed', n.	misinform', v.
miscal'culate, v.	misdemean', v.	misno'mer, n.
miscal', v.	misfor'tune, n.	misspend', v.

OUT, signifies *beyond, denoting excess or superiority*: as, *outlive', to live beyond*.

outbal'ance, v.	outland'ish, a.	out'rage, v. & n.
outbid', v.	out'line, n.	outride', v.
out'bound, a.	outnum'ber, v.	out'side, n.
outdo', v.	outmarch', v.	outwear', v.

OVER, signifies *above or over, too high or much, implying eminence or superiority, more than enough*: as, *overflow', to flow over or above*; *overcharge', to charge too high or too much*.

over-awe', v.	o'ver-board, ad.	overcome', v.
over-bal'ance, v.	overcast', v.	overhang', v.

overleap', v.	overreach', v.	overtake', v.
overpow'er, v.	overset', v.	overthrow', v.

UN, before a *verb*, signifies *to take off, deprive of*, implying *undoing* or *destroying*: as, *undress'*, *to take off clothes*; *uncrown'*, *to deprive of a crown*.

unbar', v.	undeceive', v.	unhinge', v.
unbind', v.	unfit', v.	unhorse', v.
unbo'som, v.	unfold', v.	unseal', v.
unbur'then, v.	unfurl', v.	unstop', v.

UN,* before an *adjective*, signifies *not*, implying *negation* or *privation*: as, *una'ble*, *not able*; *unblem'ished*, *not blemished*, or *free from reproach*.

una'ble, a.	unbound'ed, a.	ungrace'ful, a.
unaccom'plished, a.	unbrid'led, a.	unjust', a.
unapt', a.	uncer'tain, a.	unpop'ular, a.
unbecom'ing, a.	unclean', a.	unri'ghteous, a.
unblem'ished, a.	unfair', a.	

UNDER, signifies *beneath* or *under*, denoting *subordination* or *inferiority*: as, *un'der-clerk*, *beneath*, or *subordinate to*, the principal clerk.

underbid', v.	undermine', v.	understand', v.
undergo', v.	un'derplot, n.	undertake', v.
un'derling, n.	underrate', v.	underval'ue, v. & n.

WITH, signifies *from* or *against*: as, *withdraw'*, *to draw from*.

2. OF LATIN ORIGIN.

A, signifies *from* or *away*: as, *avert'*, *to turn from*.

AB, signifies *from* or *away*: as, *abbre'viate*, *to make short from*; *absolve'*, *to loose from*.

ab'dicate, v.	ab'ject, a.	abrade', v.
aberra'tion, n.	ablu'tion, n.	absolve', v.

* This *negative* or *privative* particle, answers to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks: it is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

ABS, signifies *from* or *away*: as, *abstain'*, to hold *from*.

AD, and the *forms* it assumes,—a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, signifies *to*: as, *adhere'*, to stick *to*.

<i>add</i> , v.	<i>adhere'</i> , v.	<i>admit'</i> , v.
<i>adduce'</i> , v.	<i>adjoin'</i> , v.	<i>advert'</i> , v.
<i>ad'equate</i> , a.	<i>adjust'</i> , v.	

A, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *aspire'*, for *adspire'*, to breathe *to*; *ascribe'*, for *adscribe'*, to give *to*.

<i>ascend'</i> , v.	<i>as'pect</i> , n.	<i>aspire'</i> , v.
<i>ascribe'</i> , v.	<i>asperse'</i> , v.	<i>avenge'</i> , v.

AC, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *accede'*, for *adcede'*, to yield *to*, to come *to*, to agree or *assent*.

<i>accept'</i> , v.	<i>accord'</i> , v. & n.	<i>acknowl'dge</i> , v.
<i>ac'cident</i> , n.	<i>accrue'</i> , v.	<i>acquiesce'</i> , v.
<i>accliv'ity</i> , n.	<i>accuse'</i> , v.	<i>acquire'</i> , v.

AF, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *affix'*, for *adfix'*, to fix *to*.

<i>affect'</i> , v.	<i>affirm'</i> , v.	<i>afflux</i> , n.
<i>affin'ity</i> , v.	<i>affla'tus</i> , n.	<i>affuse'</i> , v.

AG, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *ag'gravate*, for *ad'gravate*, to make heavy *to*, (to make worse.)

AL, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *alle'viate*, for *adle'viate*, to make light *to*, (to ease or soften.)

<i>allege'</i> , v.	<i>allot'</i> , v.	<i>allu'vial</i> , a.
<i>allitera'tion</i> , n.	<i>allude'</i> , v.	<i>ally'</i> , v. & n.

AN, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *anni'hilate*, for *adni'hilate*, to make *to* nothing.

<i>annex'</i> , v.	<i>announce'</i> , v.	<i>annul'</i> , v.
<i>an'notate</i> , v.	<i>annoy'</i> , v.	<i>annu'merate</i> , v.

AP, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *append'*, for *adpend'*, to hang *to*; *appertain'*, to reach *to*, to belong *to*.

<i>appal'</i> , v.	<i>appertain'</i> , v.	<i>appre'ciate</i> , v.
<i>appara'tus</i> , n.	<i>ap'petite</i> , n.	<i>approach'</i> , v.
<i>appeal'</i> , v. & n.	<i>appor'tion</i> , v.	<i>appro'priate</i> , v. & a.

AR, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *ar'rogate*, for *ad'rogate*, to ask *for*, or assume *to*, one's self.

As, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *assim'ilate*, for *ad*sim'ilate, to make like *to*.

<i>ascertain', v.</i>	<i>assess', v.</i>	<i>asso'ciate, v. a. & n.</i>
<i>assail', v.</i>	<i>assign', v.</i>	<i>assort', v.</i>
<i>assert', v.</i>	<i>assim'ilate, v.</i>	<i>assume', v.</i>

AT, for AD, signifies *to*: as, *attract'*, for *ad*tract', to draw *to*: *attest'*, to bear witness *to*.

<i>attach', v.</i>	<i>attend', v.</i>	<i>attrib'ute, v.</i>
<i>attain', v.</i>	<i>attest', v.</i>	<i>attriti'on, n.</i>

AM, signifies *round* or *about*: as, *ambiti'on*, a going *about*, (seeking honour or preferment.)

<i>ambiti'on, n.</i>	<i>anhela'tion, n.</i>	<i>ambus'tion, n.</i>
<i>ambigu'ity, n.</i>	<i>am'putate, v.</i>	<i>circumam'bient, a.</i>

ANTE, signifies *before*: as, *antece'dent*, going *before*.

<i>an'techamber, n.</i>	<i>antedilu'vian, n. & a.</i>	<i>antemun'dane, a.</i>
<i>antedate', v.</i>	<i>antemerid'ian, a.</i>	<i>antepenult', n.</i>

CIRCUM, signifies *about* or *round*: as, *circumvent'*, to come *round about*, (to cheat.)

<i>cir'cuit, n. & v.</i>	<i>circumfuse', v.</i>	<i>circumscribe', v.</i>
<i>circumam'bient, a.</i>	<i>circumja'cent, a.</i>	<i>cir'cumspect, a.</i>
<i>circum'ference, n.</i>	<i>circumnav'igate, v.</i>	<i>cir'cumstance, n. & v.</i>

CIS, signifies *on this side*: as, *cis'alpine*, *on this side* of the Alps.

CON, (CUM), and the *shapes* it takes,—co, cog, col, com, cor, signifies *together* or *with*: as, *concussi'on*, a shaking *together*; *conform'*, to comply *with*.

<i>concat'enate, v.</i>	<i>conduce', v.</i>	<i>disconcert', v.</i>
<i>con'cave, a.</i>	<i>conglom'erate, v. & a.</i>	<i>discontent', n. a. & v.</i>
<i>concen'trate, v.</i>	<i>con'gress, n.</i>	<i>inconclu'sive, a.</i>
<i>con'clave, n.</i>	<i>connect', v.</i>	<i>inconsid'erate, a.</i>
<i>concrete', v. & a.</i>	<i>contain', v.</i>	<i>mal'content, a. & n.</i>
<i>concur', v.</i>	<i>contract', v.</i>	<i>miscon'strue, v.</i>

Co, for CON, signifies *together* or *with*: as, *coop'erate*, for *con-op'erate*, to work *with* or *together*.

<i>coacer'vate, v.</i>	<i>coheir', n.</i>	<i>cotan'gent, n.</i>
<i>coadju'tor, n.</i>	<i>cohere', v.</i>	<i>cotem'porary, a. & n.</i>
<i>coag'ulate, v.</i>	<i>co-op'erate, v.</i>	<i>incohe'rent, a.</i>
<i>coe'qual, a.</i>		

COG, for CON, signifies *together* or *with* : as, *cog'nate*, for *con'nate*, born *together*, or *with* another.

COL, for CON, signifies *together* or *with* : as, *collect'*, for *conlect'*, to gather *together*.

COM, for CON, signifies *together* or *with* : as, *commo'tion*, for *conmo'tion*, a moving *together* ; *compassi'on*, for *conpassi'on*, suffering or feeling *with* (another.)

<i>combine'</i> , v.	<i>com'pact</i> , n.	<i>compress'</i> , v.
<i>commen'surate</i> , v.	<i>compare'</i> , v. & n.	<i>decompose'</i> , v.
& a.	<i>compa'triot</i> , n.	<i>encom'pass</i> , v.
<i>comming'le</i> , v.	<i>compeer'</i> , n. & v.	<i>incomplete'</i> , a.
<i>commix'</i> , v.	<i>compo'nent</i> , a.	

COR, for CON, signifies *together* or *with* : as, *corrob'orate*, for *conrob'orate*, to make strong *together* ; *correl'ative*, for *conrel'ative*, relative *with*.

<i>correct'</i> , v. & a.	<i>corrode'</i> , v.	<i>incorrect'</i> , a.
<i>correspond'</i> , v.	<i>cor'rugate</i> , v.	<i>incor'rigible</i> , a.

CONTRA, signifies *against* : as, *contradict'*, to say or speak *against*.

COUNTER, for CONTRA, signifies *against* : as, *counterbal'ance*, to balance *against*.

<i>counterbal'ance</i> , v.	<i>countermand'</i> , v.	<i>counterpoise'</i> , v.
<i>countercheck'</i> , v. [& n.	<i>countermarch'</i> , v.	<i>counterpres'sure</i> , n.
<i>coun'terfeit</i> , v. a.	<i>coun'terpart</i> , n.	<i>countersign'</i> , v.

DE, signifies *down* or *from* : as, *deject'*, to cast *down* ; *depart'*, to part or go *from*.

<i>debar'</i> , v.	<i>depend'</i> , v.	<i>descend'</i> , v.
<i>decant'</i> , v.	<i>depict'</i> , v.	<i>devolve'</i> , v.
<i>deduct'</i> , v.	<i>depose'</i> , v.	<i>indef'inite</i> , a.
<i>defend'</i> , v.	<i>depre'ciate</i> , v.	<i>indel'ible</i> , a.
<i>deject'</i> , v.		

DIS, signifies *take from*, *away*, *off*, or *out* ; *not*, implying *privation*, *negation*, or *undoing* : as, *disarm'*, to take arms *from* ; *disor'der*, to take *away* order ; *discov'er*, to take *off* the cover ; *disinter'*, to take *out* of the earth or grave ; *disbelieve'*, *not* to believe.

<i>disa'ble</i> , v.	<i>disagree'</i> , v.	<i>disappear'</i> , v.
<i>disadvanta'geous</i> , a.	<i>disallow'</i> , v.	<i>discharge'</i> , v. & n.

disconcert', v.
disengage', v.

asin'ter, v.
dismem'ber, v.

displace', v.
disregard', n. & v.

DIS, signifies *asunder*: as, *dispel'*, to drive *asunder* (by scattering); *dissolve'*, to loose *asunder*.

discern', v.
dissent', v. & n.

*dissev'er, v.
dissolve', v.

dissuade', v.
distend', v.

DI, for DIS, signifies *asunder*: as, *disperse'*, to scatter *asunder*.

dishev'elled, p.
disperse', v.

diverge', v.
divide', v.

di'gest, n.
digress', v.

DIF, for DIS, signifies *asunder*: as, *dif'fer*, to bear *asunder*, (to vary.)

EX (εξ), signifies *out, out of*: as, *exclude'*, to shut *out*; *extend'*, to stretch *out*.

coexist', v.
coextend', v.
exceed', v.
except', v. & pr.

exclaim', v.
exclude', v.
expand', v.
expec'torate, v.

expert', a.
extend', v.
extol', v.
extort', v.

E, contracted for EX, signifies *out, out of*: as, *emit'*, to send *out*; *educe'*, to bring *out*.

ebulliti'on, n.
e'dict, n.
educe', v.
e'gress, n.

eject', v.
elect', v. a. & n.
el'loquent, a.
emit', v.

ener'vate, v.
erad'icate, v.
erup'tion, n.
evap'orate, v.

Ec (εκ), for EX, signifies *out, out of*: as, *ecs'tasy*, a standing *out of* (one's mind for joy, or an excess of joy.)

EF, for EX, signifies *out, out of*: as, *inef'fable*, that cannot be spoken *out*.

efface', v.
effect', n. & v.

ef'flux, n.
ef'fort, n.

effuse', v.
ellip'sis, n.

EXTRA, signifies *beyond*: as, *extraor'dinary*, *beyond* ordinary.

IN, and the forms it assumes,—il, im, ir, before a verb, signifies *in* or *into, on* or *upon*: as, *inject'*, to throw *in* or *into*; *inoc'ulate*, to make an eye *on* or *upon*.

in'born, a.
incase', v.

incisi'on, n.
incite', v.

in'cubate, v.
incur', v.

* The prefix in this word *dissev'er* alters not the meaning of its primitive *sev'er*.

induce', v.
infuse', v.

in'gress, n.
inhume', v.

in'sect, n.
invest', v.

IL, for IN, signifies *in* or *on* : as, *illu'minate*, to make or put light *in*, (to enlighten.)

IM, for IN, signifies *in* or *into*, *on* or *upon* : as, *import'*, to carry *in* or *into* ; *impose'*, to place *on* or *upon*.

immerse', v.

impel', v.

im'precate, v.

im'minent, a.

impinge', v.

imprint', v.

immure', v.

implant', v.

impugn', v.

impede', v.

im'plicate, v.

impute', v.

IR, for IN, signifies *in* or *on* : as, *irra'diate*, to make rays *on* or *upon*, (to *illu'minate*.)

IN, and the forms it assumes,—ig, il, im, ir, before an *adjective*, signifies *not*, implying *negation*, *privation*, or *want* : as, *in'finite*, *not finite*, (or *without bounds*.)

inabil'ity, n.

inau'dible, a.

incor'rect, a.

inac'tive, a.

incohe'rent, a.

incul'pable, a.

inan'imate, a.

incom'petent, a.

indepen'dent, a. & n.

inar'able, a.

incomplete', a.

indiscreet', a.

IG, for IN, signifies *not* : as, *igno'ble*, *not noble*.

IL, for IN, signifies *not* : as, *ille'gal*, *not legal*.

ille'gal, a.

illegit'imate, a.

illit'erate, a.

illeg'ible, a.

illic'it, a.

illog'ical, a.

IM, for IN, signifies *not*, implying *negation*, *privation*, or *want* : as, *immor'tal*, *not mortal*, (or *not liable to death*.)

immac'ulate, a.

immense', a.

imper'vious, a.

imma'terial, a.

immor'al, a.

impolite', a.

immature', a.

impar'tial, a.

improp'er, a.

imme'diate, a.

impa'tient, a.

impru'dent, a.

IR, for IN, signifies *not* : as, *irra'tional*, *not rational*.

irra'tional, a.

irreligi'on, n.

irresis'tible, a.

irrecov'erable, a.

irreme'diable, a.

irres'olute, a.

irreg'ular, a.

irreproach'able, a.

irrev'ocable, a.

INTER, signifies *between* or *among* : as, *interpose'*, to place *between* ; *intermix'*, to mix *among* or *between*.

intellec'tual, a.

intercede', v.

interclude', v.

intel'ligent, a.

interchange'. v.

intercos'tal, a.

interjec'tion, n.
interline', v.
in'terlude, n.

interme'diate, a.
interpose', v.

interreg'num, n.
intersect', v.

INTRO, signifies *within*: as, *introduce'*, to lead or bring *within*.

JUXTA, signifies *near to*: as, *juxtaposit'ion*, the being placed *near to* (any thing.)

OB, and the *shapes* it takes,—oc, of, op, signifies *in the way, against, out*: as, *object'*, to cast *in the way*, or *against*; *ob'solete*, grown out (of use.)

ob'durate, a.
obey', v.
obe'dient, a.
object', v.

oblige', v.
obnox'ious, a.
observe', v.
ob'stacle, n.

obstruct', v.
obtrude', v.
obtuse', a.
ob'viate, v.

OC, for OB, signifies *in the way, up, down*: as, *occa'sion*, a falling *in the way* or *down*; *oc'cupy*, to take *up* or *in the way*.

OF, for OB, signifies *in the way, against*: as, *of'fer*, to bring *in the way*; *offend'*, to strike *against*.

OP, for OB, signifies *in the way, against*: as, *oppose'*, to place *in the way*, or *against*.

PER, signifies *through* or *thoroughly*: as, *pervade'*, to go *through*; *peren'nial*, (lasting) *through* the year; *per'fect*, *thoroughly* done.

impercep'tible, a.
pellu'cid, a.
percuss'ion, n.
perpet'uate, v.

persevere', v.
perspec'tive, n. & a.
perspic'uous, a.
perspire', v.

pertain', v.
pervade', v.
pervert', v.
peruse', v.

POST, signifies *after*: as, *post'script*, a thing written *after*.

PRE (PRÆ), signifies *before*: as, *predict'*, to say or tell *before*; *prefix'*, to fix *before*; *precur'sor*, one who runs *before*.

precede', v.
prec'ipice, n.
preclude', v.
predes'tinate, v.

predict', v.
predispose', v.
pre-engage', v.
prejudge', v.

prel'ude, n.
premature', a.
prepare', v.
prepos'terous, a.

PRETER (PRÆTER), signifies *beyond* or *past*: as, *preter-nat'ural*, *beyond* the course of nature; *pre'terite*, *past*.

PRO ($\pi\rho o$), signifies *for, forward, forth, or out*: as, *prox'y*,* an agent *for* another, (or one who acts *for* another); *proceed'*, to go *forward*; *provoke'*, to call *forth*; *proclaim'*, to cry *out*.

<i>proceed'</i> , v.	<i>profit</i> , n. & v	<i>proph'et</i> , n.
<i>proclaim'</i> , v.	<i>prol'ogue</i> , n.	<i>proscribe'</i> , v.
<i>procure'</i> , v.	<i>prolong'</i> , v.	<i>pros'pect</i> , n.
<i>produce'</i> , v.	<i>propel'</i> , v.	<i>provide'</i> , v.

RE, signifies *back or again, anew*: as, *recall'*, to call *back*; *rean'imate*, to give life *again*; *remorse'*, a biting *back*; *redeem'*, to buy *back*, (by paying a price); *recommence'*, to begin *anew*.

<i>readmit'</i> , v.	<i>recapit'ulate</i> , v.	<i>refit'</i> , v.
<i>reascend'</i> , v.	<i>recline'</i> , v.	<i>reflect'</i> , v.
<i>rebuild'</i> , v.	<i>reconq'uer</i> , v.	<i>remove'</i> , v.
<i>recant'</i> , v.	<i>reduce'</i> , v.	<i>ren'ovate</i> , v.

RETRO, signifies *backwards*: as, *ret'rograde*, going *backwards* step by step.

SE, signifies *aside, apart, or without*: as, *secede'*, to go *aside* or *apart*; *seduce'*, to lead *aside*.

SINE, signifies *without*: as, *sincere'*, *without* wax or mixture, (honest); *sim'ple*, *without* a fold.

SUB, and the forms it assumes,—*suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sup*, signifies *under* or *after*, implying a *subordinate degree*: as, *subscribe'*, to write *under*; *sub'sequent*, following *under* or *after*; *subbea'dle*, *under* beadle.

<i>subac'id</i> , a.	<i>subdue'</i> , v.	<i>submarine'</i> , a.
<i>sub'altern</i> , a. & n.	<i>subja'cent</i> , a.	<i>subscribe'</i> , v.
<i>subcuta'neous</i> , a.	<i>subject'</i> , v.	<i>sub'stance</i> , n.
<i>subdivide'</i> , v.	<i>sub'jugate</i> , v.	<i>subvert'</i> , v.

SUC, for **SUB**, signifies *under, up*: as, *succeed'*, to go or come *under* or *after*, (also to prosper); *suc'cour*, to run *up*, (to help.)

SUF, for **SUB**, signifies *under*: as, *insuf'ferable*, that cannot be borne *under* or *with*.

SUG, for **SUB**, signifies *under*: as, *suggest'*, to carry or bring *under*, (to hint.)

* See under *Cura*.

SUP, for SUB, signifies *under, up*: as, *suppress'*, to press *under*; *support'*, to bear *up*.

SUBTER, signifies *under* or *beneath*: as, *sub'terfuge*, a flying *under* or *beneath*, (a shift.)

SUPER, signifies *above* or *over, more than enough*: as, *superadd'*, to add *over* or *above*; *supervi'sor*, one who looks *over*, (an *overseer*); *super'fluous*, flowing *more than enough*, (unnecessary.)

<i>superabound'</i> , v.	<i>superincum'bent</i> , a.	<i>superna'tant</i> , a.
<i>superex'cellent</i> , a.	<i>superinduce'</i> , v.	<i>supernat'ural</i> , a.
<i>superfine'</i> , a.	<i>supe'rior</i> , a. & n.	<i>supersede'</i> , v.

SUPRA, signifies *above*: as, *supralapsa'rian*, *above*, or *antecedent to*, the fall (of man.)

SUR (Fr. cont. of *super*), signifies *above, over, upon*: as, *surmount'*, to rise *above*; *survive'*, to live *above* or *after*.

<i>surcharge'</i> , v.	<i>sur'name</i> , n.	<i>surtout'</i> , n.
<i>sur'face</i> , n.	<i>sur'plus</i> , n.	<i>survey'</i> , v.
<i>sur'feit</i> , v. & n.	<i>surround'</i> , v.	

SUS for SUB OR SURSUM, signifies *under, up, upwards*: as, *suspect'*, to look *up* (with jealousy); *sustain'*, to hold *up*.

TRANS, signifies *across, over, or beyond, through, change, from one place to another*: as, *transgress'*, to go *over* or *beyond*; *transpa'rent*, appearing *through*, (clear); *trans-form'*, to *change* the form.

<i>traject'</i> , v.	<i>translu'cent</i> , a.	<i>transplant'</i> , v.
<i>transatlant'ic</i> , a.	<i>trans'migrate</i> , v.	<i>transport'</i> , v.
<i>transcend'</i> , v.	<i>transmit'</i> , v.	<i>transpose'</i> , v. [n.]
<i>transcribe'</i> , v.	<i>transpa'rent</i> , a.	<i>transubstantia'tion</i> ,

ULTRA, signifies *beyond*: as, *ultramon'tane*, *beyond* the mountain.

3. OF GREEK ORIGIN.

A, -AN (a privative), signifies *want of, not, or without*: as, *ap'athy*, *want of, or without* feeling; *an'ecdote*, (something) *not* given out, (a biographical incident.)

<i>abyss'</i> , n.	<i>achromat'ic</i> , a.	<i>amorph'ous</i> , a.
<i>aceph'alous</i> , a.	<i>ad'amant</i> , n.	<i>an'archy</i> , n.

anom'aly, *n.*
ap'athy, *n.*

apet'alous, *a.*
at'om, *n.*

a'theist, *n.*
azo'te, *n.*

AMPHI,—AMBI (ἀμφι & ambo, Lat. *both*), signifies *both* or *double*: as, *amphib'ious*, (capable of) living *both* on land and in water.

ANA (ἀνα), signifies *through, up, back* or *again*: as, *anat'omy*, a cutting *through* or *up*, (dissecting animal bodies.)

anabap'tist, *n.*

anad'romous, *a.*

anal'ysis, *n.*

anach'orite, *n.*

an'agram, *n.*

anath'ema, *n.*

anach'ronism, *n.*

anal'ogy, *n.*

anat'omy, *n.*

ANTI,—ANT (ἀντι), signifies *opposite to, against*: as, *anti-chris'tian*, *opposite to Christianity*; *antarc'tic*, *against, or opposite to, the north, (southern.)*

antag'onist, *n.*

antibil'ious, *a.*

antip'athy, *n.*

antarc'tic, *a.*

an'tidote, *n.*

antip'odes, *n.*

antiac'id, *a.*

antife'brile, *a.*

antispasmod'ic, *a.*

antichris'tian, *a.*

antimonar'chical, *a.*

an'titype, *n.*

APO,—APH (ἀπο), signifies *from* or *away*: as, *apos'tacy*, a standing or departure *from* religion.

aphær'esis, *n.*

apol'ogy, *n.*

apos'tle, *n.*

aphe'lion, *n.*

ap'oplexy, *n.*

apoth'ecary, *n.*

apoc'alyptse, *n.*

apos'tate, *n.*

apothe'osis, *n.*

CATA,—CAT (κατα), signifies *down, from side to side*: as, *catarrh'*, a flowing *down*; *cat'echise*, to make sounds *from side to side*, (to teach orally.)

cat'alogue, *n.*

catas'trophe, *n.*

cath'olic, *a.*

cat'aract, *n.*

cathe'dral, *n.*

catop'trics, *n.*

DIA,—DI (δια), signifies *through, asunder*: as, *diaph'anous*, appearing *through*, (or transparent); *diær'esis*, a taking *asunder*, (separation.)

diabol'ic, *a.*

di'agram, *n.*

diarrhœ'a, *n.*

diagnos'tic, *n.*

di'alogue, *n.*

diop'trics, *n.*

diag'onial, *a. & n.*

diam'eter, *n.*

diora'ma, *n.*

EN,—EM (ἐν), signifies *in* or *on*: as, *paren'thesis*, a word or sentence put *in* beside, or between others, (explanatory of something going before.)

EM, for **EN** (ἐν), signifies *in* or *on* : as, *em'phasis*, a particular force or stress of the voice laid *on* (any word or sentence.)

EPI (ἐπι), signifies *upon* : as, *epidem'ic*, (falling) *upon* the people, (general.)

ep'icycle, n.

epiglot'tis, n.

ep'itaph, n.

ep'ilepsy, n.

epis'copacy, n.

ep'ithet, n.

ep'ilogue, n.

epis'tle, n.

epit'ome, n.

HYPER (ὑπερ), signifies *above*, *over* or *beyond* : as, *hypercrit'ic*, a critic exact *over* or *beyond*, (use or reason.)

HYPO (ὑπο), signifies *under* : as, *hypoth'esis*, a placing *under*, (a system formed *under* some principle not proved.)

META (μετα), signifies *beyond*, *after*, *according to*; as, *met'aphor*, transferring or carrying *beyond*, (or using a word in a sense *beyond*, or different from its original or ordinary import); *meth'od*, *according to* a way or path.

PARA,—**PAR** (παρά), signifies *side by side*, *beside*, *near to*, *like* or *similar* : as, *par'able*, a putting a thing *side by side*, or *beside* another, (to make a *comparison* or *similitude*, or *likening* spiritual things to temporal or external objects.)

par'adigm, n.

par'allel, n.

par'asite, n.

par'adox, n.

par'alyze, v.

parhe'lion, n.

par'agraph, n.

par'aphrase, n.

par'ody, n. & v.

PERI (περι), signifies *round*, *about* : as, *peripatet'ic*,* *walking about*, (a sect of philosophers who discoursed *walking*.)

SYN (συν), and the *forms* it assumes,—*sy*, *syl*, *sym*, signifies *together*, *with* : as, *syn'agogue*, a place where the Jews assembled *together* to worship, (a Jewish church.)

SY, for **SYN** (συν), signifies *together*, *with* : as, *system*, standing *together*, (so as to form a consistent whole.)

* A sect of philosophers so called from Aristotle their founder, who, at Athens in Attica, in the Lyceum grove, or shaded walk, taught those who attended him, walking up and down.

SYL, for SYN (συν), signifies *together, with*: as, *syll'able*, taking *together with* the lips, (the letters taken *together* in a single emission of the voice.)

SYM, for SYN (συν), signifies *together, with*: as, *sym'pathy*, feeling *with*, or *together*, (fellow-feeling.)

II. AFFIXES.

1. To Nouns.

THE SUBSTANTIVE OF THE PERSON.

AN, or IAN, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, *Chris'tian*, *one who* follows Christ; *pa'gan*, *one who*, or *the person that*, dwells in a village or country, (a heathen*.)

<i>academici'an, n.</i>	<i>disciplina'rian, n.</i>	<i>politici'an, n.</i>
<i>antedilu'vian, n. & a.</i>	<i>histo'rian, n.</i>	<i>postdilu'vian, n. & a.</i>
<i>artisan', n.</i>	<i>metropol'itan, n. & a.</i>	<i>presbyte'rian, n. & a.</i>
<i>civil'ian, n.</i>	<i>optici'an, n.</i>	<i>theolo'gian, n.</i>
<i>come'dian, n.</i>	<i>physici'an, n.</i>	<i>vet'eran, n. & a.</i>

ANT, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, *assist'ant*, *one who*, or *the person that* assists; *va'grant*, *one who* wanders.

<i>account'ant, n.</i>	<i>com'batant, n.</i>	<i>inhab'itant, n.</i>
<i>annu'itant, n.</i>	<i>commu'nicant, n.</i>	<i>ped'ant, n.</i>
<i>appel'lant, n.</i>	<i>confidant', n.</i>	<i>prot'estant, n. & a.</i>
<i>assail'ant, n. & a.</i>	<i>dis'putant, n.</i>	<i>ten'ant, n. & v.</i>

AR, signifies *one who*: as, *beg'gar*, *one who* begs.

ARD, denotes *one who*: as, *drunk'ard*, *one who* is drunken.

ARY, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, *em'issary*, *one who* is sent out (secretly); *vo'tary*, *one* devoted, or *the person that* is devoted (to any thing.)

<i>ad'versary, n.</i>	<i>an'tiquary, n.</i>	<i>lap'idary, n.</i>
<i>apoth'ecary, n.</i>	<i>incen'diary, n.</i>	<i>mis'sionary, n. & a.</i>

* The word *Pagan* obtained this meaning, when Constantine the Roman Emperor, having publicly established Christianity in the empire, (about the year 320,) prohibited in cities the profane worship of the gods, those attached to the old superstition fled to the *country*, and secretly performed their former sacred rites in the *villages*; hence the term *Pagan*, *heathen*, or *not Christian*.

not'ary, n.	stat'uary, n.	vo'tary, n. & a.
pla'giary, n.	supernu'merary, n. & a.	

ATE, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, grad'uate, *one who* obtains a degree (at college); ad'vocate, *one who*, or *the person that* pleads (the cause of another.)

ad'vocate, n.	cu'rate, n.	licen'tiate, n. & v.
asso'ciate, n. & a.	del'egate, n. & a.	mag'istrate, n.
can'didate, n.	leg'ate, n.	rep'robate, n. a. & v.

EE, denotes *one who*: as, absentee', *one who* is absent; patentee', *one who* has a patent.

assignee', n.	legatee', n.	referee', n.
commit'tee, n.	lessee', n.	refugee', n.
devotee', n.	patentee', n.	trustee', n.

EER, signifies *one who*, or *the person that*: as, moun'taineer', *one who* dwells on or amid mountains, (a Highlander.)

auctioneer', n.	gazetteer', n.	pamphleteer', n.
charioteer', n.	moun'taineer', n.	pioneer', n.
engineer', n.	mutineer', n.	privateer', n.

ENT, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, depo'nent, *one who* puts or lays down (evidence); pa'tient, *one who*, or *the person that* suffers.

accip'ient, n.	correspond'ent, a. & n.	re'gent, n.
adhe'rent, n. & a.	delin'quent, n.	respond'ent, n.
a'gent, n.	oppo'nent, n. & a.	stu'dent, n.
cli'ent, n.	pres'ident, n.	vicege'rent, n.

ER, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, ba'ker, *one who* bakes; vis'iter, *one who*, or *the person that* visits; wid'ower, *one who*, or *the person that* has lost his wife.

arch'er, n.	but'ler, n.	convey'ancer, n.
artificer, n.	car'rier, n.	cot'tager, n.
ba'ker, n.	cashier', n.	geog'raper, n.
bar'ber, n.	cav'iller, n.	gla'zier, n.
biog'raper, n.	col'lier, n.	philos'opher, n.

IST,* denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, bot'anist, *one who* studies botany or plants; the'orist, *one who* or

* This affix or termination is of Greek origin.

the person that theorizes or speculates; oc'ulist, one who cures eyes.

al'gebraist, n.	dram'atist, n.	hu'morist, n.
anat'omist, n.	eg'otist, n.	mineral'ogist, n.
art'ist, n.	evan'gelist, n.	oc'ulist, n.
bot'anist, n.	flo'rist, n.	physiol'ogist, n.
chem'ist, n.		

ITE, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, Le'vite, *one who* is descended from Levi; fa'vourite, *one who* or *the person that* is favoured.

IVE, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as, cap'tive, *one who* or *the person that* is taken (in war.)

LING, (sometimes **LIN**), denotes *little, young*: gos'ling, a young goose.

change'ling, n.	first'ling, n.	sap'ling, n.
dar'ling, n.	gos'ling, n.	seed'ling, n.
duck'ling, n.	lord'ling, n.	strip'ling, n.
fat'ling, n.	nurs'ling, n.	year'ling, n.

OR, denotes *one who*, or *the person that*: as doc'tor, *one who* or *the person that* is learned; interces'sor, *one who* intercedes or goes between.

abet'tor, n.	asses'sor, n.	conspir'ator, n.
aggres'sor, n.	benefac'tor, n.	crea'tor, n.
an'cestor, n.	coadju'tor, n.	em'peror, n.
ambas'sador, n.	compet'itor, n.	exec'utor, n.

STER, denotes *one who*: as, song'ster, *one who* sings.

The Substantive of the Thing.

(FROM THE LATIN.)

ACY, denotes *being*, or *state of being*: as, ac'curacy, a *being* accurate; cel'ibacy, *the state of being* single.

ab'bacy, n.	cu'racy, n.	lu'nacy, n.
ac'curacy, n.	effem'inacy, n.	ob'stinacy, n.
cel'ibacy, n.	ef'ficacy, n.	pa'pacy, n.
confed'eracy, n.	in'timacy, n.	suprem'acy, n.

AGE,* denotes *the thing or being collectively, the state of being, an allowance for*: as, fo'liage, leaves (*collectively*); peer'age, *the state of being a peer*; car'riage, *an allowance for the thing carried*.

advan'tage, n.

coin'age, n.

non'age, n.

ap'panage, n.

do'tage, n.

par'entage, n.

av'erage, n.

lin'eage, n.

peer'age, n.

bond'age, n.

mar'riage, n.

plu'mage, n.

ANCE, denotes *being or state of being, or (simply,) 'ing'*: as, vig'ilance, *state of being vigilant, or watching*; sub'stance, *standing under, or state of being substantial*.

abun'dance, n.

compli'ance, n.

ra'diance, n.

allow'ance, n.

deliv'erance, n.

sem'blance, n.

annoy'ance, n.

guid'ance, n.

ven'geance, n.

assu'rance, n.

ig'norance, n.

vig'ilance, n.

ANCY, denotes *being or state of being, or 'ing'*: as, oc'cupancy, *state of being occupied, or occupying*; brill'iancy, *shining, or state of being brilliant*.

ar'rogancy, n.

fla'grancy, n.

oc'cupancy, n.

buoy'ancy, n.

fra'grancy, n.

poi'gnancy, n.

con'stancy, n.

lieuten'ancy, n.

va'grancy, n.

ARY, denotes *the place where, or the thing that*: as, li'brary, *the place where books are kept*; a'viary, *the place where birds are kept, (or the thing that keeps birds in.)*

a'piary, n.

†com'mentary, n.

li'brary, n.

a'viary, n.

†di'ary, n.

lu'minary, n.

bal'neary, n.

†dic'tionary, n.

o'vary, n.

†bre'viary, n.

infirm'aty, n.

sem'inary, n.

CLE, denotes *little or small*: as, can'ticle, *a little song*; cor'puscle, *a small body*.

animal'cule, n.

glob'ule, n.

ret'icule, n.

ar'buscle, n.

i'cicle, n.

spher'ule, n.

au'ricle, n.

ped'icle, n.

ven'tricle, n.

cu'ticle, n.

pus'tule, n.

ves'icle, n.

* This affix or termination is derived from the French.

† Ary, in the words bre'viary, com'mentary, di'ary, dic'tionary, denotes *a book of*: as, di'ary, *a book of daily accounts, (a journal.)*

ENCE, denotes *being* or *state of being*, or '*ing*': as, *abhorrence*, *state of being* abhorrent, or *abhorring*; *adherence*, *sticking to*, or *state of being* adherent.

ab'stinence, <i>n.</i>	concur'rence, <i>n.</i>	el'oquence, <i>n.</i>
antece'dence, <i>n.</i>	con'fluence, <i>n.</i>	omnipres'ence, <i>n.</i>
au'dience, <i>n.</i>	con'sequence, <i>n.</i>	pa'tience, <i>n.</i>
benef'icence, <i>n.</i>	correspond'ence, <i>n.</i>	prov'idence, <i>n.</i>
coin'cidence, <i>n.</i>	dil'igence, <i>n.</i>	sci'ence, <i>n.</i>

ENCY, denotes *being* or *state of being*, or '*ing*': as, *currency*, *a running*, or *being* current; *deficiency*, *a wanting* or *being* deficient; *consistency*, *state of being* consistent, or *standing together*.

a'gency, <i>n.</i>	compla'cency, <i>n.</i>	defici'ency, <i>n.</i>
ascend'ency, <i>n.</i>	cur'rency, <i>n.</i>	emer'gency, <i>n.</i>
astrin'gency, <i>n.</i>	de'cency, <i>n.</i>	tend'ency, <i>n.</i>

ESCENCE, denotes *state of growing* or *becoming*: as, *putrescence*, *state of growing* or *becoming* rotten.

acquies'cence, <i>n.</i>	convales'cence, <i>n.</i>	erubes'cence, <i>n.</i>
adoles'cence, <i>n.</i>	efferves'cence, <i>n.</i>	excre'scence, <i>n.</i>
coales'cence, <i>n.</i>	efflores'cence, <i>n.</i>	reminis'cence, <i>n.</i>

ICE, denotes *the thing done*, or *thing that*: as, *service*, *the thing* served.

accom'plise, <i>n.</i>	device', <i>n.</i>	poul'tice, <i>n.</i>
advice', <i>n.</i>	mal'ice, <i>n.</i>	prac'tice, <i>n.</i>
cow'ardice, <i>n.</i>	no'tice, <i>n.</i>	prej'udice, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>

ICS, (*Gr.*) denotes *the doctrine*, *science*, or *art of*: as, *ethics*, *the doctrine* or *science of* morality; *œconom-ics*, *art of* managing household affairs.

hydrau'lics, <i>n.</i>	mechan'ics, <i>n.</i>	phys'ics, <i>n.</i>
hydrostat'ics, <i>n.</i>	metaphys'ics, <i>n.</i>	pneumat'ics, <i>n.</i>
mathemat'ics, <i>n.</i>	op'tics, <i>n.</i>	pol'itics, <i>n.</i>

ION, denotes *act of*, *state of being*, or '*ing*': as, *contribution*, *the act of* contributing or giving together; *collis'ion*, *the act of* striking together; *subordination*, *state of being* subordinate or inferior; *dissolu'tion*, *a dissolving*, (*a loosing asunder*); *cohe'sion*, *a sticking together*; *commo'tion*, *a moving together*, (*a tumult*.)

ac'tion, <i>n.</i>	adop'tion, <i>n.</i>	approba'tion, <i>n.</i>
additi'on, <i>n.</i>	apprehen'sion, <i>n.</i>	ascen'sion, <i>n.</i>

benefac'tion, n.	conver'sion, n.	erup'tion, n.
collec'tion, n.	descrip'tion, n.	expan'sion, n.
compul'sion, n.	ebulliti'on, n.	rebel'lion, n.

ISM, (Gr.) denotes *state of being, an idiom, or doctrine of*: as, par'allelism, *state of being parallel*; Lat'inism, *a Latin idiom*; Cal'vinism, *doctrine of Calvin*.

ar'chaism, n.	cathol'icism, n.	fanat'icism, n.
armin'ianism, n.	crit'icism, n.	gal'licism, n.
bap'tism, n.	des'potism, n.	heb'raism, n.
bar'barism, n.	enthu'siasm, n.	phan'tasm, n.

MENT, denotes *being or state of being, act of, the thing that*: as, abase'ment, *being abased, or state of being abased*; conceal'ment, *act of concealing*; refresh'ment, *the thing that refreshes*.

abate'ment, n.	arrange'ment, n.	det'riment, n.
abridge'ment, n.	aston'ishment, n.	doc'ument, n.
achieve'ment, n.	ban'ishment, n.	equip'ment, n.
acknow'ledgement, n.	commence'ment, n.	exper'iment, n.

MONY, denotes *the state of being, or thing that*: as, ac'rimony, *state of being sharp*.

ORY, denotes *the place where, or thing that*: as, depos'itory, *the place where any thing is deposited or lodged*; mem'ory, *the thing or power that calls to mind*; dor'mitory, *a place to sleep in*.

ar'mory, n.	fac'tory, n.	prom'ontory, n.
consis'tory, n.	lab'oratory, n.	ter'ritory, n.
direc'tory, n.	obser'vatory, n.	vic'tory, n.

TUDE, or UDE, denotes *being or state of being*: as, mul'titude, *being many*; solici'tude, *state of being anxious*.

al'titude, n.	disqui'etude, n.	las'situde, n.
am'plitude, n.	for'titude, n.	lat'itude, n.
at'titude, n.	grat'itude, n.	lon'gitude, n.

TY, denotes *being or state of being*: as, brev'ity, *a being short or concise*; lax'ity, *a being loose*; nov'elty, *state of being new, (or unknown before)*; probabili'ty, *state of being probable*.

abil'ity, n.	calam'ity, n.	credu'lity, n.
animos'ity, n.	capac'ity, n.	den'sity, n.
antiq'uity, n.	cas'ualty, n.	fertil'ity, n.

grav'ity, *n.*
infirm'ity, *n.*

longev'ity, *n.*
pi'ety, *n.*

pu'berly, *n.*
vari'ety, *n.*

URE, denotes *the thing, state, power, or art of*: as, scrip'ture, *the thing* written; crea'ture, *the thing* created; leg'islature, *the power* that makes laws; ag'riculture, *the art of* cultivating fields.

arch'itecture, *n.*
compo'sure, *n.*
cul'ture, *n.*
depar'ture, *n.*

expo'sure, *n.*
frac'ture, *n.*
fur'niture, *n.*
hor'ticulture, *n.*

lec'ture, *n. & v.*
leg'islature, *n.*
pos'ture, *n.*
superstruc'ture, *n.*

Y,* denotes *the being, state of being, or 'ing'*: as, har'mony, *the being* harmonious; jeal'ousy, *the being* jealous, or *state of being* jealous; con'stancy, a standing together, or *state of being* constant.

ag'ony, *n.*
an'archy, *n.*
anat'omy, *n.*
ap'athy, *n.*

bot'any, *n.*
des'tiny, *n.*
econ'omy, *n.*
en'ergy, *n.*

mas'tery, *n.*
mem'ory, *n.*
mod'esty, *n.*
tyr'anny, *n.*

The Substantive of the Thing.

(FROM THE SAXON.)

DOM, (*domus*, *f.* a house), signifies *the place where, or rank of*: as, kingdom, *the place where* a king reigns; duke'dom, *the rank of* a duke, (or possession of a duke.)

HOOD, denotes *the state of*: as, boy'hood, *the state of* a boy.

NESS, denotes *a being or state of being, or quality of being*: as, bar'renness, *a being* barren; bles'sedness, *state of being* blessed; soft'ness, *the quality of being* soft.

acute'ness, *n.*
base'ness, *n.*
bold'ness, *n.*
bus'iness, *n.*

cheap'ness, *n.*
deaf'ness, *n.*
diz'ziness, *n.*
drunk'eness, *n.*

firm'ness, *n.*
no'bleness, *n.*
profane'ness, *n.*
remote'ness, *n.*

*The words in which this termination is found, are chiefly of Greek and Latin origin.

RY,* denotes *a being, the art of, the place where, or property of*, as, bra'very, *a being brave*; cas'uistry, *the art or science of a casuist*; nur'sery, *the place where young children or trees are reared*.

artil'lery, <i>n.</i>	chica'nery, <i>n.</i>	im'agery, <i>n.</i>
big'otry, <i>n.</i>	chem'istry, <i>n.</i>	kna'very, <i>n.</i>
bra'very, <i>n.</i>	dra'pery, <i>n.</i>	po'pery, <i>n.</i>
cav'alry, <i>n.</i>	fish'ery, <i>n.</i>	rail'lery, <i>n.</i>

SHIP, denotes *office of, state of*: as, rec'torship, *office of a rector*; copart'nership, *state of having equal shares*.

appren'ticeship, <i>n.</i>	dicta'torship, <i>n.</i>	part'nership, <i>n.</i>
cen'sorship, <i>n.</i>	fel'lowship, <i>n.</i>	schol'arship, <i>n.</i>
clerk'ship, <i>n.</i>	friend'ship, <i>n.</i>	town'ship, <i>n.</i>
court'ship, <i>n.</i>	hard'ship, <i>n.</i>	work'manship, <i>n.</i>

T,† denotes *a thing, a being*: as, gift, *a thing given*; height, *a being high*.

assault', <i>n. & v.</i>	constraint', <i>n.</i>	gift, <i>n.</i>
cleft, <i>p. & n.</i>	deceit', <i>n.</i>	joint, <i>n.</i>
complaint', <i>n.</i>	draft, <i>n.</i>	thrift, <i>n.</i>
conceit', <i>n.</i>	fault, <i>n.</i>	weft, <i>n.</i>

TH,‡ denotes *a being*: as, length, *a being long*; youth, *a being young*; growth, *a being grown*.

birth, <i>n.</i>	health, <i>n.</i>	strength, <i>n.</i>
oreadth, <i>n.</i>	sloth, <i>n.</i>	truth, <i>n.</i>
dearth, <i>n.</i>	stealth, <i>n.</i>	warmth, <i>n.</i>

2. To Adjectives.

Ac, signifies *of or belonging to*: as, demo'niac, *belonging to the devil*.

ACEOUS, denotes *of or consisting of, like or resembling*:

* In the examples of *ry*, some are of *Saxon*, some *Greek*, some of *Latin*, and some of *French* origin.

† The termination *t*, is a contraction of *ed*, the sign of the *past participle*: as, assault, *assailed*; bereft, *bereaved*; bought, *buyed*; brought, *bringed*; built, *buildd*; gift, *gived*.

‡ *Th* is perhaps another form of the *past participle*, the *h* being a euphonic letter: as, birth is *born*, breadth is *broaded*, dearth is *deared*, death is *died* or *dead*, depth is *deeped*.

as, ceta'*ceous*, of the whale kind; coria'*ceous*, consisting of, or resembling leather.

arena' <i>ceous</i> , a.	ceta' <i>ceous</i> , a.	crusta' <i>ceous</i> , a.
argilla' <i>ceous</i> , a.	coria' <i>ceous</i> , a.	farina' <i>ceous</i> , a.
butyra' <i>ceous</i> , a.	creta' <i>ceous</i> , a.	sapona' <i>ceous</i> , a.

AL, -ICAL, denotes *of, belonging, relating or pertaining to, befitting or becoming*: as, fil'*ial*, *belonging to, or befitting a son*; ver'*nal*, *relating to the spring*; botan'*ical*, *relating to botany or herbs*; nau'*tical*, *pertaining to sailors or ships*; pater'*nal*, *befitting or becoming a father*.

academ' <i>ical</i> , a.	bru' <i>mal</i> , a.	flo' <i>ral</i> , a.
ae' <i>rial</i> , a.	celes' <i>tial</i> , a.	lat' <i>eral</i> , a.
an' <i>nual</i> , a.	diur' <i>nal</i> , a.	man' <i>ual</i> , a. & n.
as' <i>tral</i> , a.	dogmat' <i>ical</i> , a.	na' <i>sal</i> , a.
botan' <i>ical</i> , a.	ethe' <i>real</i> , a.	pec' <i>toral</i> , a.

AN, signifies *belonging, relating, or pertaining to, as, hu'man, belonging to man*; merid'*ian*, *relating to noon or mid-day*.

agra' <i>rian</i> , a.	dilu' <i>vian</i> , a.	repub' <i>lican</i> , a. & n.
antedilu' <i>vian</i> , a.	episcopa' <i>lian</i> , a. & n.	satur' <i>nian</i> , a.
antemerid' <i>ian</i> , a.	gre' <i>cian</i> , a.	syl' <i>van</i> , a.
barba' <i>rian</i> , a.	postdilu' <i>vian</i> , a.	subterra' <i>nean</i> , a.

ANT,* signifies *being, or 'ing'*: as, abun'*dant*, *abounding*; dor'*mant*, *sleeping*; pleas'*ant*, *plea'sing*.

abun' <i>dant</i> , a.	dis' <i>tant</i> , a.	ru' <i>minant</i> , a.
bril' <i>liant</i> , a. & n.	extrav' <i>agant</i> , a.	stag' <i>nant</i> , a.
buoy' <i>ant</i> , a.	fluc' <i>tuant</i> , a.	triumph' <i>ant</i> , a.
corrob' <i>orant</i> , a.	mil' <i>itant</i> , a.	vig' <i>ilant</i> , a.

AR, signifies *belonging, relating, or pertaining to, as, reg'ular, belonging or relating to rule*; sec'*ular*, *relating or pertaining to the world*.

an' <i>gular</i> , a.	bival' <i>vular</i> , a.	glob' <i>ular</i> , a.
an' <i>nular</i> , a.	con' <i>sular</i> , a.	in' <i>sular</i> , a.

* The termination '*ant*,' is merely the sign of the *Latin present participle* of the first conjugation, as '*ent*' is as evidently of the second or third. The corresponding affixes of the substantive of the thing,—*ance, ancy*; *ence, ency*,—are clearly of the same origin, the *t* being changed into *c*.

All these terminations are therefore best explained by the *English participle* in '*ing*', from which several nouns and adjectives are formed: such as, bleed'*ing*, fish'*ing*, plead'*ing*, read'*ing*, watch'*ing*, &c.; diverg'*ing*, heal'*ing*, lead'*ing*, oblig'*ing*, strik'*ing* &c.

lu'nar, a.	perpendic'ular, a.	so'lar, a.
oc'ular, a.	po'lar, a.	trian'gular, a.

ARY, signifies *belonging, relating, or pertaining to, befitting*: as, ar'borary, *belonging to trees*; lit'erary, *relating to literature, or letters*; parliamen'tary, *pertaining to parliament*.

alimen'tary, a.	hered'itary, a.	plan'etary, a.
auxil'iary, a.	lit'erary, a.	plen'ary, a.
com'etary, a.	med'ullary, a.	ro'tary, a.
epis'tolary, a.	or'dinary, a.	sub'lunary, a.

ATE, denotes *having, being*: as, inan'imate, *having no life*; affec'tionate, *having affection*; ad'equate, *being equal to*; sit'uate, *being placed (on)*.

ac'curate, a.	illit'erate, a.	intem'perate, a.
ad'equate, a.	immac'ulate, a.	ob'stinate, a.
consid'erate, a.	indiscrim'inate, a.	tem'perate, a.
discon'solate, a.	insa'tiate, a.	unfor'tunate, a.

BLE, denotes *may be or can be, worthy of, fit to be*: as, invis'ible, *that cannot be seen*; por'table, *that may be carried*; lau'dable, *worthy of praise*; el'igible, *fit to be chosen*.

acces'sible, a.	contemp'tible, a.	inev'itable, a.
ar'able, a.	detes'table, a.	insol'uble, a.
au'dible, a.	exhaus'tible, a.	iras'cible, a.
combus'tible, a.	her'itable, a.	por'table, a.

EN, denotes *made of*: as, wood'en, *made of wood*; bra'-zen, *made of brass*.

ash'en, a.	flax'en, a.	silk'en, a.
beech'en, a.	gold'en, a.	wax'en, a.
earth'en, a.	oak'en, a.	wood'en, a.

ENT, denotes *being, or 'ing'*: as, incohe'rent, *not sticking together*; bellig'erent, *carrying on, or waging war*; ab'sent, *being away or from*.

ab'stinent, a.	appa'rent, a.	compo'nent, a.
absor'bent, a.	benev'olent, a.	incohe'rent, a.
adja'cent, a.	bellig'erent, a.	insol'vent, a.
am'bient, a.	co'gent, a.	la'tent, a.

ESSENT, denotes *growing or becoming*: as, *putres'cent*, growing rotten; *petres'cent*, becoming stone.

<i>aces'cent, n.</i>	<i>efferves'cent, a.</i>	<i>liques'cent, a.</i>
<i>convales'cent, n.</i>	<i>erubes'cent, a.</i>	<i>putres'cent, a.</i>
<i>cres'cent, a.</i>	<i>evanes'cent, a.</i>	<i>quies'cent, a.</i>

FUL, denotes *full of*: as, *hope'ful*, full of hope; *aw'ful*, full of awe; *plen'tiful*, full of plenty.

<i>bane'ful, a.</i>	<i>du'tiful, a.</i>	<i>pain'ful, a.</i>
<i>boun'tiful, a.</i>	<i>faith'ful, a.</i>	<i>scorn'ful, a.</i>
<i>care'ful, a.</i>	<i>health'ful, a.</i>	<i>skil'ful, a.</i>
<i>dire'ful, a.</i>	<i>joy'ful, a.</i>	<i>tune'ful, a.</i>

IC, denotes *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to*: as, *academ'ic*, of or belonging to an academy; *angel'ic*, relating to angels; *ocean'ic*, pertaining to the ocean.

<i>angel'ic, a.</i>	<i>cyn'ic, a. & n.</i>	<i>hero'ic, a.</i>
<i>apostol'ic, a.</i>	<i>despot'ic, a.</i>	<i>majes'tic, a.</i>
<i>arc'tic, a.</i>	<i>emphat'ic, a.</i>	<i>pol'itic, a.</i>
<i>cath'olic, a.</i>	<i>enthusias'tic, a.</i>	<i>sympathet'ic, a.</i>

ID, denotes *of or belonging to, 'ing'*: as, *tim'id*, of or belonging to fear, (fearful); *pellu'cid*, shining through, (clear); *tor'rid*, burning.

<i>ac'id, a. & n.</i>	<i>frig'id, a.</i>	<i>mor'bid, a.</i>
<i>ac'rid, a.</i>	<i>hu'mid, a.</i>	<i>sol'id, a.</i>
<i>can'did, a.</i>	<i>lim'pid, a.</i>	<i>tep'id, a.</i>
<i>flor'id, a.</i>	<i>lu'cid, a.</i>	<i>val'id, a.</i>

ILE, denotes *belonging to, may or can be, easily*: as, *pu'erile*, belonging to a boy; *flex'ile*, that may or can be bent, or easily bent.

<i>ag'ile, a.</i>	<i>fer'tile, a.</i>	<i>juv'enile, a.</i>
<i>doc'ile, a.</i>	<i>fis'sile, a.</i>	<i>mercan'tile, a.</i>
<i>duc'tile, a.</i>	<i>frag'ile, a.</i>	<i>pu'erile, a.</i>
<i>fe'brile, a.</i>	<i>imbecil'e, a.</i>	<i>ver'satile, a.</i>

INE, denotes *of or belonging to*: as, *ma'rine*, of or belonging to the sea; *ca'nine*, belonging to dogs; *fem'inine* of or belonging to the female.

<i>adaman'tine, a.</i>	<i>crys'talline, a.</i>	<i>saline', a.</i>
<i>al'kaline, a.</i>	<i>gen'uine, a.</i>	<i>san'guine, a.</i>
<i>aq'uiline, a.</i>	<i>marine', a. & n.</i>	<i>ser'pentine, a.</i>
<i>ca'nine, a.</i>	<i>mar'itime, a.</i>	<i>submarine', a.</i>

ISH, denotes *belonging to, like or resembling, little of or somewhat*: as, Eng'lish, *belonging to England*; child'ish, *like or resembling a child*; green'ish, *little of or some what green*.

beau'ish, a.	clown'ish, a.	huff'ish, a.
black'ish, a.	fe'verish, a.	self'ish, a.
book'ish, a.	green'ish, a.	wasp'ish, a.
boy'ish, a.		

IVE, denotes *having power, that can, or 'ing', implying power, ability, or activity*: as, persua'sive, *having power to persuade*; correc'tive, *that can correct*; progres'sive, *going forward*.

abu'sive, a.	commu'nica'tive, a.	imper'ative, a.
ac'tive, a.	convul'sive, a.	instruc'tive, a.
adhe'sive, a.	deci'sive, a.	lo'comotive, a.
amu'sive, a.	exclu'sive, a.	lu'crative, a.
atten'tive, a.	explo'sive, a.	nu'tritive, a.

LESS, denotes *without, having no or wanting*: as, art'less, *without art*; fath'erless, *without a father*; help'less, *having no power, or wanting power*.

art'less, a.	cloud'less, a.	leaf'less, a.
beard'less, a.	fear'less, a.	pen'nyless, a.
breath'less, a.	harm'less, a.	pit'iless, a.
care'less, a.	joy'less, a.	spot'less, a.

LIKE, denotes *like or resembling*: as, man'like, *like or resembling man*.

chris'tianlike, a.	gi'antlike, a.	saint'like, a.
court'like, a.	god'like, a.	war'like, a.

LY, (contraction for **LIKE**), postfixed to *nouns*, denotes *like or resembling*: as, broth'erly, *like or resembling a brother*; earth'ly, *like or resembling earth*; win'terly, *like winter*.

beast'ly, a.	friend'ly, a. & ad.	lord'ly, a.
broth'erly, a.	heav'enly, a. & ad.	prince'ly, a.
earth'ly, a.	lone'ly, a.	unman'ly, a.

ORY, denotes *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to, 'ing'*: as, pref'atory, *of or belonging to a preface*; pis'catory, *relating to fish*; consol'atory, *pertaining to con-*

solation, (tending to give comfort); ad'ulatory, flatter-
ing.

admon'itory, a.	cur'sory, a.	olfac'tory, a.
au'ditory, a. & n.	des'ultory, a.	satisfac'tory, a.
consol'atory, a. & n.	explan'atory, a.	tran'sitory, a.
contradic'tory, a.	inflam'matory, a.	

OSE, denotes *full of*: as, operose', *full of labour*; verbose',
full of words.

OUS, denotes *full of, having, consisting of, of or belonging to, given to, 'ing'*: as, dan'gerous, *full of danger*; pop'ulous, *full of people*; longim'anous, *having long hands*; cartilag'inous, *consisting of gristles*; bil'ious, *consisting of bile*; co-eta'neous, *of the same age*; conten'tious, *given to contention*; lanig'erous, *bearing wool*; gram-miniv'orous, *eating grass*.

advanta'geous, a.	capa'cious, a.	fab'ulous, a.
amphib'ious, a.	conta'gious, a.	gra'cious, a.
auda'cious, a.	coura'geous, a.	lig'neous, a.
bil'ious, a.	cuta'neous, a.	sono'rous, a.

SOME, denotes *somewhat, full of*: as, glad'some, *somewhat glad*; frolic'some, *full of frolics or pranks*.

blithe'some, a.	hand'some, a.	quar'relsome, a.
bur'densome, a.	hu'moursome, a.	troub'lesome, a.
frol'icsome, a.	noi'some, a.	whole'some, a.

WARD, denotes *in the direction of, or looking toward*: as, down'ward, *in the direction of, or looking down*; in'-ward, *looking toward the inside*.

awk'ward, a.	fro'ward, a.	to'ward, a.
back'ward, a.	out'ward, a. & ad.	way'ward, a.

Y, denotes *full of, covered with, made of*: as, knot'ty, *full of knots*; flow'ery, *full of, or covered with flowers*; horn'y, *made of horn*.

Almight'y, a. & n.	dew'y, a.	mud'dy, a.
balm'y, a.	earth'y, a.	pitch'y, a.
blood'y, a.	grass'y, a.	spon'gy, a.
bog'gy, v.	gum'my, a.	thorn'y, a.
brin'y, a.	horn'y, a.	wat'ery, a.

3. To Verbs.

ATE,* denotes *to make, to give, to put, or to take*: as, *ren'ovate, to make new again*; *frus'trate, to make vain*; *an'imate, to give life*; *invig'orate, to put vigour in or into*; *exon'erate, to take the burden from or out*.

abbe'viate, v.	assim'ilate, v.	el'evate, v.
ac'tuate, v.	commu'nicate, v.	em'igrate, v.
ag'itate, v.	corrob'orate, v.	erad'icate, v.
alle'viate, v.	delin'eate, v.	fab'ricate, v.
antic'ipate, v.	dis locate, v.	nav'igate, v.

EN, denotes *to make*: as, *leng'then, to make long*; *quick'en, to make quick or alive*; *glad'den, to make glad*.

blac'ken, v.	embol'den, v.	ri'pen, v.
bri'ghten, v.	fat'ten, v.	soft'en, v.
deaf'en, v.	leng'then, v.	wea'ken, v.

FY, denotes *to make*: as, *mag'nify, to make great*; *sanc'tify, to make holy*; *pu'rify, to make pure*.

am'plify, v.	cru'cify, v.	nul'lify, v.
beau'tify, v.	for'tify, v.	pu'rify, v.
clar'ify, v.	jus'tify, v.	stu'pify, v.

ISH, denotes *to make*: as, *fin'ish, to make an end*; *pub'lish, to make public*; *flour'ish, to make flowery*; *stab'lish, to make stable or firm*.

aston'ish, v.	fin'ish, v.	pub'lish, v.
dimin'ish, v.	nour'ish, v.	stab'lish, v.
empov'erish, v.	pol'ish, v.	van'ish, v.

IZE, -ISE, denotes *to make, to give*: as, *civ'ilize, to make civil*; *fer'tilize, to make fruitful*; *char'acterize, to give a character*; *au'thorise, to give authority*.

advertise', v.	chas'tise, v.	i'dolize, v.
ag'onize, v.	civ'ilize, v.	monop'olize, v.
apol'ogize, v.	evan'gelize, v.	or'ganize, v.
bru'talize, v.	har'monize, v.	pul'verize, v.

* This affix or termination, in some cases, adds nothing to the meaning of its verb.

4. *To Adverbs.*

LY, denotes *like, in a — manner or way*: as, joy'fully, *like joyful, or in a joyful manner*; affec'tedly, *in an affected way or manner*.

abrupt'ly, <i>ad.</i>	distinct'ly, <i>ad.</i>	meek'ly, <i>ad.</i>
abun'dantly, <i>ad.</i>	fierce'ly, <i>ad.</i>	philosoph'ically, <i>ad.</i>
bold'ly, <i>ad.</i>	grace'fully, <i>ad.</i>	religi'ously, <i>ad.</i>
del'icately, <i>ad.</i>	humane'ly, <i>ad.</i>	wor'thily, <i>ad.</i>

WARD, denotes *in the direction of, or looking toward*: as, west'ward, *in the direction of, or looking to the west*; heav'enward, *in the direction of, or looking toward heaven*.

afterward, <i>ad.</i>	home'ward, <i>ad.</i>	on'ward, <i>ad.</i>
east'ward, <i>ad.</i>	lee'ward, <i>ad.</i>	south'ward, <i>ad.</i>
heav'enward, <i>ad.</i>	north'ward, <i>ad.</i>	wind'ward, <i>ad.</i>

III. OF LATIN, GREEK, AND OTHER ROOTS.

ABORIGINES, *m.* 3. *original inhabitants of a country*: as, aborig'inal, *belonging to aborigines*.

aborig'ines, *n.* aborig'inal, *a.*

ACADEM-IA (ἀκαδημία), *a grove near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy*; hence acad'emy, *a school*: as, academ'ic, *relating to a school or university*.

acad'emy, <i>n.</i>	academ'ical, <i>a.</i>	academici'an, <i>n.</i>
academ'ic, <i>a. & n.</i>	acade'mian, <i>n.</i>	acad'emist, <i>n.</i>

ACE-o, *v.* 2. *to be sour or acid*: as, aces'cent, *becoming sour or acid*.

aces'cent, <i>a.</i>	acetose', <i>a.</i>	ace'tous, <i>a.</i>
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ACERB-US, *a.* *bitter, sour, severe*: as, acer'bity, *a being sour or severe*.

acer'bate, <i>v.</i>	exac'erbate, <i>v.</i>	exacerba'tion, <i>n.</i>
acer'bity, <i>n.</i>		

ACERV-US, *m.* 2. *a heap, a mass or pile*: as, coacer'vate, *to heap up together*.

acer'vate, <i>v.</i>	coacer'vate, <i>v.</i>	exacerva'tion, <i>n.</i>
acerva'tion <i>n.</i>	coacerva'tion <i>n.</i>	

ACH—OS (ἀχος), *pain*: as, tooth'*ach*, *pain* in the teeth.

ache, or
ake, *v.*

head'*ache*, *n.*
tooth'*ache*, *n.*

ache, *n.*
heart'*ache*, *n.*

ACID—US (ἀβ αceo), *tart, sour, sharp*: as, acid'*ity*, a being sharp or *sour*.

ac'*id*, *a.*
acid'*ity*, *n.*
ac'*idness*, *n.*

acid'*ulæ*, *n.*
acid'*ulate*, *v.*
antiac'*id*, *a.*

salsoac'*id*, *a.*
subac'*id*, *a.*

ACME (ἀκμη), a *summit* or *point*: as, ac'*me*, the *summit* or *height* (of any thing).

ACOÜO (ἀκούω), to *hear*: as, acou'*stics*, the doctrine of *sounds*, (also, medicines to help the *hearing*.)

acou'*stics*, *n.*
diacou'*stics*, *n.*

otacou'*stic*, *n.*

polyacou'*stic*, *n.*

ACR—IS, *a. sharp*: as, ac'*rimony*, a being *sharp*.

ac'*rid*, *a.*
ac'*ritude*, *n.*

ac'*rimony*, *n.*

acrimo'*nious*, *a.*

ACR—ON (ἀκρον of ἀχος), *extremity, end, summit*: as, ac'*ro*-spire, (a sprout from) the *end* of seeds.

Acrop'*olis*, *n.*
ac'*rospire*, *n.*

ac'*rospired*, *a.*

acros'*tic*, *n.*

ACU—O, ACU—TUM, *v. 3.* (ab acus, *f. 4.* a *needle*), to *sharpen*: as, acute'*ness*, the state of being *acute* or *sharp*.

ac'*uate*, *v.*
acu'*leate*, *a.*
acu'*men*, *n.*

acu'*minated*, *a.*
acute', *a.*

acute'*ly*, *ad.*
acute'*ness*, *n.*

*ADELPH—OS (ἀδελφος), a *brother*—philadel'*phia*, *n.*

ADEN (ἀδην), a *gland*—adenog'*raphy*, *n.* adenol'*ogy*, *n.*

ADULAT—UM, *sup.* (of adulo*r*, to *fawn*), to *flatter*: as, adula'*tor*, one who *flatters*.

adula'*tor*, *n.*

ad'*ulatory*, *a.*

adula'*tion*, *n.*

AER (ἀήρ), *m. 3.* the *air*: as, aerom'*etry*, the art of measuring the *air*.

a'*eriform*, *a.*
aerolite, *n.*

aerol'*ogy*, *n.*
a'*eromancy*, *n.*

aerom'*etry*, *n.*
a'*eronaut*, *n.*

* Much used in the formation of botanical terms.

aeros'copy, *n.*ae'rial, *a.*air, *n.* & *v.*air'y, *a.*air'iness, *n.*air'bladder, *n.*air'built, *a.*air'drawn, *a.*air'hole, *n.*air'ing, *n.*air'less, *a.*air'ling, *n.*air'pump, *n.*air'shaft, *n.*ae'rie, *n.**AERESIS (ἀερεσις *ab* ἀερω), a *taking*. (See *Heresis*.)aphær'esis, *n.*diær'esis, *n.*AGGER, *m.* 3. (*ad et gero*), a *heap*, aggerate.exag'gerate, *v.*exaggera'tion, *n.*AGIL-IS, *a.* *nimble*, *active*: as, agil'ity, a being *swift* or *active*.ag'ile, *a.*ag'ileness, *n.*agil'ity, *n.*AGIT-o, *v.* (*ab ago*), to *drive*, to *move* or *stir*, to *think of* or *meditate*: as, ag'itate, to *put in motion*; cogita'tion for conagita'tion, the *act of thinking*.ag'itate, *v.*cog'itate, *v.*excog'itate, *v.*ag'itable, *a.*cog'itative, *a.*incog'itative, *a.*agita'tion, *n.*cogita'tion, *n.*incog'itancy, *n.*agita'tor, *n.*exag'itate, *v.*AGMEN, *n.* 3. (*ab ago*), an *army on march*, a *troop*.ag'minal, *a.*AG-o, ACTUM, *v.* 3. to *do*, to *act*, to *lead*, to *guide*, as, a'gent, one who *does* or *acts* (for another); ambig'uous, *acting* round about, (doubtful), to *navigate*, to *guide* a ship, to *sail*.act, *n.* & *v.*a'gent, *n.*co'gent, *a.*ac'tive, *a.*a'gency, *n.*co'gently, *ad.*ac'tively, *ad.*amba'ges, *n.*counteract', *v.*ac'tiveness, *n.*ambigu'ity, *n.*enact', *v.*activ'ity, *n.*ambig'uous, *a.*enac'tor, *n.*ac'tor, *n.*ambig'uously, *ad.*exact', *a.* & *v.*ac'tress, *n.*ambig'uousness, *n.*exact'ly, *ad.*ac'tion, *n.*an'teact, *n.*exac'tor, *n.*ac'tionable, *a.*circumnav'igable, *a.*exact'ness, *n.*ac'tual, *a.*circumnav'igate, *v.*exac'tion, *n.*ac'tually, *ad.*circumnaviga'tion, *n.*ex'igence, *n.*ac'tualness, *n.*circumnav'igator, *n.*ex'igency, *n.*ac'tuary, *n.*coact', *v.*ex'igent, *a.*ac'tuate, *v.* & *a.*coac'tion, *n.*exigu'ity, *n.*adac'ted, *a.*coac'tive, *a.*exig'uous, *a.*

* A nest for birds of prey, which always build high.

inac'tion, *n.*
 inac'tive, *a.*
 inac'tively, *ad.*
 inac'tiveness, *n.*
 inactiv'ity, *n.*
 in'digence, *n.*
 in'digency, *n.*
 in'digent, *a.*
 nav'igable, *a.*
 nav'igableness, *n.*

nav'igate, *v.*
 naviga'tion, *n.*
 nav'igator, *n.*
 outact', *v.*
 overact', *v.*
 prod'igal, *a. & n.*
 prod'igally, *ad.*
 prodigal'ity, *n.*
 react', *v.*
 reac'tion, *n.*

re-enact', *v.*
 subac'tion, *n.*
 transact', *v.*
 transac'tion, *n.*
 unac'tive, *a.*
 underac'tion, *n.*
 unexac'ted, *a.*
 unnav'igable, *a.*
 vicea'gent, *n.*

AGOGEUS (ἀγωγεὺς *ab* ἄγω, to guide), *a leader or guide*:
 as, dem'agogue, *a leader of the people.*

apagog'ical, *a.*
 dem'agogue, *n.*
 hy'dragogues, *n.*

emmen'agogué, *n.*
 mys'tagogue, *n.*
 parago'ge, *n.*

ped'agogue, *n.*
 ptys'magogue, *n.*
 syn'agogue, *n.*

AGON, *m. 3.* (ἄγων), *a combat, a contest*: as, antag'onist,
 one who combats against (or with another).

ag'ony, *n.*
 ag'onize, *v.*

agonis'tes, *n.*
 ag'onism, *n.*

antag'onist, *n.*
 antag'onize, *v.*

AGER, agri, *m. 2.* *a field, land*: as, agra'rian, relating to
 fields or lands.

agra'rian, *a.*
 agres'tic, *a.*
 ag'riculture, *n.*

ag'riculturist, *n.*
 per'egrinate, *v.*

peregrina'tion, *n.*
 per'egrine, *a.*

ALA, *f. 1.* *a wing*—alif'erous, *a. alig'erous, a.*

ALECTRYON (ἀλεκτρυων), *a cock.*

alec'tryomancy, *n.* alectryom'achy, *n.*

ALEXEO (ἀλεξεῖω), *to ward off, to assist.*

Alexan'der, *n.*
 alexan'drine, *a.*

alexiter'ic, or
 alexiter'ical, *a.*

alexiphar'mic, *a.*

ALG—EO, *v. 2.* *to be cold or chill*: as, algif'ic, making or
 producing cold.

al'gid, *a.*

algid'ity, *n.*

algif'ic, *a.*

ALGEBRA (Arab.), *arithmetic by letters.*

al'gebra, *n.*
 algebra'ist, *n.*

algebra'ic, or
 algebra'ical, *a.*

ALG-OS (ἀλγος), *pain*: as, otal'gia, a *pain* in the ear.

antal'gic, a.	cephalal'gia, n.	otal'gia, n.
cardial'gia, n.	odontal'gia, n.	

ALI-US, OR ALIEN-US, a. *another, foreign*.

aba'lienate, v.	a'lienate, v. & a.	ina'lienable, a.
a'lien, n.	aliena'tion, n.	una'lienable, a.
a'lienable, a.	a'lias, ad.	al'iquant, a.

ALKALI* (Egypt. or Arab.) *an herb, or any substance when mingled with acid, producing fermentation*.

al'kali, n.	alkal'izate, v. & a.	alkales'cent, a.
al'kaline, a.	alkaliza'tion, n.	

ALLAX-IS (ἀλλαξίς ab ἀλλασσω), *a change, difference*.

par'allax, n.	parallac'tic, a.	parallac'tical, a.
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ALLEL-ON (ἀλληλων), *one another, each other*: as, par'allel, (straight lines equidistant) from *each other*.

par'allel, a. n. & v.	parallel'ogram, n.	unpar'alleled, a.
par'allelism, n.	parallelopi'ped, a.	

ALL-OS (ἄλλος), *another*: as, al'legory, a *figurative discourse, having another meaning than the literal*.

al'legory, n.	allegor'ic, or	allegor'ically, ad.
al'legorize, v.	allegor'ical, a.	

AL-o, v. 3. *to nourish, to grow*: as, alimen'tary, pertaining to *food or nourishment*.

al'iment, n.	al'imony, n.	alms, n.
alimen'tal, a.	alimo'nious, a.	coalesce', v.
alimenta'tion, n.	al'ible, a.	coales'cence, n.
alimen'tary, a.	al'm-oner, n.	coaliti'on, n.
alimen'tariness, n.	al'm-onry, n.	inalimen'tal, a.

ALP-ES, m. 3. *very high mountains, separating Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany*.

al'pine, a.	cisal'pine, a.	transal'pine, a.
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ALPHA (ἄλφα, α.), *first letter in the Greek alphabet*.

al'pha, n.	alphabet'ical, a.	alphabet'ically, ad.
†al'phabet, n.		

* *Alkali* (from *al*, the, and *kali*, a plant) was first applied to a salt obtained from the ashes of burnt *kali*, and is now a general term for an order of bases of salts of great use and importance in chemistry.

† See *Beta*.

ALTER, *a.* *another, change*: as, *alterable*, that may be *changed*.

adul'terate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	adul'tery, <i>n.</i>	altera'tion, <i>n.</i>
adultera'tion, <i>n.</i>	al'ter, <i>v.</i>	al'terative, <i>a.</i>
adul'terer, <i>n.</i>	al'terable, <i>a.</i>	unadul'terated, <i>a.</i>
adul'teress, <i>n.</i>	al'terably, <i>ad.</i>	unal'terable, <i>a.</i>
adul'terine, <i>n.</i>	al'terableness, <i>n.</i>	unal'terably, <i>ad.</i>
adul'terous, <i>a.</i>	al'terant, <i>a.</i>	

ALTERN-US, *a.* *one after another, by turns*: as, *alter'nate*, being *by turns*.

altern', <i>a.</i>	alter'nacy, <i>n.</i>	alter'nativeness, <i>n.</i>
alter'nate, <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	alterna'tion, <i>n.</i>	alter'nity, <i>n.</i>
alter'nately, <i>ad.</i>	alter'native, <i>n.</i>	altercd'tion, <i>n.</i>
alter'nateness, <i>n.</i>	alter'natively, <i>ad.</i>	

ALT-US, *a.* *high, lofty*: as, *altis'onant*, sounding *high*.

al'titude, <i>n.</i>	altim'etry, <i>n.</i>	altiv'olant, <i>a.</i>
al'tigrade, <i>a.</i>	altis'onant, <i>or</i>	exalt', <i>v.</i>
altit'oquence, <i>n.</i>	altis'onous, <i>a.</i>	exalta'tion, <i>n.</i>

AMBROSIA (ἀμβροσία), *the food of the gods*.

ambro'sia, <i>n.</i>	ambro'sial, <i>a.</i>	ambro'sian, <i>a.</i>
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AMBUL-O, *v.* 1. *to walk*: as, *peram'bulate*, *to walk through*.

am'ble, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	am'bulatory, <i>a.</i>	deam'bulatory, <i>a.</i>
am'bler, <i>n.</i>	anteambula'tion, <i>n.</i>	obambula'tion, <i>n.</i>
am'blingly, <i>ad.</i>	circumam'bulate, <i>v.</i>	peram'bulate, <i>v.</i>
ambula'tion, <i>n.</i>	deambula'tion, <i>n.</i>	perambula'tion, <i>n.</i>

AMIC-US, *m.* 2. (*ab amo*), *a friend*: *am'ity*, *friendship*, or state of being *friendly*.

am'ity, <i>n.</i>	am'icableness, <i>n.</i>	en'mity, <i>n.</i>
am'icable, <i>a.</i>	*en'emy, <i>n.</i>	inim'ical, <i>a.</i>
am'icably, <i>ad.</i>		

AM-O, *v.* 1. *to love*: as, *a'miable*, *worthy to be loved*.

a'miable, <i>a.</i>	am'orist, <i>n.</i>	amateur', <i>n.</i>
a'miably, <i>ad.</i>	am'orous, <i>a.</i>	am'atory, <i>a.</i>
a'miableness, <i>n.</i>	am'orously, <i>ad.</i>	amato'rial, <i>a.</i>
amour', <i>n.</i>	am'orousness, <i>n.</i>	enam'our, <i>v.</i>

* For the prefix *en* in *enemy*, *enmity*, see p. 31.

AMPL-US, *a. large*: as, *am'plify*, to make *large*.

<i>am'ple, a.</i>	<i>am'plifier, n.</i>	<i>am'pliate, v.</i>
<i>am'ply, ad.</i>	<i>amplif'icate, v.</i>	<i>amplia'tion, n.</i>
<i>am'pleness, n.</i>	<i>amplifica'tion, n.</i>	<i>am'plitude, n.</i>
<i>am'plify, v.</i>		

ANAS, *anät-is, f. 3. a duck or drake*—*anatif'erous, a.*

ANEM-OS, (*ἀνεμος*), *the wind*.

<i>anemog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>anem'one, n.</i>	<i>anem'oscope, n.</i>
<i>anemom'eter, n.</i>		

*ANER, *andr-os* (*ἀνρ, ἀνδρος*), *a man*: as, *androph'agus, a man-eater, (a cannibal.)*

<i>androg'ynus, n.</i>	<i>An'drew, n.</i>	<i>Andron'icus, n.</i>
<i>androg'ynal, a.</i>	<i>Alexan'der, n.</i>	<i>androt'omy, n.</i>
<i>androg'ynally, ad.</i>	<i>Alexan'dria, n.</i>	<i>androph'agus, n.</i>

ANGEL-LO† (*ἄγγελω*), *to bring tidings*: as, *evan'gelist, one who brings or publishes good tidings*.

<i>an'gel, n.</i>	<i>archan'gel, n.</i>	<i>evangel'ical, a.</i>
<i>angel'ic, a.</i>	<i>archangel'ic, a.</i>	<i>evan'gelize, v.</i>
<i>angel'ical, a.</i>	<i>evan'gelist, n.</i>	<i>gos'pel, n. (Sax.)</i>
<i>angel'icalness, n.</i>	<i>evan'gelism, n.</i>	

ANGI-ON† (*ἄγγειον ab ἄγγος*), *a vase, a vessel*.

<i>angiog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>an'giomonosper'-</i>	<i>angiot'omy, n.</i>
<i>angiol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>mous, a.</i>	

ANG-O, *v. 3. to stifle, to vex*; *anxi, perf. I am vexed or solicitous, anx'i'ety, state of being solicitous*.

<i>ang'uish, n.</i>	<i>ang'ry, a.</i>	<i>anx'ious, a.</i>
<i>ang'uished, a.</i>	<i>ang'rily, ad.</i>	<i>anx'iously, ad.</i>
<i>an'ger, n. & v.</i>	<i>anxi'ety, n.</i>	<i>anx'iousness, n.</i>
<i>ang'erly, ad.</i>		

ANGUL-US, *m. 2. an angle or corner*: as, *ang'ular, belonging to an angle or corner*.

<i>ang'le, n.</i>	<i>ang'ulated, a.</i>	<i>multang'ularly, ad.</i>
<i>ang'ular, a.</i>	<i>angulos'ity, n.</i>	<i>multang'ularness, n.</i>
<i>ang'ularly, ad.</i>	<i>ang'ulous, a.</i>	<i>obtusang'ular, a.</i>
<i>angular'ity, n.</i>	<i>multang'ular, a.</i>	<i>octang'ular, a.</i>

* It helps to form many botanical terms.

† γ or g, before γ g, κ k, χ ch, in Greek, sounds like 'ng', and accordingly, in English, it assumes that form.

pentang'ular, *a.*
quad'rangle, *n.*
quad'rangular, *a.*
quinquang'ular, *a.*

rec'tangle, *n.*
rec'tangular, *a.*
rec'tangularly, *ad.*
septang'ular, *a.*

sexang'ular, *a.*
tri'angle, *n.*
triang'ular, *a.*

AN-US, *f.* 4. *an old woman.*

anile', *a.*

anil'ity, *n.*

anile'ness, *n.*

ANIMA, *f.* 1. *a breeze or wind, the vital air or breath, life, or soul:* as, an'imate, to give life.

an'imal; *n.* & *a.*
animal'cule, *n.*
animal'ity, *n.*
an'imable, *a.*
an'imate, *v.* & *a.*

an'imated, *a.*
anima'tion, *n.*
an'imative, *a.*
an'imator, *n.*
exan'imate, *a.*

exanima'tion, *n.*
inan'imate, *a.*
inan'imated, *a.*
rean'imate, *v.*
transanima'tion, *n.*

ANIM-US, *m.* 2. *the mind, or thinking principle:* as, un-anim'ity, the being of one mind, or oneness of mind.

animadvert', *v.*
animadver'ter, *n.*
animadver'sion, *n.*
animadver'sive, *a.*
animos'ity, *n.*
equanim'ity, *n.*

equan'imous, *a.*
magnanim'ity, *n.*
magnan'imous, *a.*
magnan'imously, *ad.*
pusillanim'ity, *n.*

pusillan'imous, *a.*
pusillan'imousness, *n.*
unan'im'ity, *n.*
unan'imous, *a.*
unan'imously, *ad.*

ANN-US, *m.* 2. *a year:* as, bien'nial, of or belonging to two years.

an'nals, *n.*
an'nalist, *n.*
anniver'sary, *n.* & *a.*
an'no Dom'ino, or
A. D.
an'nual, *a.*
an'nually, *ad.*
annu'ity, *n.*
annu'itant, *n.*

bien'nial, *a.*
centen'nial, *a.*
decen'nial, *a.*
millen'nium, *n.*
millen'nial, *a.*
millena'rian, *n.*
mil'lenary, *a.*
octen'nial, *a.*
peren'nial, *a.*

peren'nity, *n.*
quadren'nial, *a.*
quinen'nial, *a.*
septen'nial, *a.*
sexen'nial, *a.*
superan'nuate, *v.*
superannua'tion, *n.*
trien'nial, *a.*

ANNUL-US, *m.* 2. (*ab annus or anus*), *a ring.*

an'nular, or
an'nulary, *a.*

an'nulet, *n.*

semian'nular, *a.*

ANSA, *f.* 1. *the handle of a cup or vessel*—an'sated, *a.*

ANTH-OS (άνθος), *a flower.*

anther', *n.*
anthol'ogy, *n.*

exanthem'atous, *a.*
exanthem'ata, *n.*

polyan'thus, *n.*

ANTHROP-OS (ἀνθρώπος), *a man*: as, *phil'anthropy*, the love of *man*.

<i>an'thropol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>aph'ilan'thropy, n.</i>	<i>philan'thropy, n.</i>
<i>an'thropomor'phite, n.</i>	<i>cynan'thropy, n.</i>	<i>philan'thropist, n.</i>
<i>an'thropop'athy, n.</i>	<i>lycan'thropy, n.</i>	<i>philanthrop'ic, a.</i>
<i>an'thropoph'agi, n.</i>	<i>misan'thropy, n.</i>	<i>theo-philan'thropy, n.</i>
<i>an'thropoph'agy, n.</i>	<i>mis'anthrope, or</i>	<i>theo-philan'throp-</i>
<i>an'thropos'ophy, n.</i>	<i>misan'thropist, n.</i>	<i>ist, n.</i>

ANTIQU-US, *a. old or ancient*: as, *an'tiquary*, one who is studious of *old or ancient* things.

<i>an'tiquary, n.</i>	<i>antique'ness, n.</i>	<i>an'cientry, n.</i>
<i>antiqua'rian, n. & a.</i>	<i>antiq'uity, n.</i>	<i>an'tic, a. & n.</i>
<i>an'tiquate, v.</i>	<i>an'cient, a. & n.</i>	<i>an'cestor, n.</i>
<i>an'tiquatedness, n.</i>	<i>an'ciently, ad.</i>	<i>an'cestral, a.</i>
<i>antique', a.</i>	<i>an'cientness, n.</i>	<i>an'cestry, n.</i>

ANTL-OS (ἀντλος), *an engine for drawing water*.

<i>exant'late, v.</i>	<i>exantla'tion, n.</i>
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APERI-O, *aper-tum*, *v. 4. (ab ad et pario), to open*.

<i>ape'rient, a.</i>	<i>apert', a.</i>	<i>apert'ness, n.</i>
<i>aper'itive, a.</i>	<i>apert'ly, ad.</i>	<i>ap'erture, n.</i>

APHRODIT-E (ἀφροδίτη *ab* ἀφρος, *foam*), *Venus, the goddess of love*.

<i>antaphrodit'ic, a.</i>	<i>aphrodisi'acal, a.</i>	<i>hermaphrodit'ical, a.</i>
<i>aphrodis'i'ac, a.</i>	<i>hermaph'rodite, n.</i>	

AP-IS, *f. 3. a bee—apiary, n.*

APT-US, *a. fit, meet*: as, *adapt', to fit to*.

<i>adapt', v.</i>	<i>apt'ly, ad.</i>	<i>inept'ly, ad.</i>
<i>adapta'tion, a.</i>	<i>apt'ness, n.</i>	<i>inep'titude, n.</i>
<i>adapt'ness, n.</i>	<i>coapta'tion, n.</i>	<i>unapt', a.</i>
<i>apt, a.</i>	<i>inap'titude, n.</i>	<i>unapt'ness, n.</i>
<i>ap'titude, n.</i>	<i>inept', a.</i>	

AQUA, *f. 1. water*: as, *aquat'ic*, belonging to *water*.

<i>a'qua, n.</i>	<i>aquat'ic, a.</i>	<i>a'queousness, n.</i>
<i>aquafor'tis, n.</i>	<i>a'quatile, a.</i>	<i>aquos'ity, n.</i>
<i>aquamari'na, n.</i>	<i>aq'ueduct, n.</i>	<i>terra'queous, a.</i>
<i>aquavi'tæ, n.</i>	<i>a'queous, a.</i>	<i>suba'queous, a.</i>

AQUIL-A, *f. 1. an eagle—aq'uiline, a.*

AR-O, *v. 1. to plough*: as, *ar'able*, that may be *ploughed*.

<i>ar'able, a.</i>	<i>ar'atory, a.</i>	<i>inar'able, a.</i>
<i>ara'tion, n.</i>		

ARANE-US, *m.* 2. *a cob-web*: as, *ara'neous*, *a.*

ARBITER, *m.* 2. *an umpire or judge*: as, *ar'bitrator*,
judge of, (to decide.)

ar'biter, *n.*

ar'bitress, *n.*

ar'bitrable, *a.*

arbit'rament, *n.*

arbit'rement, *n.*

ar'bitrate, *v.*

arbitra'tion, *n.*

arbitra'tor, *n.*

ar'bitrary, *a.*

ar'bitrarily, *ad.*

ar'bitrariness, *n.*

arbitra'rous, *a.*

ARBOR, *f.* 3. *a tree*: as, *ar'borary*, belonging to *trees*.

ar'borary, *a.*

arbo'reous, *a.*

ar'boret, *n.*

ar'borist, *n.*

ar'borous, *a.*

ar'bour, *n.*

ar'buscle, *n.*

ARCHE (ἀρχή), *the beginning, rule, government*: as, *ar'-*
chaism, an *ancient idiom*; *pa'triarch*, a *ruler of a*
family or race.

an'arch, *n.*

an'archy, *n.*

anar'chical, *a.*

antimonar'chical, *a.*

arch, *a.*

archaiol'ogy, *n.*

archaiolog'ic, *a.*

ar'chaism, *n.*

archan'gel, *n.*

archangel'ic, *a.*

archbish'op, *n.*

archbish'opric, *n.*

archchan'ter, *n.*

archdea'con, *n.*

archdea'conry, *n.*

archdea'conship, *n.*

archduke', *n.*

archduch'ess, *n.*

archphilos'opher, *n.*

archprel'ate, *n.*

archpres'byter, *n.*

Archela'us, *n.*

ar'chetype, *n.*

archety'pal, *a.*

Archip'pus, *n.*

archdiac'onal, *a.*

archiepis'copal, *a.*

ar'chitect, *n.*

architecton'ic, *a.*

architec'ture, *n.*

architec'tural, *a.*

architec'tive, *a.*

ar'chitrave, *n.*

ar'chives, *n.*

Aristar'chus, *n.*

chil'iarch, *n.*

hep'tarchy, *n.*

hi'erarch, *n.*

hierarch'al, *a.*

hi'erarchy, *n.*

hierar'chical, *a.*

mon'arch, *n.*

monar'chal, *a.*

monar'chical, *a.*

mon'archise, *v.*

mon'archy, *n.*

myr'iarch, *n.*

myste'riarch, *n.*

ol'igarchy, *n.*

oligar'chal, *a.*

pa'triarch, *n.*

patriar'chal, *a.*

patriar'chate, *n.*

patriarch'ship, *n.*

pa'triarchy, *n.*

procatarx'is, *n.*

procatarc'tic, *a.*

te'trarch, *n.*

tettrar'chate, or

tet'rarchy, *n.*

ARCT-OS (ἄρκτος), *a bear, the north*.

arc'tic, *a.*

antarc'tic, *a.*

arctu'rus, *n.*

ARC-US, *m.* 4. *a bow, arch, or vault*.

arc'uate, *a.*

† *arcubal'ister*, *n.*

arch, *n.* & *v.*

arch'ed, *a.*

arch'er, *v.*

arch'ery, *n.*

ARD-EO, *ars-um*, *v.* 2. *to burn, to desire eagerly*.

ar'dent, *a.*

ar'dently, *ad.*

ar'dency, *n.*

ar'dour, *n.*

ars'on, *n.*

ARDU-US, *a. high, steep, difficult.*

ar'duous, n. ar'duousness, n. ardu'ity, n.

AREN-A, *f. 1. sand: as, arena'ceous, full of sand.*

arena'ceous, a. arenose', a. aren'ulous, a.

ARE-O, *v. 2. to be dry: arid'ity, state of being dry.*

ar'efy, v. ar'id, a. arid'ity, n.
arefac'tion, n.

ARE-OS (ἀραιός), *porous—areot'ics, n. areom'eter, n.*

ARES (ἄρης, ἄρεος), *Mars—Areop'agus, n. Areop'agite, n.*

ARGENT-UM, *n. 2. silver—ar'gent, a.*

ARGILL-A, *f. 1. potters' clay.*

ar'gil, n. argilla'ceous, a. argil'lous, a.

ARG-OS (ἄργος), *idle, inactive,*

leth'argy, n. lethar'gic, a. lethar'gicness, n.

ARGU-O, *v. 3. to argue, to reason: as, ar'guer, one who reasons.*

ar'gue, v. argumen'tal, a. argumen'tative, a.
ar'guer, n. argumenta'tion, n. unar'gued, a.
ar'gument, n.

ARIES, *ēt-is, m. 3. a ram.*

a'ries, n. ari'etate, v. arieta'tion, n.

ARIST-OS (ἀριστος), *noblest or best: as, aristoc'racy, the government of the nobles.*

aristoc'racy, n. aristocrat'ic, a. aristocrat'icalness, n.
aristocrat', n. aristocrat'ical, a. Aristar'chus, n.

ARITHM-OS (ἀριθμός), *number.*

arith'mancy, n. arithmet'ical, a. arithmetici'an, n.
arith'metic, n. arithmet'ically, ad. log'arithms, n.

ARM-A, *n. 2. arms: as, ar'mistice, a standing from arms, (a short truce.)*

arm, v. armip'otent, a. armo'rial, a.
arma'da, n. armip'otence, a. ar'mory, n.
armadil'lo, n. ar'mistice, n. ar'morist, n.
ar'mament, n. ar'mour, n. arms, n.
armamen'tary, a. ar'mour-bea'rer, n. ar'my, n.
armig'erous, a. ar'morer, n. unar'med, a.
armis'onous, a.

ARMENT-UM, *n.* 2. *a drove or herd of cattle.*

armen'tal, *a.* ar'mentive, *a.*

ARMILL-A, *f.* 1. *an ornament of the arm, a bracelet.*

ar'millary, *a.* ar'millated, *a.*

AROMAT-A (ἀρώματα), *spices.*

aromat'ics, *n.* aromat'ical, *a.* aromatiza'tion, *n.*
aromat'ic, *a.* ar'omatize, *v.*

ARSEN (ἀρσεν), *male, strong—ars'enic, n. arsen'ical, a.*

ARS, art-is, *f.* 3. *an art, skill: as, art'less, without art.*

art, <i>n.</i>	art'fice, <i>n.</i>	art'ist, <i>n.</i>
art'ful, <i>a.</i>	artificer, <i>n.</i>	inartifici'al, <i>a.</i>
art'fully, <i>ad.</i>	artifici'al, <i>a.</i>	inartifici'ally, <i>ad.</i>
art'fulness, <i>n.</i>	artifici'ally, <i>ad.</i>	inert', <i>a.</i>
art'less, <i>a.</i>	artifici'alness, <i>n.</i>	inert'ly, <i>ad.</i>
art'lessly, <i>ad.</i>	artisan', <i>n.</i>	unart'ful, <i>a.</i>
art'lessness, <i>n.</i>		

ARTERI-A (ἀρτηρία), *the wind-pipe, a conical canal.*

arter'y, *n.* arte'rial, *a.* arteriot'omy, *n.*

ARTHRIT-IS (ἀρθριτις ab ἀρθρον, *a joint*), *gout.*

arthrit'is, *n.* arthrit'ic, *a.* arthrit'ical, *a.*

ARTICUL-US, *m.* 2. (*ab artus, m. 4. the joints*), *a little joint; as, artic'ulate, having joints or distinct parts.*

artic'le, <i>n.</i>	artic'ulateness, <i>n.</i>	inartic'ulate, <i>a.</i>
artic'ular, <i>a.</i>	articula'tion, <i>n.</i>	inartic'ulately, <i>ad.</i>
artic'ulate, <i>a. & v.</i>	deartic'ulate, <i>v.</i>	inartic'ulateness, <i>n.</i>
artic'ulately, <i>ad.</i>	exarticula'tion, <i>n.</i>	

ARUNDO, in-is, *f.* 3. *a reed.*

arundina'ceous, *a.* arundin'eous, *a.*

ASBEST-OS, *n.* *a filamentous stone.*

ASBEST-INE, *a.* *incombustible.*

ASCE-O (ἀσκειω), *to retire to devotion—ascet'ic, a. & n.*

ASCIT-ES (ἀσκιτης ab ἀσκος, *a leathern sack*, *dropsy of the belly.*

asci'tes, *n.* ascit'ic, *a.* ascit'ical, *a.*

ASIN-US, *m.* 2. *an ass.*

as'inary, *a.* as'inine, *a.* ass, *n.*

ASPER, *a.* *rough: as, as'perate, to make rough.*

as'perate, *v.* aspera'tion, *n.* asper'ity, *n.*

*as'perous, a.**asperifo'lious, a.**exas'perate, v.**exas'perator, n.**exaspera'tion, n.***ASTHMA** (ἀσθμα), *a breath, a gasp.**ast'hma, n.**asthma'tic, a.**antasthma'tic, a.***ASTR-ON** (ἀστρον), *a star: as, astron'omy, the laws or science of the stars.**as'terisk, n.**as'terism, n.**as'tral, a.**astrif'erous, a.**astrig'erous, a.**astrog'raphy, n.**as'trolabe, n.**astrol'ogy, n.**astrol'oger, n.**astrolo'gian, n.**astrolog'ic, a.**astrolog'ical, a.**astrolog'ically, ad.**astrol'ogize, v.**astros'copy, n.**as'tro-theol'ogy, n.**astron'omy, n.**astron'omer, n.**astronom'ic, a.**astronom'ical, a.**astronom'ically, ad.**disas'ter, n. & v.**disas'trous, a.**disas'trousness, n.***ATHL-OS** (ἀθλος), *combat, struggle—athlet'ic, a.***ATLAS**,* *ant-os* (ἀτλας, αντος), *a king of Mauritania.**At'las, n.**Atlan'tic, a. & n.***ATM-OS** (ἄτμος), *vapour, air.**at'mosphere, n.**atmospher'ic, a.**atmospher'ical, a.***ATONE**,† *v. (Eng.), to make at one, to agree, to answer for, to expiate.**atone', v.**atone'ment, n.**unatoned', a.***ATRA**, *a. black: as, atramen'tal, black, inky.**atrabila'rian, a.**atramen'tal, a.**atrabila'riousness, n.**atrabila'rious, a.**atramen'tous, a.***ATROX**, *atroc-is, a. fierce, cruel.**atro'cious, a.**atro'ciousness, n.**atroc'ity, n.**atro'ciously, ad.***AUDAX**, *audac-is, a. (ab audeo, v. 2. to dare), bold, daring.**auda'cious, a.**auda'ciousness, n.**audac'ity, n.**auda'ciously, ad.*

* *Atlas* was a king of Mauritania in Africa, who, when Perseus showed him Medusa's head, was instantly changed into a large mountain, from which the contiguous ocean was named *Atlantic*. The fable, that Atlas supported the heavens on his back, arose from his fondness for astronomy, and his often frequenting elevated places and mountains, whence he might observe the heavenly bodies. A collection of maps is called *Atlas*, probably from a picture of him in this attitude, prefixed to some collection.

† These words, *atone, atonement*, in the Scriptural sense, always convey the idea of a sacrifice. (See *Exod.* xxix. 36. *Lev.* xvii. 11. *Job* xxxiii. 24.)

AUDI-o, *v.* 4. *to hear*: as, *au'dible*, that may be heard.

<i>au'dible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>au'ditress</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>obey'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>au'dibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>au'ditory</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>obe'dience</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>au'dibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>disobey'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>obe'dient</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>au'dience</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>disobe'dience</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>obe'diently</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>au'dit</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>disobe'dient</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>obedien'tial</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>au'ditor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>inau'dible</i> , <i>a.</i>	

AUDIT-us, *p. p.* (*ab audio*), *heard*. (See *Audio*.)

AUG-EO, *auc-tum*, *v.* 2. *to increase or make greater*: as *augmenta'tion*, the act of *increasing* or *making greater*.

<i>auc'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>augmenta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>author'itatively</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>auc'tionary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>au'thor</i> , <i>n.*</i>	<i>author'itatively</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>auctioneer'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>au'thoress</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>au'thorize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>augment'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>author'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>authoriza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>aug'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>author'itative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unau'thorised</i> , <i>a.</i>

AUGUR, *m.* 3. *a priest who predicted from flight, chirping or feeding of birds.*

<i>aug'gur</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>augu'rial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>augura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>aug'gurer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>au'gurous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inau'gurate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>aug'gury</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>au'gurate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>inaugura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>

AUGUST-us, *a.* *venerable, grand.*

<i>august'</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>august'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>August'us</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>Au'gust</i> , <i>n.</i>		

AUL-os (αὐλος), *a pipe*: as, *hydrau'lics*, the science of conveying water through pipes.

<i>aulet'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hydrau'lic</i> , or
<i>hydrau'lics</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hydrau'lical</i> , <i>a.</i>

AUL-a, *f.* 1. *a palace, a court*—*au'lic*, *a. hall*, *n.*

AUR-is, *f.* 3. *the ear*: as, *au'rist*, one who cures ears.

<i>au'rist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>auric'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>auscul'tation</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>au'ricle</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>auric'ularly</i> , <i>a.</i>	

AUR-UM, *n.* 2. *gold.*

<i>aurif'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inaura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>aur'elia</i> , <i>n.</i>
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AUSPICI-UM, *n.* 2. (*ab avis*, *a bird*, *et specio*, *to see*), *sooth-saying*, or *predicting from the flight, chirping, or feeding of birds*; hence, *lucky*: as, *auspici'ous*, having omens of success, *lucky*.

<i>au'spice</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>auspici'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>auspici'ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>auspici'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>auspici'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>inauspici'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>

* In Latin, *auctor*.

AUSTER, *m.* 2. *the south wind, the south.*

aus'tral, a. *aus'trine, a.* *Australa'sia, n.*

AUSTER-US, *a.* *severe, rigid.*

austere', a. *austere'ness, n.* *auster'ity, n.*
austere'ly, ad.

AUTHENTEO (ἀυθεντεω, *ab* αὐτος *et* εἰς, ἐντος, *of* ἑμῆ), *to act of one's own authority, to authorize* : as, *authen'ticate, to make or establish by authority.*

authen'tic, a. *authen'tical, a.* *authen'ticate, v.*
authen'ticly, ad. *authen'tically, ad.* *authentic'ity, n.*
authen'ticness, n. *authen'ticalness, n.*

AUT-OS (αὐτος), *one's self* : as, *autom'aton, a self-moving machine, or having motion within itself.*

autobiog'raphy, n. *autograph'ical, a.* *auton'omy, n.*
autoc'rasy, n. *autom'aton, n.* *au'topsy, n.*
au'tocrat, n. *automat'ical, a.* *autop'tical, a.*
au'tograph, n. *autom'atous, a.* *autop'tically, ad.*

AUTUMN-US, *m.* 2. (*ab* augeo), *season of increase.*

au'tumn, n. *autum'nal, a.*

AUXILI-UM, *n.* 2. *assistance, help, aid.*

auxil'iar, n. & a. *auxil'iary, a. & n.* *auxil'iation, n.*

AVANT, *prep.* (Fr.) *before, forward* : as, *van'courier, one who runs before.*

avant'guard, or *van'tageground, n.* *disadvanta'geously,*
vanguard', n. *advanta'geous, a.* *ad.*
advance', v. & n. *advanta'geously, ad.* *disadvanta'geous-*
advan'cer, n. *advanta'geousness, n.* *ness, n.*
advan'cement, n. *disadvan'tage, n.* *van, n.*
advan'tage, n. & v. *disadvan'tageable, a.* *van'courier, n.*
advan'taged, a. *disadvanta'geous, a.* *van'tage, n.*
advan'tageground, a.

AVARITI-A, *f.* 1. (*ab* avārus), *love or fondness of money* : as, *avarici'ous, given to the love of money.*

av'arice, n. *avarici'ously, ad.* *avarici'ousness, n.*
avarici'ous, a.

AVID-US, *a.* (*ab* aveo), *greedy, eager*—*avid'ity, n.*

AV-IS, *f.* 3. *a bird.*

au'spice, n. *auspici'ously, ad.* *inauspici'ous, a.*
auspici'al, a. *auspici'ousness, n.* *a'viary, n.*
auspici'ous, a.

AXILL-*a*, *f*. 1. *the arm-pit*—*ax'illar*, *a*. *ax'illary*, *a*.
 AXIOMA, *n*. 3. (ἀξίωμα), *a maxim, a plain truth, which needs*
no proof—*ax'iom*, *n*.

B.

BABEL (בבל, *in confusion*, Heb.) *confusion or mixture*.

Ba'bel, *n*. *Babylo'nians*, *n*. *Babylo'nish*, *a*.
Bab'ylo, *n*.

BACC-*a*, *f*. 1. *a berry, a pearl*.

bac'cated, *a*. *baccif'erous*, *a*. *bacciv'orous*, *a*.

BACCH-*us*, *m*. 2. *the god of wine, wine, revelry: as, bac'-*
chanals, feasts of Bacchus, (drunken revels or riots.)

bac'chanal, *n*. *bacchan'tes*, *n*. *debauch'er*, *n*.
bacchana'lian, *n*. *debauch'*, *v*. & *n*. *debauch'ery*, *n*.
bac'chanals, *n*. *debauchee'*, *n*. *debauch'ment*, *n*.

BALNE-*um*, *n*. 2. *a bath: as, bal'neary, a bathing-room*.

bal'neary, *n*. *balnea'tion*, *n*. *bal'neatory*, *a*.

BALSAM-*on* (βάλσαμον), *balm, or fragrant ointment*.

balm, *n*. *bal'sam*, *n*. *embalm'*, *v*.
balm'y, *a*. *balsam'ic*, *a*. *embalm'er*, *n*.

BAPT-*o* (βαπτω), *to dip, to wash, to sprinkle*.

anabap'tist, *n*. *bap'tistery*, *n*. *pædobap'tism*, *n*.
baptize', *v*. *bap'tism*, *n*. *pædobap'tist*, *n*.
bapti'zer, *n*. *baptis'mal*, *a*. *rebaptize'*, *v*.
bap'tist, *n*.

BAR (בַּר, Heb.) *a son: as, Barjo'nas, the son of Jonas*.

Barje'sus, *n*. *Bar'nabas*, *n*. *Barthol'omew*, *n*.
Barjo'nas, *n*. *Bar'sabas*, *n*. *Bar'time'us*, *n*.

BARB-*a*, *f*. 1. *a beard*.

barb, *n*. & *v*. *bar'bed*, *a*. *bar'ber*, *n*.

BARBAR-*us*, *a*. *not a Greek, rude, savage*.

bar'barous, *a*. *barba'rian*, *n*. *barbar'ity*, *n*.
bar'barously, *ad*. *barbar'ic*, *a*. *bar'barize*, *v*.
bar'barousness, *n*. *bar'barism*, *n*.

BARRE (Fr.), *a bar, a stop: as, embar'rass, to make or*
cause a stop or hindrance, (to entangle, to perplex.)

bar, *n*. & *v*. *barrica'do*, *n*. & *v*. *embar'rassment*, *n*.
bar'rator, *n*. *bar'rier*, *n*. *disembar'rass*, *v*.
bar'ratory, *n*. *bar'rister*, *n*. *unembar'rassed*, *a*.
barricade', *n*. & *v*. *embar'rass*, *v*.

BASIS (βάσις), *that on which any thing stands or rests*; hence, *lowness*; as, *debase'*, to make *low* or *mean*.

base, *a.* & *n.*

base'ly, *ad.*

base'ness, *n.*

debase', *v.*

deba'ser, *n.*

embase', *v.*

embase'ment, *n.*

BAR-OS (βαρος), *weight*.

barom'eter, *n.*

baromet'rical, *a.*

bar'oscope, *a.*

barytone', *n.*

Bere'a, *n.*

Bere'ans, *n.*

BASIL-EUS (βασίλειος), *a king*.

basil'ica, *n.*

basil'ic, *a.*

bas'ilic, *n.*

basil'icon, *n.*

bas'ilisk, *n.*

BEAT-US, *a. happy, blessed*: as, *beat'itude*, the state of being *blessed* or *happy*.

beat'ify, *v.*

beatif'ic, *a.*

beatif'ical, *a.*

beatif'ically, *ad.*

beatifica'tion, *n.*

beat'itude, *n.*

BEAU, *m. (Fr.) a man of dress*—**BELLE**, *f. (Fr.) a woman of dress*; hence, *fair, beautiful*: as, *beau'ty*, a being *fair* or *beautiful*; *embel'lish*, to make *beautiful*.

beau, *n.*

beau'ish, *a.*

beau-monde', *n.*

beau'ty, *n.*

beau'tiful, *a.*

beau'tifully, *ad.*

beau'tifulness, *n.*

beau'tify, *v.*

beau'teous, *a.*

beau'teously, *ad.*

beau'teousness, *n.*

belle, *n.*

belles-let'tres, *n.*

embel'lish, *v.*

embel'lishment, *n.*

BELL-UM, *n. 2. war*: as, *rebel'*, to *war* back, (to oppose lawful authority.)

bellig'erent, *a.*

bellig'erous, *a.*

bellip'otent, *a.*

debel', or

debel'late, *v.*

debella'tion, *n.*

reb'el, *n.*

rebel', *v.*

rebel'ler, *n.*

rebel'lion, *n.*

rebel'lious, *a.*

rebel'liously, *ad.*

rebel'liousness, *n.*

BELLU-A, *f. 1. any large beast or fish*—*bel'luine*, *a.*

BENE, *adv. good, well*: as, *benev'olent*, willing, *good*.

benedict', *a.*

benedic'tion, *n.*

benefac'tion, *n.*

benefac'tor, *n.*

benefac'tress, *n.*

ben'efice, *n.*

ben'eficed, *a.*

benef'icence, *n.*

benef'icent, *a.*

benefici'al, *a.*

benefici'ally, *ad.*

benefici'alness, *n.*

benefic'iary, *a.*

ben'efit, *n.* & *v.*

benev'olence, *n.*

benev'olent, *a.*

benev'olentness, *n.*

ben'ison, *n.*

unbenev'olent, *a.*

unben'eficed, *a.*

BENIGN—*us*, *a.* *kind, liberal.*

benign', *a.*
benign'ly, *ad.*

benig'nity, *n.*

unbenign', *a.*

BETA (β), *the second letter in the Greek alphabet.*

al'phabet, *n.*

alphabet'ical, *a.*

alphabet'ically, *ad.*

BESTI—*a*, *f.* 1. *a fierce wild beast, any beast.*

beast, *n.*

beast'liness, *n.*

bes'tially, *ad.*

beast'ly, *ad.*

bes'tial, *a.*

bestial'ity, *n.*

BIBL—*os*, ($\beta\iota\beta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$), *inner bark, paper, a book.*

Bible, *n.*

bibliog'rapher, *n.*

biblioth'ecal, *a.*

bib'lical, *a.*

bibliop'olist, *n.*

biblioma'nia, *n.*

BIB—*o*, *v.* 3. *to drink*: *as, imbibe', to drink in.*

biba'ceous, *a.*

imbibe', *v.*

imbibiti'on, *n.*

bib'ber, *n.*

imbi'ber, *n.*

wine-bib'ber, *n.*

bib'ulous, *a.*

BIL—*is*, *f.* 3. *the bile, melancholy.*

antibil'ious, *a.*

atrabila'rious, *a.*

bil'iary, *a.*

atrabila'rian, *a.*

bile, *n.*

bil'ious, *a.*

BI—*os* ($\beta\iota\omicron\varsigma$), *life*: *as, biog'raphy, description of the lives*
(*of particular persons.*)

amphib'ious, *a.*

biog'raphy, *n.*

cen'obite, *n.*

amphib'iousness, *n.*

biog'rapher, *n.*

cenobit'ical, *a.*

autobiog'raphy, *n.*

biograph'ical, *a.*

BLAM—*er*, *v.* (Fr.) *to censure, to charge with a fault.*

blame, *v. & n.*

blame'ableness, *n.*

blame'lessness, *n.*

bla'mer, *n.*

blame'ful, *a.*

blame'worthy, *a.*

blame'able, *a.*

blame'less, *a.*

unbla'meable, *a.*

blame'ably, *ad.*

blame'lessly, *ad.*

BINI, *two by two*: **BIS**, *adv. twice, two*: *as, bi'ped, two*
footed (animals.)

bicap'sular, *a.*

bif'idated, *a.*

bip'artite, *a.*

bicip'ital, *or*

bi'fold, *a.*

bi'ped, *a.*

bicip'itous, *a.*

bi'formed, *a.*

bip'edal, *a.*

bi'corne, *or*

bifur'cated, *a.*

bipen'nated, *a.*

bicor'nous, *a.*

big'amy, *n.*

bipet'alous, *a.*

bicor'poral, *a.*

big'amist, *n.*

biquadrat'ic, *n.*

biden'tal, *a.*

biling'uous, *a.*

bis'cuit, *n.*

bien'nial, *a.*

bi'nary, *a.*

bisect', *v.*

bifa'rious, *a.*

bin'ocle, *n.*

bisec'tion, *n.*

bif'erous, *a.*

binoc'ular, *a.*

bi'valve, *a.*

bi'fid, *a.*

bip'arous, *a.*

bival'vular, *a.*

combine', *v.*combi'nable, *a.*com'binate, *a.*combina'tion, *n.*

BITUMEN, *n.* 3. *a fat unctuous matter dug from the earth, or skimmed off certain lakes, as the Dead Sea in Judea*
—bitu'men, *n.* bitu'minous, *a.*

BLAND-US, *a.* *soothing, gentle.*

bland, *a.*blan'dish, *v.*blan'dishment, *n.*

BLAPT-O (βλαπτω), *to hinder, to injure*: as, *blaspheme'*, *to speak evil of God, so as to impede his glory and injure his character.*

blaspheme', *v.*blas'phemous, *a.*blas'phemy, *n.*blasphemer, *n.*blas'phemously, *ad.*

BLEMA, atos (βλήμα, ατος, à βαλλω), *a throwing or putting.*
(See *Boleo*.)

BLEP-O (βλεπω), *to see*—ab'lepsy, *n.*

BOLE-O (βολεω or βαλλω), *to cast or throw, to put*: as, *hyper'bolē*, (*a figure of speech in which*) any thing is *thrown* or *carried* beyond (the strict truth); *prob'lem*, any thing *thrown* or *put* forward (for solution.)

amphib'olous, *a.*emblem'atist, *n.*parabol'ically, *ad.*amphibol'ogy, *n.*em'bolus, *n.*parab'ola, *n.*amphibolog'ical, *a.*em'bolism, *n.*parab'olism, *n.*† arcubal'ister, *n.*hyper'bola, *n.*parabol'iform, *a.*bo'lis, *n.*hyper'bolē, *n.*parab'oloid, *n.*bolt, *n.* & *v.*

hyperbol'ic, or

prob'lem, *n.*bo'lus, *n.*hyperbol'ical, *a.*problemat'ical, *n.**diabol'ic, *a.*hyperbol'ically, *ad.*problemat'ically, *ad.*diabol'ical, *a.*hyperbol'iform, *a.*sym'bol, *n.*em'blem, *n.*metab'ola, *n.*symbol'ical, *a.*

emblemat'ic, or

par'able, *n.*symbol'ically, *ad.*emblemat'ical, *a.*

parabol'ic, or

sym'bolize, *v.*emblemat'ically, *ad.*parabol'ical, *a.*symboliza'tion, *n.*

BON-US, *a.* *good*: as, *boun'ty*, *goodness.*

boun'ty, *n.*boun'teousness, *n.*boun'tifully, *ad.*boun'teous, *a.*boun'tiful, *a.*boun'tifulness, *n.*boun'teously, *ad.*

BORE-AS (βορέας), *the north wind, the north.*

bo'reas, *n.*bo'real, *a.*hyperbo'rean, *a.*

* Diabolic comes from the noun *diabolus*, the Devil, and that from διαβαλλω *to cast at, to slander.*

BOTAN-E (βοτανη, à βοω, *to feed*), an herb, a plant: as,
bot'any, the science or study of plants.

bot'any, n.

bot'anist, n.

botanol'ogist, n.

botan'ic, or

botanol'ogy, n.

botanolog'ical, a.

botan'ical, a.

BRACHI-UM, n. 2. an arm—*brach'ial*, a.

BRACH-YS (βραχυς), short—*brachyg'raphy*, n.

BREV-IS, a. short, brief: as, *brev'ity*, a being short.

abbrev'iate, v.

abridg'er, n.

brev'ity, n.

abbrevia'tor, n.

abridge'ment, n.

brief, a.

abbrevia'tion, n.

brev'iary, n.

brief'ly, ad.

abbrev'iatore, n.

brev'iat, n.

brief'ness, n.

abridge', v.

brev'iatore, n.

BRILL-ER, v. (Fr.), *to shine, to sparkle.*

brill'iant, a. & n.

brill'iantness, n.

brill'iancy, n.

BROCH-E (βροχη, à βρεχω, *to wet*), moisture.

em'brocate, v.

embroca'tion, n.

BRONCH-OS (βρονχος), *the throat, the wind-pipe.*

bron'chial, or

bronchot'omy, n.

bron'chocele, n.

bron'chic, a.

BRUM-A, f. 1. *the winter*—*bru'mal*, a.

BRUT-US, a. brute, senseless: as, *bru'tal*, belonging to a
 brute or beast.

brute, a. & n.

brutal'ity, n.

bru'tishly, ad.

brute'ness, n.

bru'talize, v.

bru'tishness, n.

bru'tal, a.

bru'tify, v.

imbrute', v.

bru'tally, ad.

bru'tish, a.

BRYO (βρυω), *to grow*: as, *em'bryo*, that which grows
 within (another body.)

em'bryo, n.

em'bryon, n.

BUBON (βουβων), *the groin.*

bu'bo, n.

bubon'ocele, n.

BUCOL-OS (βουκολος), *a shepherd*—*bucol'ic*, n. & a.

BULB-US, m. 2. *a round root, wrapt up in skins or coats, as
 onions, tulips, &c.*

bulb, n.

bulb'ous, a.

bulba'ceous, a.

BULL—*A*, *f.* 1. *a bubble in water.*

boil, *n.* & *v.*

bulliti'on, *n.*

'ebulliti'on, *n.*

boil'er, *n.*

BUTYR—*UM*, *n.* 2. *butter*—*butyra'ceous*, *a.*

C.

CABAL (מכרל, *receiving or tradition*, Heb.), *the secret science of the Hebrew Rabbins; a close intrigue.**

cabal', *n.* & *v.*

cabalis'tic, or

caball'er, *n.*

cab'alist, *n.*

cabalis'tical, *a.*

CABIN (*chabin*, *Welsh*), *a cottage, a small room.*

cab'in, *n.* & *v.*

cab'inet, *n.*

cab'inet-maker, *n.*

cab'ined, *a.*

cab'inet-council, *n.*

CAC—*OS* (κακος), *bad, ill*: as, *cach'exy*, an *ill habit of body*; *cacoph'ony*, a *bad sound* (of words.)

anticachec'tic, *a.*

cachec'tical, *a.*

cacochym'ical, *a.*

cach'exy, *n.*

cac'ochymy, *n.*

cacodæ'mon, *n.*

cachec'tic, *a.*

cacochym'ic, *a.*

cacoph'ony, *n.*

CACUMEN, *n.* 3. *the top, a sharp point*—*cacu'minate*, *v.*

CADAVER, *n.* 3. (*à cado*), *a carcase, a dead body.*

cadav'erous, *a.*

CAD—*O*, *casum*, *v.* 3. *to fall*: as, *ca'dence*, a *falling* (of the voice); *cas'ual*, belonging to a *fall* or accident; *coin'cidence*, a *falling in together.*

ac'cidence, *n.*

cas'ualness, *n.*

in'cident, *a.* & *n.*

ac'cident, *n.*

cas'ualty, *n.*

in'cidently, *ad.*

acciden'tal, *n.* & *a.*

cas'uist, *n.*

inciden'tal, *a.*

acciden'tally, *ad.*

casuis'tical, *a.*

inciden'tally, *ad.*

acciden'talness, *n.*

cas'uistry, *n.*

indecid'uous, *a.*

ca'dence, *n.*

coincide', *v.*

occa'sion, *n.* & *v.*

ca'dency, *n.*

coin'cidence, *n.*

occa'sional, *a.*

ca'dent, *a.*

coin'cident, *a.*

occa'sionally, *ad.*

cadu'city, *n.*

deca'dency, *n.*

occa'sioner, *n.*

cascade', *n.*

decay', *v.* & *n.*

oc'cident, *n.*

case, *n.*

decay'er, *n.*

occiden'tal, or

cas'ual, *a.*

decid'uous, *a.*

occid'uous, *a.*

cas'ually, *ad.*

in'cidence, *n.*

recidiva'tion, *n.*

*This signification of the word *Cabal*, it is said, owes its original to the five Cabinet Ministers in Charles the Second's reign; *Clifford*, *Ashley*, *Buckingham*, *Arlington*, and *Lauderdale*; this junto were known by the name of the *Cabal*,—a word which the initial letters of their names happened to compose.

CALAMIT-*as*, *f.* 3. (*a* *calamus*, *a* *reed*), *a* *misfortune*.

calam'ity, *n.*

calam'itous, *a.*

calam'itousness, *n.*

CÆD-*o*, *cæsum*, *v.* 3. *to cut, to kill*: *as*, *incisi'on*, *a* *cutting in*; *hom'icide*, *killing a man, or one who kills a man*; *su'icide*, *killing one's self*.

circumcise', *v.*

circumcisi'on, *n.*

concise', *a.*

concise'ly, *ad.*

concise'ness, *n.*

concisi'on, *n.*

decide', *v.*

deci'der, *n.*

dec'idence, *n.*

decisi'on, *n.*

deci'sive, *a.*

deci'sively, *ad.*

deci'siveness, *n.*

deci'sory, *a.*

dē'icide, *n.*

excise', *n.* & *v.*

excise'ment, *n.*

excisi'on, *n.*

fil'icide, *n.*

frat'ricide, *n.*

hom'icide, *n.*

homici'dal, *a.*

incide', *v.*

incised', *a.*

incisi'on, *n.*

inci'sive, *a.*

inci'sor, *n.*

inci'sory, *a.*

incis'ure, *n.*

indecisi'on, *n.*

infan'ticide, *n.*

intercisi'on, *n.*

lap'icide', *n.*

mat'ricide, *n.*

mari'ticide, *n.*

occisi'on, *n.*

par'ricide, *n.*

parrici'dal, *a.*

parricid'ious, *a.*

precise', *a.*

precise'ly, *ad.*

precise'ness, *n.*

precisi'an, *n.*

precisi'on, *n.*

preci'sive, *a.*

recisi'on, *n.*

reg'icide, *n.*

soror'icide, *n.*

su'icide, *n.*

tyran'nicide, *n.*

uncircumcised', *a.*

uncircumcisi'on, *n.*

undeci'ded, *a.*

undeci'sive, *a.*

unexcised', *a.*

unor'icide, *n.*

vat'icide, *n.*

CALX, } *f.* 3. *lime-stone, any substance reducible to powder*
CALCIS, } *by burning.*

calx, *n̄.*

calcine', *v.*

calcina'tion, *n.*

calcin'atory, *a.*

uncal'cined, *a.*

CALCUL-*us*, *m.* 2. (*a* *calx*), *a* *small stone or pebble, used*
anciently in the operations of numbers; hence, *an*
account or reckoning: *as*, *cal'culate*, *to reckon*.

cal'culate, *v.*

calcula'tion, *n.*

cal'culating, *a.*

calcula'tor, *n.*

cal'culatory, *a.*

cal'culous, *a.*

cal'cule, *n.*

cal'culus, *n.*

incal'culable, *a.*

miscal'culate, *v.*

CALE-*o*, *v.* 2. *to be warm or hot*: *as*, *cal'efy*, *to make or*
grow hot; *cal'id*, *hot or burning*.

cal'efy, *v.*

calefac'tion, *n.*

calefac'tory, *a.*

cal'dron, *n.*

cal'enture, *n.*

cal'id, *a.*

calid'ity, *n.*

calor'ic, *n.*

calorif'ic, *a.*

incales'cence, *n.*

incales'cency, *n.*

scald, *v.* & *n.*

CALIGO, *inis*, *f.* 3. *darkness*.

caliga'tion, *n.*

calig'inous, *a.*

calig'inousness, *n.*

CAL-OS (καλός), *beautiful*—calig'raphy, *n.*

CALL-US, *n.* 2. *the skin on the feet or hands, or any other part of the body, hardened by exercise ; hardness.*

cal'lous, *a.*

callos'ity, *n.*

cal'lus, *n.*

cal'lousness, *n.*

CALUMNI-A, *f.* 1. *a false accusation, slander : as, calum'niator, one who forges false accusation.*

cal'umny, *n.*

calum'niate, *v.*

calum'niator, *n.*

calum'nious, *a.*

calumnia'tion, *n.*

CALYPT-O (καλυπτω), *to cover, to veil*

apoc'alypse, *n.*

apocalyp'tical, *a.*

apocalyp'tically, *ad.*

CAMPT-O (καμπτω), *to bend.*

anacamp'tics, *n.*

anacamp'tic, *a.*

CAMP-US, *m.* 2. *a plain, an open field ; tents in the fields : as, encamp', to fix or pitch tents.*

camp, *n. & v.*

cham'paign, *n.*

decamp'ment, *n.*

campaign', *n.*

champagne', *n.*

encamp', *v.*

campes'tral, *a.*

decamp', *v.*

encamp'ment, *n.*

CANCER, *m.* 3. *a crab-fish, a virulent swelling, an eating sore : as, can'cerate, to become an eating sore.*

can'cer, *n.*

can'cerous, *a.*

canc'rine, *a.*

can'cerate, *v.*

can'cerousness, *n.*

can'ker, *n. & v.*

CANDE-O, *v.* 2. *to be white, to glow like a coal, to set on fire : as, can'didate,* one who solicits for a place ; incen'diary, one who sets houses on fire, or who inflames faction.*

accend', *v.*

can'dent, *a.*

incen'dious, *a.*

accen'sion, *n.*

can'dicant, *a.*

incen'diary, *n.*

can'dify, *v.*

can'dle, *n.*

in'cense, *n.*

can'dour, *n.*

can'dlestick, *n.*

incense', *v.*

can'did, *a.*

Can'dlemas, *n.*

incen'sion, *n.*

can'didly, *ad.*

chandelier', *n.*

incen'sor, *n.*

can'didness, *n.*

chand'ler, *n.*

incen'sory, *n.*

* can'didate, *n.*

excandes'cence, *n.*

incen'tive, *n. & a.*

CANIS, *c.* 3. *a dog, the dog-star.*

can'ine, *a.*

canic'ular, *a.*

*Those who sought preferments, among the Romans, were called *candidati*, from a white robe (a *toga candida*) worn by them, which was rendered shining (*candens*) by the art of the fuller.

CANO, cantum, *v.* 3. *to sing*: as, *can'ticle*, a little song.

ac'cent, <i>n.</i>	chan'tress, <i>n.</i>	enchant', <i>v.</i>
accent', <i>v.</i>	chan'try, <i>n.</i>	enchan'ter, <i>n.</i>
accent'uate, <i>v.</i>	chan'ticleer, <i>n.</i>	enchan'tress, <i>n.</i>
accentua'tion, <i>n.</i>	charm, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	enchan'tingly, <i>ad.</i>
accent'ual, <i>a.</i>	char'med, <i>a.</i>	enchant'ment, <i>n.</i>
archchan'ter, <i>n.</i>	char'mer, <i>n.</i>	excanta'tion, <i>n.</i>
cano'rous, <i>a.</i>	char'ming, <i>a.</i>	incanta'tion, <i>n.</i>
cant, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	char'mingly, <i>ad.</i>	incan'tatory, <i>a.</i>
can'ter, <i>n.</i>	char'mingness, <i>n.</i>	prece'n'tor, <i>n.</i>
canta'ta, <i>n.</i>	decant', <i>v.</i>	recant', <i>v.</i>
canta'tion, <i>n.</i>	decan'ter, <i>n.</i>	recan'ter, <i>n.</i>
can'ticle, <i>n.</i>	decan'ta'tion, <i>n.</i>	recanta'tion, <i>n.</i>
can'to, <i>n.</i>	decharm', <i>v.</i>	recan'tatory, <i>a.</i>
chant, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	des'cant, <i>n.</i>	subchan'ter, <i>n.</i>
chant'er, <i>n.</i>	descant', <i>v.</i>	vatic'inate, <i>v.</i>

CANON (κανων), *a rule, a law*: as, *canon'ical*, belonging to a canon or rule.

can'on, <i>n.</i>	can'onship, <i>n.</i>	can'onize, <i>v.</i>
can'onist, <i>n.</i>	canon'ical, <i>a.</i>	canoniza'tion, <i>n.</i>
can'oness, <i>n.</i>	canon'ically, <i>ad.</i>	uncanon'ical, <i>a.</i>
can'onry, or	canon'icalness, <i>n.</i>	

CAP-*o*, captum, *v.* 3. *to take, to take in or up, to hold or contain*: as, *cap'tive*, one taken (in war); *capac'ity*, the power of *taking in or containing*; *exception*, a *taking out*; *percept'ible*, that may be *taken up or in* thoroughly, or *observed*; *antic'ipate*, to *take up* before; *partic'ipate*, to *take a part in*.

accip'ient, <i>n.</i>	capac'itate, <i>v.</i>	conceive', <i>v.</i>
accept', <i>v.</i>	cap'ta'tion, <i>n.</i>	concei'ver, <i>n.</i>
accep'ter, <i>n.</i>	cap'tion, <i>n.</i>	concei'vable, <i>a.</i>
ac'ceptable, <i>a.</i>	cap'tious, <i>a.</i>	conceiv'ably, <i>ad.</i>
ac'ceptably, <i>ad.</i>	cap'tiously, <i>ad.</i>	concei'vableness, <i>n.</i>
ac'ceptableness, <i>n.</i>	cap'tiousness, <i>n.</i>	concep'tion, <i>n.</i>
acceptabil'ity, <i>a.</i>	cap'tivate, <i>v.</i>	concep'tible, <i>a.</i>
accep'tance, <i>n.</i>	cap'tiva'tion, <i>n.</i>	concep'tious, <i>a.</i>
accepta'tion, <i>n.</i>	cap'tive, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	concep'tive, <i>a.</i>
antic'ipate, <i>v.</i>	captiv'ity, <i>n.</i>	concep'tacle, <i>n.</i>
anticipa'tion, <i>n.</i>	cap'tor, <i>n.</i>	copar'cenary, <i>n.</i>
ca'pable, <i>a.</i>	cap'ture, <i>n.</i>	copar'cener, <i>n.</i>
ca'pableness, <i>n.</i>	conceit', <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	copar'ceny, <i>n.</i>
capabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	concei'ted, <i>a.</i>	deceit', <i>n.</i>
capa'cious, <i>a.</i>	concei'tedly, <i>ad.</i>	deceit'ful, <i>a.</i>
capa'ciousness, <i>n.</i>	concei'tedness, <i>n.</i>	deceit'fully, <i>ad.</i>
capac'ity, <i>n.</i>	conceit'less, <i>a.</i>	deceit'fulness, <i>n.</i>

deceive', *v.*
 decei'ver, *n.*
 decei'vable, *a.*
 decei'vableness, *n.*
 decep'tion, *n.*
 decep'tious, *a.*
 decep'tive, *a.*
 dec'eptory, *a.*
 decep'tible, *a.*
 deceptibil'ity, *n.*
 eman'cipate, *v.*
 emancipa'tion, *n.*
 excep't', *v. & prep.*
 excep'ting, *prep.*
 excep'tion, *n.*
 excep'tionable, *a.*
 excep'tious, *a.*
 excep'tive, *a.*
 excep'tless, *a.*
 excep'tor, *n.*
 impercep'tible, *a.*
 impercep'tibly, *ad.*
 impercep'tibleness, *n.*
 inca'pable, *a.*
 inca'pableness, *n.*
 incapabil'ity, *n.*
 inca'pacious, *a.*
 inca'paciousness, *n.*
 incapac'itate, *v.*
 incapac'ity, *n.*
 ince'ption, *n.*
 ince'ptive, *a.*
 ince'ptor, *n.*
 inconcei'vable, *a.*
 inconcei'vably, *ad.*
 inconcep'tible, *a.*
 intercep't', *v.*
 intercep'tion, *n.*
 intercip'ient, *n.*
 man'cipate, *v.*
 mancipa'tion, *n.*
 man'ciple, *n.*

misaccepta'tion, *n.*
 misconceit', *n.*
 misconcep'tion, *n.*
 munic'ipal, *a.*
 oc'cupancy, *n.*
 oc'cupant, *n.*
 oc'cupate, *v.*
 occupa'tion, *n.*
 oc'cupy, *v.*
 oc'cupier, *n.*
 partic'ipable, *a.*
 partic'ipant, *a.*
 partic'ipate, *v.*
 participa'tion, *n.*
 par'ticiple, *n.*
 particip'ial, *a.*
 particip'ially, *ad.*
 perceive', *v.*
 percei'vable, *a.*
 percei'vably, *ad.*
 percep'tion, *n.*
 percep'tible, *a.*
 percep'tibly, *ad.*
 perceptibil'ity, *n.*
 percep'tive, *a.*
 percip'ient, *a. & n.*
 pre'cept, *n.*
 precep'tial, *a.*
 precep'tive, *a.*
 precep'tor, *n.*
 prec'eptory, *n.*
 preconceit', *n.*
 preconceive', *v.*
 preconcep'tion, *n.*
 preoc'cupate, *v.*
 preoc'cupa'tion, *n.*
 preoc'cupancy, *n.*
 preoc'cupy, *v.*
 prince, *n.*
 princess', *n.*
 prince'dom, *n.*
 prince'like, *a.*

prince'ly, *a. & ad.*
 prince'liness, *n.*
 prin'cipal, *a. & n.*
 prin'cipally, *ad.*
 principal'ity, *n.*
 princip'alness, *n.*
 prin'ciple, *n. & v.*
 receive', *v.*
 recei'ver, *n.*
 recei'vable, *a.*
 recei'vedness, *n.*
 receipt', *n.*
 rec'eptacle, *n.*
 receptibil'ity, *n.*
 recep'tion, *n.*
 recep'tive, *a.*
 rec'eptory, *a.*
 rec'ipē, *n.*
 recip'ient, *n.*
 † recupera'tion, *n.*
 superconcep'tion, *n.*
 suscep'tible, *a.*
 susceptibil'ity, *n.*
 suscep'tion, *n.*
 suscep'tive, *a.*
 suscip'ency, *n.*
 suscip'ient, *n.*
 unac'ceptable, *a.*
 unac'ceptableness, *n.*
 unconcei'vable, *a.*
 unconcei'vableness, *n.*
 unconceived', *a.*
 undeceive', *v.*
 undecei'vable, *a.*
 undeceived', *a.*
 unexcep'tionable, *a.*
 unoc'cupied, *a.*
 unpercei'ved, *a.*
 unpercei'vedly, *ad.*
 unprin'ciple, *a.*
 unreceived', *a.*
 unsuscep'tible, *a.*

CAPILL-*us*, *m.* 2. (*capitis pilus*), *the hair.*

cap'illary, *a.*

capil'lament, *n.*

capilla'ceous, *a.*

CAPUT, *itis*, *n.* 3. *the head*: as, decap'itate, to take *the head off* or from; cap'ital, belonging to *the head.*

bicip'ital, *a.*

bicip'itous, *a.*

cap, *n. & v.*

cap-à-pié, *ad.*
 cap'ital, *a. & n.*
 cap'itally, *ad.*
 capita'tion, *n.*
 capit'ular, *a.*
 capit'ulate, *v.*
 capitula'tion, *n.*
 cap'tain, *n.*
 cap'tainry, *n.*
 cap'tainship, *n.*

chāp'iter, *n.*
 chap'ter, *n.*
 chap'trel, *n.*
 decap'itate, *v.*
 oc'ciput, *n.*
 occip'ital, *a.*
 prec'ipice, *n.*
 precip'itance, *n.*
 precip'itancy, *n.*

precip'itant, *a.*
 precip'itantly, *ad.*
 precip'itate, *v. a. & n.*
 precip'itately, *ad.*
 precipita'tion, *n.*
 precip'itous, *a.*
 recapit'ulate, *v.*
 recapitula'tion, *n.*
 recapit'ulatory, *a.*

CAPSUL—*a. f. 1.* (*à capsa, a chest*), *a small chest or box.*

bicap'sular, *a.*
 cap'sular, *a.*
 cap'sulary, *a.*

cap'sulate, *a.*
 cap'sulated, *a.*

multicap'sular, *a.*
 pentacap'sular, *a.*

CARBO, ōn-*is, m. 3.* *a coal: as, car'buncle, (a small coal), a gem resembling a coal.*

carbon'ic, *a.*
 carbon'arism, *n.*
 carbona'do, *n. & v.*

car'buncle, *n.*
 car'buncled, *a.*

carbun'cular, *a.*
 carbuncula'tion, *n.*

CARCER, *m. 3.* (*à con et arceo, to drive*), *a prison: as, incar'cerate, to put into prison.*

car'celage, *n.*
 disincar'cerate, *v.*

incar'cerate, *v.*

incarcera'tion, *n.*

CARDO, ĩn-*is, m. 3.* *a hinge, a point.*

*car'dinal, *a. & n.*

car'dinalate, *or*

car'dinalship, *n.*

CARDI—*a* (καρδία), *the heart: as, car'diac, cordial.*

card'i'acal, *a.*
 car'diac, *a.*

cardial'gia, *n.*

pericar'dium, *n.*

CARI—*es, f. 5.* *rottenness.*

ca'ries, *n.*

carios'ity, *n.*

ca'rious, *a.*

CARO, } *f. 3.* *flesh: as, incar'nate, having put on flesh;*

CARNIS, } *carniv'orous, eating flesh.*

car'nage, *n.*
 car'nal, *a.*
 car'nally, *ad.*
 carnal'ity, *n.*
 car'nalness, *n.*
 carna'tion, *n.*

carnel'ion, *or*
 cornel'ian, *n.*
 car'nify, *v.*
 car'nival, *n.*
 car'neous, *a.*
 car'nous, *a.*

carnos'ity, *n.*
 carniv'orous, *a.*
 car'uncle, *n.*
 char'nel, *n.*
 char'nel-house, *n.*
 excar'nate, *v.*

* A Cardinal is so styled, because serviceable to the Apostolic See, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the Church turns; or, as they have, from the Pope's grant, the hinge and government of the Romish Church.—*Ayliffe.*

excarnifica'tion, *n.*
incar'nate, *a.* & *v.*

incarna'tion, *n.*
incar'native, *n.*

uncar'nate, *a.*

CARP-US, *m.* 2. *fruit; the wrist.*

artocar'pus, *n.*

metacar'pus, *n.*

pericar'pium, *n.*

CARTILAGO, *in-is, f.* 3. *a gristle or tendon.*

car'tilage, *n.*

cartilagin'eous, *a.*

cartilag'inous, *a.*

CAR-US, *a.* *dear, kind.*

caress', *v.* & *n.*

cher'ish, *v.*

cher'isher, *n.*

CASTIG-O, *v.* 1. *to chastise, to punish.*

cas'tigate, *v.*

chas'ten, *v.*

chast'i'ser, *n.*

castiga'tion, *n.*

chastise', *v.*

chas'tisement, *n.*

cas'tigatory, *a.*

CAST-US, *a.* *pure, chaste: as, chas'tity, a being pure.*

chaste, *a.*

chas'tity, *n.*

inces'tuously, *ad.*

chaste'ly, *ad.*

incest', *n.*

unchaste', *a.*

chaste'ness, *n.*

inces'tuous, *a.*

unchas'tity, *n.*

CATEN-A, *f.* 1. *a chain, a link: as, cat'enate, to chain.*

cat'enate, *v.*

catena'rian, *a.*

concatena'tion, *n.*

catena'tion, *n.*

concat'enate, *v.*

CAVALL-O (*Ital. à caballus, m.* 2. *à καβαλλης*), *a horse.*

cav'alcade, *n.*

cavalier'ly, *ad.*

cav'alry, *n.*

cavalier', *n.* & *a.*

CAVILL-A, *f.* 1. *a cavi, a jest, a taunt or jeer.*

cav'il, *v.* & *n.*

cav'illingly, *ad.*

cavilla'tion, *n.*

cav'iller, *n.*

cav'illous, *a.*

CAV-US, *a.* *hollow: as, exca'vate, to hollow out.*

ca'vate, *v.*

cav'ernous, *a.*

conca'vo-con'vex, *a.*

cava'tion, *n.*

con'cave, *a.*

conca'vous, *a.*

cav'ity, *n.*

con'caveness, *n.*

conca'vously, *ad.*

cave, *n.*

concav'ity, *n.*

encave'; *v.*

cav'ern, *n.*

concava'tion, *n.*

exca'vate, *v.*

cav'erned, *a.*

conca'vo-con'cave, *a.*

excava'tion, *n.*

CAUL-IS, *m.* 3. *a stalk or stem.*

caulif'erous, *a.*

caul'iflower, *n.*

CAUS-A, *f.* 1. *a cause, origin, a reason: as, accuse', to lay a cause to (any one), to blame.*

accuse', *v.*

accusa'tion, *n.*

cause, *n.* & *v.*

accu'ser, *n.*

accu'sative, *a.*

cau'ser, *n.*

accu'sable, *a.*

accu'satory, *a.*

cause'less, *a.*

cause'lessly, *ad.*
 cau'sable, *a.*
 cau'sal, *a.*
 causal'ity, *n.*
 causa'tion, *n.*
 cau'sative, *a.*
 causa'tor, *n.*

excuse', *v. & n.*
 excu'ser, *n.*
 excuse'less, *a.*
 excu'sable, *a.*
 excu'sableness, *n.*
 excusa'tion, *n.*

excusatory, *a.*
 inexcus'able, *a.*
 inexcus'ably, *ad.*
 inexcus'ableness, *n.*
 recuse', *v.*
 recu'sant, *n.*

CAUSTIC—OS (καυστικός, ἀ καίω, *to burn*), *burning*.

caus'tic, *a. & n.* cau'terize, *v.* cau'tery, *n.*
 caus'tical, *a.* cauteriza'tion, *n.* hol'ocaust, *n.*

CAUTIO, ōn-is, *f. 3.* (ἀ caveo, *to beware*), *caution, wariness, warning*: as, incau'tious, not wary.

cau'tion, *n. & v.* cau'tiousness, *n.* incau'tious, *a.*
 cau'tionary, *a.* cau'tel, *n.* incau'tiously, *ad.*
 cau'tious, *a.* cau'telous, *a.* precau'tion, *n. & v.*
 cau'tiously, *ad.* cau'telously, *ad.* incau'tious, *a.*

CELE (κηλη), *a swelling, a tumour*: as, hy'drocele, *a watery tumour or swelling*.

bron'chocele, *n.* enter'ocele, *n.* sar'cocele, *n.*
 bubon'ocele, *n.* hy'drocele, *n.* spermat'ocele, *n.*

CED—o, cessum, *v. 3.* *to go, to give up, to yield*: as, antece'dent, *going before*; interces'sor, *one who goes between, (a mediator)*; accede', *to give up to, to come to*; proceed', *to go forward*; recede', *to go back*.

ab'scess, <i>n.</i>	cessibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	intercede', <i>v.</i>
accede', <i>v.</i>	ces'sion, <i>n.</i>	interce'der, <i>n.</i>
access', <i>n.</i>	ces'sionary, <i>a.</i>	intercessi'on, <i>n.</i>
accessi'on, <i>n.</i>	ces'sor, <i>n.</i>	interces'sor, <i>n.</i>
acces'sible, <i>a.</i>	concede', <i>v.</i>	preceda'neous, <i>a.</i>
ac'cessary, <i>n. & a.</i>	conces'sion, <i>n.</i>	precede', <i>v.</i>
ac'cessariness, <i>n.</i>	conces'sionary, <i>a.</i>	prece'dence, <i>n.</i>
ac'cessory, <i>a.</i>	conces'sive, <i>a.</i>	prece'dency, <i>n.</i>
ac'cessorily, <i>ad.</i>	conces'sively, <i>ad.</i>	prece'dent, <i>a.</i>
antecede', <i>v.</i>	decease', <i>n. & v.</i>	prece'dently, <i>ad.</i>
antece'dent, <i>a. & n.</i>	decessi'on, <i>n.</i>	prec'edent, <i>n.</i>
antece'dently, <i>ad.</i>	exceed', <i>v.</i>	precessi'on, <i>n.</i>
antece'dence, <i>n.</i>	excee'ding, <i>a. & ad.</i>	predeceased', <i>a.</i>
anteces'sor, <i>n.</i>	excee'dingly, <i>ad.</i>	predeces'sor, <i>n.</i>
cease, <i>v. & n.</i>	excess', <i>n.</i>	proceed', <i>v. & n.</i>
cease'less, <i>a.</i>	exces'sive, <i>a.</i>	proceed'er, <i>n.</i>
cede, <i>v.</i>	exces'sively, <i>ad.</i>	proceed'ing, <i>n.</i>
cessa'tion, <i>n.</i>	inacces'sible, <i>a.</i>	proce'dure, <i>n.</i>
cessa'vit, <i>n.</i>	inces'sant, <i>a.</i>	proc'ess, <i>n.</i>
ces'sible, <i>a.</i>	inces'santly, <i>ad.</i>	processi'on, <i>n.</i>

processi'onal, *a.*
 processi'onary, *a.*
 recede', *v.*
 recess', *n.*
 recessi'on, *n.*
 retrocessi'on, *n.*
 secede', *v.*
 sece'der, *n.*
 secessi'on, *n.*
 succeda'neous, *a.*
 succeda'neum, *n.*

succeed', *v.*
 succeed'er, *n.*
 success', *n.*
 success'ful, *a.*
 success'fully, *ad.*
 success'fulness, *n.*
 successi'on, *n.*
 success'sive, *a.*
 success'sively, *ad.*
 success'siveness, *n.*
 success'less, *a.*

suc'cessor, *n.*
 surcease', *v.* & *n.*
 unacces'sible, *a.*
 unacces'sibleness, *n.*
 unprec'edented, *a.*
 unsuccee'ded, *a.*
 unsuccessful, *a.*
 unsuccessful'fully, *ad.*
 unsuccessful'fulness, *n.*
 unsucces'sive, *a.*

CELEBR—*is, a. renowned, much spoken of: as, cel'ebrate, to make renowned, to praise.*

cel'ebrate, <i>v.</i>	cele'brious, <i>a.</i>	celeb'rity, <i>n.</i>
celebra'tion, <i>n.</i>	cele'briously, <i>ad.</i>	concel'ebrate, <i>v.</i>
cel'ebrator, <i>n.</i>	cele'briousness, <i>n.</i>	recel'ebrate, <i>v.</i>

CELER, *a. swift, quick: as, celer'ity, a being swift.*

accel'erate, <i>v.</i>	accel'erative, <i>a.</i>	celer'ity, <i>n.</i>
accelera'tion, <i>n.</i>		

CÆLEST—*is, a. (à cælum, n. 2. heaven), heavenly.*

celes'tial, <i>a. & n.</i>	† celes'tify, <i>v.</i>	superceles'tial, <i>a.</i>
celes'tially, <i>ad.</i>	subceles'tial, <i>a.</i>	

CÆLEB—*s, a. single, unmarried.*

cel'ibacy, <i>n.</i>	cel'ibate, <i>n.</i>
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CELL—*a, f. 1. a cellar: as, cel'lule, a little cell.*

cell, <i>n.</i>	cel'larage, <i>n.</i>	cel'lular, <i>a.</i>
cel'lar, <i>n.</i>	cel'larist, <i>n.</i>	cel'lule, <i>n.</i>

CELS—*us, a. high, lofty, elevated, noble.*

cel'situde, <i>n.</i>	ex'cellency, <i>n.</i>	ex'cellently, <i>ad.</i>
excel', <i>v.</i>	ex'cellent, <i>a.</i>	superex'cellent, <i>a.</i>
ex'cellence, <i>n.</i>		

CÆL—*o, v. 1. to hide, to conceal.*

conceal', <i>v.</i>	concea'ledness, <i>n.</i>	conceal'ment, <i>n.</i>
concea'ler, <i>n.</i>	concea'ledly, <i>ad.</i>	inconcea'lable, <i>a.</i>
concea'lable, <i>a.</i>	concea'ling, <i>n.</i>	

CENS—*eo, censum, v. 2. to think, to judge, to value, to blame, as, censo'rious, given to censure or blame.*

cense, <i>n.</i>	censo'rian, <i>a.</i>	cen'sorlike, <i>a.</i>
cen'sion, <i>n.</i>	censo'rious, <i>a.</i>	cen'sorship, <i>n.</i>
cen'sor, <i>n.</i>	censo'riously, <i>ad.</i>	cen'sure, <i>n. & v.</i>
censo'rial, <i>a.</i>	censo'riousness, <i>n.</i>	cen'surer, <i>n.</i>

cen'surable, *a.*
cen'surableness, *n.*
cen'sus, *n.*

cen'sual, *a.*
cen'suring, *n.*
cess', *n. & v.*

cess'ment, *n.*
recen'sion, *n.*

CENTR-UM (κεντρον), *the middle or centre: as, cen'tral, belonging to the centre or middle.*

cen'tre, *n. & v.*
cen'tral, *a.*
cen'trally, *ad.*
central'ity, *n.*
cen'tric, *a.*
cen'trical, *a.*
centrif'ugal, *a.*

centrip'etal, *a.*
concen'tre, *v.*
concen'tric, *a.*
concen'trical, *a.*
concen'trically, *ad.*
concen'trate, *v.*
concentra'tion, *n.*

eccen'tric, *a. & n.*
eccen'trical, *a.*
eccentric'ity, *n.*
geocen'tric, *a.*
heliocen'tric, *a.*
paracen'tric, *a.*
paracen'trical, *a.*

CENT-UM, *a. a hundred, 100: as, cen'tury, a hundred, a hundred years, (usually applied to time.)*

cent, *n.*
cen'tage, *n.*
cen'tenary, *n.*
cen'tury, *n.*
centen'nial, *a.*

centes'imal, *a. & n.*
centifo'lious, *a.*
centil'oquy, *n.*
cen'tipede, *n.*
centuple, *a. & v.*

centu'plicate, *v.*
centu'riate, *v.*
centuria'tor, or
cen'turist, *n.*
centu'rion, *n.*

CEPHAL-E (κεφαλη), *the head: as, aceph'alous, without a head; hydroceph'alus, water in the head.*

aceph'alist, *n.*
aceph'alous, *a.*
biceph'alous, *a.*

buceph'alus, *n.*
cephalal'gia, *n.*
cephal'ic, *a.*

cephalol'ogy, *n.*
hydroceph'alus, *n.*

CER-A, *f. 1. wax: as, sincere', without wax or varnish, (unmixed, pure, honest.)*

ce'rate, *n.*
ce'rated, *a.*
cere, *v.*
cere'cloth, *n.*
cere'ment, *n.*
ceru'men, *n.*

incera'tion, *n.*
incer'ative, *a.*
insincere', *a.*
insincere'ly, *ad.*
insincer'ity, *n.*
sincere', *a.*

sincere'ly, *ad.*
sincere'ness, *n.*
sincer'ity, *n.*
unsincere', *a.*
unsincer'ity, *n.*

CERAS (κερας), *a horn.*

ceras'tes, *n.*

monoc'eros, *n.*

rhinoc'eros, *n.*

CEREBR-UM, *n. 2. the brain.*

cer'ebrum, *n.*

cer'ebral, *a.*

cer'ebel, *n.*

CEREMONI-A, *f. 1. a rite, a form.*

cer'emony, *n.*
ceremo'nial, *a. & n.*

ceremo'nialness, *n.*
ceremo'nious, *a.*

ceremo'niously, *ad.*
ceremo'niousness, *n.*

CERES, *f. 3. the goddess of corn; corn—cerea'lious, a.*

CERN-o, cretum, *v. 3. to separate by a sieve, to sift, to see*

to distinguish, to judge: as, discern', *to separate asunder, to see, (to distinguish, to judge)*; discreti'on, the art of *separation*, or skill in *separating*; se'cret, *separate and laid aside, (kept hidden.)*

concern', v. & n.	discrim'inately, ad.	se'cret, a. n. & v.
concer'nedly, ad.	discrimina'tion, n.	se'cretly, ad.
concern'ment, n.	discrim'inable, a.	se'crecy, n.
concer'ning, pr. & n.	discrim'inateness, n.	se'cretness, n.
decern', v.	discrim'inative, a.	se'cretist, n.
decree', v. & n.	excern', a.	sec'retary, n.
decree'tal, a. & n.	ex'crement, n.	sec'retarship, n.
decree'tist, n.	excremen'tal, a.	secrete', v.
dec'retory, a.	excrementiti'ous, a.	secre'tion, n.
discern', v.	excre'tion, n.	secretiti'ous, a.
discern'ment, n.	ex'cretive, a.	secre'tory, a.
discer'ner, n.	ex'cretory, a.	unconcern', n.
discer'nible, a.	indiscer'nible, a.	unconcerned', a.
discer'nibly, ad.	indiscer'nibly, ad.	unconcer'nedly, ad.
discer'nibleness, n.	indiscreet', a.	unconcerned'ness, n.
discer'ning, a. & n.	indiscreet'ly, ad.	unconcer'ning, a.
discer'ningly, ad.	indiscrete', a.	unconcern'ment, n.
discreet', a.	indiscreti'on, n.	undiscerned', a.
discreet'ly, ad.	indiscrim'inate, a.	undiscer'nedly, ad.
discreet'ness, n.	indiscrim'inately, ad.	undiscern'ible, a.
discrete', v. & a.	indiscrim'inating, a.	undiscern'ibly, ad.
discreti'on, n.	indiscrimina'tion, n.	undiscern'ing, a.
discreti'onal, a.	rec'rement, n.	undiscreet', a.
discreti'onary, a.	recremen'tal, a.	undiscreet'ly, ad.
discre'tive, a.	recrementiti'ous, a.	unse'cret, v. & a.
discrim'inate, v. & a.	secern', v.	

CARPO, carptum, v. 3. (com^p. form of *carpo*), *to cull or pluck*; *to select*: as, excerpts', what is *culled out, or selected*.

carp, v.	discerpibil'ity, or	excerpts', n.
carve, v.	discerptibil'ity, n.	excerp'tion, n.
decerp't', a.	discerp'sion, or	indiscer'pible, or
decerp'tible, a.	discerp'tion, n.	indiscerp'tible, a.
decerp'tion, n.	excerp', or	indiscer'pibleness, n.
discerp', v.	excerpt', v.	indiscerpibil'ity, or
discer'pible, or	excerp'tor, n.	indiscerptibil'ity, n.
discerp'tible, a.		

CERT-O, v. 1. *to contend, to strive*: as, concert', *to strive together (in private to make a settlement.)*

concert', v.	concerta'tion, n.	concer'to, n.
con'cert, n.	concer'tative, a.	disconcert', v.

CERT-US, *a. certain, sure*: as, ascertain', to make one's self sure; *cer'tify*, to make another sure.

ascertain', <i>v.</i>	cer'tes, <i>n.</i>	incer'titude, <i>n.</i>
ascertai'nable, <i>a.</i>	cer'tify, <i>v.</i>	incer'tain, <i>a.</i>
ascertai'ner, <i>n.</i>	cer'tifier, <i>n.</i>	incer'tainly, <i>ad.</i>
ascertain'ment, <i>n.</i>	certi'ficate, <i>n. & v.</i>	incer'tainty, <i>n.</i>
cer'tain, <i>a.</i>	certifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	uncer'tain, <i>a.</i>
cer'tainly, <i>ad.</i>	cer'titude, <i>n.</i>	uncer'tainty, <i>n.</i>
cer'tainty, <i>n.</i>		

CERVIX, *icis*, *f. 3. the neck*—cer'vical, *a.*

CÆSPES, *cæspitis*, *m. 3. a turf*—cæspiti'tious, *a.*

CESSO, *v. 1. (à cedo)*, to cease, to give over. (See *Cedo*.)

inces'sant, <i>a.</i>	inces'santly, <i>ad.</i>	inces'sable, <i>a.</i>
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CERULE-US, *a. blue, azure, sky-coloured*.

ceru'lean, <i>a.</i>	ceru'leous, <i>a.</i>	cerulif'ic, <i>a.</i>
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CET-US, *m. 2. a whale*—ceta'ceous, *a.*

CHAGRIN, *m. (Fr.) ill humour, vexation*.

chagrin', *n. & v.*

CHALC-OS (χαλκος), *brass*.

chalcog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	chalcog'raper, <i>n.</i>
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CHALYB-S, *m. 3. steel, hardened iron*.

chalyb'ean, <i>a.</i>	chalyb'eate, <i>a.</i>
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CHAOS (χαος), *a confused mass, confusion*.

cha'os, <i>n.</i>	chaot'ic, <i>a.</i>
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CHARACTER (χαρακτηρ), *a mark, a stamp; peculiar disposition, or mark of reputation*.

char'acter, <i>n.</i>	characteris'tically, <i>a.</i>	char'acterless, <i>a.</i>
characteris'tic, <i>a. & n.</i>	char'acterism, <i>n.</i>	char'actery, <i>n.</i>
characteris'tical, <i>a.</i>	char'acterize, <i>v.</i>	

CHARIS, *itos* (χαρις, ἵτος), *joy, grace, love*.

char'ity, <i>n.</i>	char'itative, <i>a.</i>	unchar'itable, <i>a.</i>
char'itable, <i>a.</i>	eu'charist, <i>n.</i>	unchar'itably, <i>ad.</i>
char'itably, <i>ad.</i>	eucharis'tic, <i>a.</i>	unchar'itableness, <i>n.</i>
char'itableness, <i>n.</i>	eucharis'tical, <i>a.</i>	

CHERUB (כרוב), *a celestial spirit, next in order to the seraph*.

cher'ub, <i>n.</i>	cheru'bic, or	cher'ubin, <i>a. & n.</i>
cher'ubim, <i>n. pl.</i>	cheru'bical, <i>a.</i>	

CHEVAL, *m.* (Fr.), *a horse.*

chevalier', n. *chiv'alry, n.* *chiv'alrous, a.*

CHICANE, *f.* (Fr.), *artifice, cavil, sophistry.*

chicané', n. & v. *chica'ner, n.* *chica'nery, n.*

CHILIOI (χιλιοι), *a thousand, 1000.*

chil'iad, n. *chil'iarchy, n.* *chil'iast, n.*
chil'iarch, n. *chiliae'dron, n.*

CHIMÆRA, *f.* 1. (χίμαιρα), *a fictitious monster; a vain and wild fancy.*

chime'ra, n. *chimer'ical, a.* *chimer'ically, ad.*

CHIR (χρῖς), *the hand: as, chirur'geon or sur'geon. one who cures by manual operation.*

chirag'ra, n. *chirol'ogy, n.* *sur'gery, n.*
chirag'rical, a. *chir'omancy, n.* *chirur'geon, or*
chir'ograph, n. *chir'omancer, n.* *sur'geon, n.*
chirog'raphy, n. *chirosoph'ist, n.* *chirur'gical, a.*
chirog'raper, n. *chirur'gery, or* *chirur'gic, a.*
chirog'raphist, n.

CHOL-E (χολη), *bile; anger: as, mel'ancholy, (a disease arising from) black bile; sadness.*

chol'agogues, n. *chol'ic, n. & a.* *mel'ancholiness, n.*
chol'era-morbus, n. *mel'ancholy, n. & a.* *mel'ancholic, a. & n.*
chol'er, n. *mel'ancholily, ad.* *melanchol'ical, a.*
chol'eric, a. *melancho'lian, n.* *melancho'lious, a.*
chol'ericness, n. *mel'ancholist, n.* *mel'ancholize, v.*

CHONDR-OS (χονδρος), *the cartilage of the breast-bone; the liver, the spleen*: as, hypochon'driac, one who is melancholy, or disordered in imagination.*

an'thypochon'driac, a. *hypochon'dria, n.* *hypochondri'acism, n.*
hypochon'dry, n. *hypochon'driac, n. & a.* *hypochondri'asis, n.*
* *hypochon'dres, n.* *hypochondri'acal, a.*

CHOR-US, *m.* 2. *a company or band of singers.*

choir, n. *cho'rally, ad.* *choir-service, n.*
chora'gus, n. *cho'rist, n.* *cho'rus, n.*
cho'ral, a. *chor'ister, n.*

* *Hypochondres* are the two regions lying on each side the *cartilago ensiformis*, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in the one the *liver*, and in the other the *spleen*.—*Quincy*. The blood moving too slowly through the *celiac* and *mesenteric* arteries, produces various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres*; whence such persons are called *hypochondriac*.—*Arbuthnot on Aliments*. Those affected with this disease always appear *dejected* and *melancholy*, or disordered in imagination.

CHORD—A, *f.* 1. (χορδή), *a gut, a string; a rope*

<i>chord, n. & v.</i>	<i>cord, n. & v.</i>	<i>cordelier', n.</i>
<i>chordee', n.</i>	<i>cor'ded, a.</i>	<i>mon'ochord, n.</i>
<i>clar'ichord, n.</i>	<i>cor'dage, n.</i>	<i>pen'tachord, n.</i>

CHOR—EO (χωρεω), *to go, to retire.*

<i>anach'orete, or</i>	<i>an'chorite, n.</i>	<i>anachoret'ical, a.</i>
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CHOR—OS (χωρος), *a place, a country, a tract of land: as, chorog'raphy, a description of a particular country or tract of land.*

<i>chorog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>chorograph'ical, a.</i>	<i>chorograph'ically, ad.</i>
<i>chorog'raper, n.</i>		

CHRIST—OS (χριστος, à χριω, *to anoint*), *anointed: as, Christ, the anointed, (our Lord and Saviour.)*

<i>an'tichrist, n.</i>	<i>chris'tianism, n.</i>	<i>chris'mal, a.</i>
<i>antichris'tian, a. & n.</i>	<i>christian'ity, n.</i>	<i>chris'om, n.</i>
<i>antichris'tianism, n.</i>	<i>chris'tianize, v.</i>	<i>chris'ten, v.</i>
<i>antichristian'ity, n.</i>	<i>christianiza'tion, n.</i>	<i>chris'tendom, n.</i>
<i>Christ, n.</i>	<i>christianog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>chris'tening, n. & a.</i>
<i>chris'tian, n. & a.</i>	<i>chris'tmas, n.</i>	<i>unchris'tian, a. & v.</i>
<i>chris'tianly, ad. & a.</i>	<i>chris'tmas-box, n.</i>	<i>unchris'tianly, a. & v.</i>
<i>chris'tianlike, a.</i>	<i>chris'matory, n.</i>	<i>ad.</i>
<i>chris'tian-name, n.</i>	<i>chrism, n.</i>	<i>unchris'tianness, n.</i>
<i>chris'tianness, n.</i>		

CHRON—OS (χρονος), *time: as, chronol'ogy, the science of computing time; syn'chronous, of, or at the same time.*

<i>anach'ronism, n.</i>	<i>chronogram'matist, n.</i>	<i>chronom'eter, n.</i>
<i>anachronis'tical, a.</i>	<i>chronog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>isoch'ronal, a.</i>
<i>antich'ronism, n.</i>	<i>chronog'raper, n.</i>	<i>isoch'ronous, a.</i>
<i>chron'ic, a.</i>	<i>chronol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>metach'ronism, n.</i>
<i>chron'ical, a.</i>	<i>chronol'oger, n.</i>	<i>syn'chronism, n.</i>
<i>chron'icle, n. & v.</i>	<i>chronol'ogist, n.</i>	<i>syn'chronal, a.</i>
<i>chron'icler, n.</i>	<i>chronolog'ic, a.</i>	<i>synchron'ical, a.</i>
<i>chron'ique, n.</i>	<i>chronolog'ical, a.</i>	<i>syn'chronous, a.</i>
<i>chronogrammat'ical, a.</i>	<i>chronolog'ically, ad.</i>	<i>syn'chronize, v.</i>
<i>chron'ogram, n.</i>		

CHRY—OS (χρυσος), *gold.*

<i>chrys'alis, n.</i>	<i>chrysog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>chrysan'themum, n.</i>
<i>chrys'olite, n.</i>	<i>chrysop'rasus, n.</i>	<i>chrys'oberyl, n.</i>

CHYL—OS (χυλος, à χυω or χευω, *to pour or cause to flow*), *the nutritive juice like milk formed by digestion: as, chyla'ceous, consisting of chyle.*

<i>chyle, n.</i>	<i>chyla'ceous, a.</i>	<i>chylifac'tion, or</i>
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chilifac'tion, *n.*
 chylifac'tive, *or*
 chilifac'tive, *a.*

chylifac'tory, *or*
 chilifac'tory, *a.*
 chylica'tion, *n.*

chilifica'tion, *n.*
 chy'lous, *a.*
 chylopoet'ic, *a.*

CHYM—OS (χυμος, à χεω, χεωω, or χυω, to melt or pour), fluidity, juice: as, cac'ochymy, a depravation of the humours, or a diseased state of the blood.

al'chymy, *n.*
 alchym'ical, *a.*
 alchym'ically, *ad.*
 al'chymist, *n.*
 alchymis'tical, *a.*
 al'chymize, *v.*
 cac'ochymy, *n.*

cacochym'ic, *a.*
 cacochym'ical, *a.*
 *chym'istry, *or*
 chem'istry, *n.*
 chym'ist, *or*
 chem'ist, *n.*
 chymis'tical, *a.*

chym'ic, *a.*
 chym'ical, *a.*
 chym'ically, *ad.*
 paren'chyma, *n.*
 parenchym'atous, *a.*
 paren'chymous, *a.*
 syn'chysis, *n.*

CIB—US, *m.* 2. meat, food—ciba'rious, *a.*

CICATRIX, cis, *f.* 1. the mark of a wound, a scar.

cic'atrix, *or*
 cic'atrice, *n.*

cicatri'sant, *a.*
 cicatri'sive, *a.*

cic'atrize, *v.*
 cicatriza'tion, *n.*

CICHORE—UM, *n.* 2. the herb succory—cichora'ceous, *a.*

CICUR, *a.* tame—cic'urate, *v.* cicura'tion, *n.*

CILICI—UM, *n.* 2. hair-cloth—cilici'ous, *a.*

CILI—UM, *n.* 2. the eyelids—cil'iary, *a.*

CINCT—US, *p. p.* (à cingo), girded or girt. (See Cingo.)

CING—O, cinctum, *v.* 3. to tie about, to gird or surround: as, cin'cture, the thing surrounding.

cinc'ture, *n.*
 cing'le, *n.*

precinct', *n.*
 procinct', *n.*

succinct', *a.*
 succinct'ly, *ad.*

* This word is derived by some from χυμος, juice, or χυω, to melt; by others, from an oriental word, KEMA, black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written *y* or *e*. Some deduce it from the name of a person eminently skilled in the science; whose name, however, is written both χύμης and χ'μης. Others consider *Chemi*, the Coptic name of Egypt, which was the cradle of this science, as the original.—V. Morin. Dict. Etm. Fr. et Gr. "It is derived originally from *chemia*, and that word from *Cham*.—The Egyptians were deeply skilled in astronomy and geometry; also in *chymistry* and *physic*." Bryant.—Johnson's Dict. by Todd.

Chymistry is an art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine.—Boerhaave.

Most of the substances belonging to our globe are constantly undergoing alterations in sensible qualities; and one variety of matter becomes, as it were, transmitted into another. The object of chemical philosophy is to ascertain the causes of all such phenomena, whether natural or artificial, and to discover the laws by which they are governed.—Sir H. Davy.

CINIS, } *m. 3. ashes, embers: as, cineriti'ous, consist-*
 CINDER-IS, } *ing of, or resembling ashes.*

cin'der, n.

cin'der-woman, n.

cin'derous, a.

cin'drous, a.

cinera'tion, n.

cinere'ous, a.

cineriti'ous, a.

ciner'ulent, a.

incin'erate, v. & a.

incinera'tion, n.

CIRCUL-US, *m. 2. (à circus, m. 2. a circle), a circle, a ring:*
as, cir'culate, to move in a circle, to put about.

cir'cle, n. & v.

cir'cly, a.

cir'cled, a.

cir'cler, n.

cir'cling, a.

cir'clet, n.

cir'cular, a. & n.

cir'culable, a.

cir'culary, a.

cir'cularly, ad.

circular'ity, n.

cir'culate, v.

circula'tion, n.

circulato'rious, a.

cir'culatory, a. & n.

encir'cle, v.

encir'clet, n.

incir'cle, v.

incir'clet, n.

semicir'cle, n.

semicir'cled, a.

semicir'cular, a.

CIT-o, *v. 1. (à cieo, v. 2. to move or stir), to call, to cite, to*
rouse or stir up: as, excite', to call out, to rouse; resus'
cite, to call up again, to stir up anew.

† *accite', v.*

cite, v.

ci'ter, n.

ci'tal, n.

cita'tion, n.

ci'tatory, a.

concita'tion, n.

excite', v.

exc'i'ter, n.

excite'ment, n.

exc'i'table, a.

excitabil'ity, n.

ex'citant, a.

ex'cite, v.

excita'tion, n.

exci'tative, a.

exci'ting, n.

exsus'cite, v.

exsuscita'tion, n.

incite', v.

inci'ter, n.

incita'tion, n.

incite'ment, n.

miscite', v.

miscita'tion, n.

misquote', v.

misrecite', v.

misreci'tal, n.

quote, v.

quo'ter, n.

quota'tion, n.

quota'tionist, n.

recite', v.

reci'tal, n.

reci'ter, n.

recita'tion, n.

recitative', or

recitativ'o, n.

recitative'ly, ad.

resus'cite, v.

resuscita'tion, n.

resus'citative, a.

sus'cite, v.

suscita'tion, n.

CIV-IS, *c. 3. a citizen, a free man or woman of a city or*
town: as, civ'il, belonging to a citizen, (polite); civil'ity,
a being civil, or manners of citizens.

ci'ty, n. & a.

ci'tied, a.

ci'ticism, n.

ci'tizen, n.

ci'tizenship, n.

civ'ic, a.

civ'ical, a.

civ'il, a.

civ'illy, ad.

civil'ity, n.

civil'ian, n.

civ'ilist, n.

civ'ilize, v.

civ'ilizer, n.

civiliza'tion, n.

civ'il-war, n.

inciv'il, a.

incivil'ity, n.

unciv'il, a.

unciv'illy, ad.

unciv'ilized, a.

CLAM-o, *v.* 1. *to cry, to shout, to call*: as, *exclaim'*, *to cry out*; *proclama'tion*, the act of *calling* or *shouting* forth (publicly).

<i>acclaim'</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>declaim'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>irreclai'mably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>ac'clamate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>declai'mer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>misclaim'</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>acclama'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>declai'ming</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>proclaim'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>acclam'atory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>declama'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>proclai'mer</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>claim</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>declama'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>proclama'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>clai'mer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>declam'atory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>reclaim'</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>clai'mable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>disclaim'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>reclai'mable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>clai'mant</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>disclai'mer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reclai'mant</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>clam'ant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>exclaim'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>reclama'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>clam'our</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>exclai'mer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reclaim'less</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>clam'ourer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>exclama'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unclaimed'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>clam'orous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>exclam'atory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unproclaimed'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>clam'orously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>irreclai'mable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unreclaimed'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>conclama'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>		

CLANDESTIN-us, *a.* (*à* clam, *pr.* et *adv.*, without the knowledge of, secretly), secret, hidden.

<i>clandes'tine</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>clandes'tineness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>clan'cular</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>clandes'tinely</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>clandestin'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>clan'cularly</i> , <i>ad.</i>

CLANG-o, *v.* 3. *to sound as a trumpet, to make a shrill noise.*

<i>clang</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>clang'our</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>clang'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
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CLAR-us, *a.* clear, bright, loud, manifest, famous: as, *clar'ify*, to make clear or bright; *declare'*, to manifest, to make known.

<i>clar'ichord</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>clear'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>declare'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>clar'ify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>clear'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>decla'rable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>clarifica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>clear'ance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>declara'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>clar'ion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>clear'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>declar'ative</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>clar'inet</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>clear'sighted</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>declar'atory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>clar'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>declare'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>declar'atorily</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>clear</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>decla'rer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unclar'ified</i> , <i>a.</i>

CLASSICI, *m.* 2. (*à* class-is, *f.* 3. a fleet; a class), those of the first or highest class of Roman citizens: as, *clas'sic*, an author of the first order or rank.

<i>class</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>clas'sify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>clas'sis</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>clas'sic</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>classifica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unclas'sic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>clas'sical</i> , <i>a.</i>		

CLAUD-o, *clausum*, *v.* 3. *to shut, to close*: as, *conclu'sion*, a shutting together, (the close or end); *exclude'*, to shut out; *include'*, to shut in.

<i>clau'dent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>clause</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>clau'sure</i> , <i>n.</i>
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claus'tral, a.
clois'ter, n. & v.
clois'terer, n.
clois'teress, n.
clois'teral, a.
clois'tered, a.
close, v. n. a. & ad.
clo'ser, n.
close'ly, ad.
close'ness, n.
clo'set, n. & v.
clo'set-sin, n.
clo'sing, n.
clo'sure, n.
close-banded, a.
close-bodied, a.
close-compacted, a.
close-couched, a.
close-curtained, a.
close-fisted, a.
close-handed, a.
close-handedness, n.
close-pent, a.
close-tongued, a.
conclude', v.
conclu'der, n.
conclu'dent, a.
conclu'dency, n.

conclu'dingly, ad.
conclu'sion, n.
conclu'sional, a.
conclu'sible, a.
conclu'sive, a.
conclu'sively, ad.
conclu'siveness, n.
disclose', v.
disclo'ser, n.
disclo'sure, n.
disclu'sion, n.
enclois'ter, v.
enclose', v.
enclo'ser, n.
enclo'sure, n.
exclude', v.
exclu'sion, n.
exclu'sionist, n.
exclu'sive, a.
exclu'sively, ad.
inclose', v.
inclo'ser, n.
inclo'sure, n.
include, v.
inclu'dingly, ad.
inclu'sion, n.
inclu'sive, a.
inclu'sively, ad.

inconclu'dent, a.
inconclu'sive, a.
inconclu'sively, ad.
inconclu'siveness, n.
interclude', v.
interclu'sion, n.
occlude', v.
occlude', a.
occlu'sion, n.
preclude', v.
preclu'sion, n.
preclu'sive, a.
preclu'sively, ad.
recluse', v.
reclude', v.
recluse', n. & a.
recluse'ly, ad.
recluse'ness, n.
reclu'sion, n.
reclu'sive, a.
seclude', v.
seclu'sion, n.
unconclu'dent, a.
unconclu'ding, a.
unconclu'dingness, n.
unconclu'dible, a.
unconclu'sive, a.

CLAUD—*us, a. lame* : as, *clau'dicate*, to make *lame*.

clau'dicant, a.

clau'dicate, v.

claudica'tion, n.

CLEMENS, *nt-is, a. mild, merciful.*

cl'em'ency, n.

clem'ently, ad.

inclem'ent, a.

clem'ent, a.

inclem'ency, n.

CLER—*os (κληρος), a lot, a portion.*

**cl'er'gy, n.*

cl'er'ic, n. & a.

clerk'less, a.

cl'er'gyman, n.

cl'er'ical, a.

clerk'like, a.

cl'er'gical, a.

clerk, n.

clerk'ship, n.

cl'er'gyable, a.

clerk'ly, a. & ad.

*So styled, either from the circumstance, that the *tribe of Levi*, or the *priesthood*, is, in the *Old Testament*, called 'the inheritance of the Lord;' and reciprocally God is called their '*inheritance*,' Joshua xiii. 33. Ezek. xlv. 28.—that *tribe* being entirely consecrated to the service of God; or from the practice of heathen *priests*, who used to draw *lots*, either to ascertain the will of the Deity, or prognosticate future events. Formerly *clerk* was the usual term for a scholar; most situations of trust or talent being filled by the *clergy*.

CLESIS (κλησις, à καλεω, *to call*), *act of calling*; (*a church, an assembly.*)

ecclesias'tic, *a. & n.* ecclesias'tical, *a.* ecclesias'tes, *n.*

CLIENS, nt-is, *c. 3.* *one under the protection of a patron; one who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.*

cli'ent, *n.* clien'tal, *a.* clien'ted, *a.*
cli'entship, *n.*

CLIMAX (κλιμαξ), *a ladder or stair; a rising gradually.*

anticli'max, *n.* cli'max, *n.*

CLIN—o, *v. 1.* (κλινω), *to bend, to lie down, to lean: as, incline', to bend in, or lean to; recline', to lean back.*

clin'ic, <i>a. & n.</i>	disinclina'tion, <i>n.</i>	inclina'tion, <i>n.</i>
clin'ical, <i>a.</i>	disinclined', <i>a.</i>	incl'i'ner, <i>n.</i>
declen'sion, <i>n.</i>	enclit'ic, <i>n. & a.</i>	incl'i'nable, <i>a.</i>
decline', <i>v. & n.</i>	enclit'ical, <i>a.</i>	inclin'atory, <i>a.</i>
decli'nable, <i>a.</i>	het'eroclite, <i>n. & a.</i>	indecli'nable, <i>a.</i>
declina'tion, <i>n.</i>	heteroclit'ical, <i>a.</i>	recline', <i>v. & a.</i>
declina'tor, or	heteroclit'itous, <i>a.</i>	reclina'tion, <i>n.</i>
declin'atory, <i>n.</i>	incline', <i>v.</i>	undeclined', <i>a.</i>
disincline', <i>v.</i>		

CLIV—us, *m. 2.* *a slope, an ascent.*

acclive', <i>a.</i>	cliff'y, or	decli'vous, <i>a.</i>
accliv'ity, <i>n.</i>	clift'y, <i>a.</i>	procliv'ity, <i>n.</i>
accli'vous, <i>a.</i>	clif'ted, <i>a.</i>	procli'vous, <i>a.</i>
cliff, <i>n.</i>	decliv'ity, <i>n.</i>	

COAGUL—um, *n. 2.* (*ab ago*), *what is used in curdling milk.*
(*See Ago.*)

COCHLE—*a, f. 1.* *a shell, a shell-fish; a screw.*

coch'leary, <i>a.</i>	coc'kle, <i>n.</i>	coc'kled, <i>a.</i>
coch'leated, <i>a.</i>		

CODEx, icis, *m. 3.* *the trunk of a tree; a book, a will.*

code, <i>n.</i>	cod'icil, <i>n.</i>	codicil'lary, <i>a.</i>
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COLLEG—*a, m. 1.* (*à lego*), *a partner in office or employment.*

col'league, <i>n.</i>	col'lege, <i>n.</i>	colle'gian, <i>n.</i>
colleague', <i>v.</i>	colle'gial, <i>a.</i>	colle'giate, <i>a. & n.</i>
col'leagueship, <i>n.</i>	college'-like, <i>a.</i>	uncolle'giate, <i>v.</i>

COL—on (κωλον), *the largest member of the bowels, the colon; a member of a sentence.*

col'ic, <i>n. & a.</i>	co'lon, <i>n.</i>
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COL-o, cultum, v. 3. *to till, to cultivate, to inhabit*: as, *col'ony*, (a body of people drawn from the mother country,) *to till and inhabit* some distant place.

ac'colent, n.	col'ony, n.	cul'tivable, a.
agricola'tion, n.	colo'nial, a.	cul'tivate, v.
ag'ricultor, n.	colon'ical, a.	cultiva'tion, n.
ag'riculture, n.	col'onist, n.	cul'tivator, n.
agricul'turist, n.	col'onize, v.	cul'ture, n. & v
agricul'tural, a.	col'onizing, n.	ruric'olist, n.
auscul'tation, n.	coloniza'tion, n.	uncul'tivated, a.

COLOR, m. 3. *colour, hue, die*: as, *dis'colour*, to take off, or change from, the natural *hue*.

col'orate, a.	col'ourable, a.	concol'our, a.
colora'tion, n.	col'ourably, ad.	discol'our, v.
colorif'ic, a.	col'oured, a.	discol'oured, a.
col'our, n. & v.	col'ouring, n.	discolora'tion, n.
col'ourist, n.	col'ourless, a.	uncol'oured, a.

COLOSS-US, m. 2. (κολοσσος), *a statue of enormous size*.

colosse', or	colos'sal, a.	colos'sic, a.
colos'sus, n.	colos'sian, a.	colos'sus-wise, ad.

COLUBER, m. 2. *a serpent or snake*—col'ubrine, a.

COLUMB-A, f. 1. *a pigeon or dove*—colum'bary, n.

COLUMN-A, f. 1. *a round pillar*.

col'umn, n.	C	colum'nar, or	columna'rian, a.
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COM-OS (κωμος, ἡ κωμη, *a village*), *a jovial meeting, a hymn or ode to celebrate a person or action*.

*com'edy, n.	com'icalness, n.	encomias'tical, a.
come'dian, n.	enco'mion, n.	tragicom'edy, n.
com'ic, a.	enco'mium, n.	tragicom'ical, a.
com'ical, a.	encomias'tic, a. & n.	tragicom'ically, ad.
com'ically, ad.		

COMES, it-is, c. 3. (ἃ con et eo, *to go*), *a companion or attendant*: as, *concom'itant, coming and going together; joined with*

concom'itant, a. & n.	concom'itance, n.	coun'tess, n.
concom'itantly, ad.	concom'itate, v.	coun'ty, n. & a.
concom'itancy, n.	count, n.	coun'ty-court, n.

* *Comedy* (κωμῆς ᾠδή, *a song of the village*), a dramatic representation of the lighter faults or foibles of mankind, intended to caricature vice and folly, or expose them to ridicule. *Comedies* were originally recited or sung from *village to village*, for the amusement of young people: hence the origin.

CONCH-*a*, *f*. 1. (κονχῆ), *a shell-fish, a shell.*

conch, *n.* conchil'ious, *a.* con'chite, *n.*
conchol'ogy, *n.*

CONE-*o* (κονεω, ἀ κονις, *dust*), *to run rapidly and raise dust ; to serve another ; to manage affairs.*

archdeacon', *n.* dea'con, *n.* deacon'ship, *n.*
archdeacon'ship, *n.* deacon'ess, *n.* diac'on'al, *a.*
archidiacon'al, *a.* deacon'ry, *n.* subdeacon', *n.*

CON-*os* (κονος), *a cone ; a spinning top.*

con'ic, *a.* con'ic-sec'tions, *or* co'noid, *n.*
con'ical, *a.* con'ics, *n.* conoi'dical, *a.*
con'ically, *ad.* conif'erous, *a.* plano-con'ical, *a.*
con'icalness, *n.*

CONCILI-*o*, *v*. 1. (ἀ concilium, *n*. 2. *a council*, ἀ con et calo, *to call*), *to join together, to unite, to make friends : as, rec'oncile, to join together again, to make friends.*

concil'iate, *v.* irreconcile'ably, *ad.* reconcile'able, *a.*
concilia'tion, *n.* irreconcile'ableness, *n.* reconcile'ableness, *n.*
concilia'tor, *n.* irrec'oncile, *v.* reconcile'ment, *n.*
concil'iatory, *a.* irrec'onciled, *a.* reconcil'iatory, *a.*
concil'iar, *a.* irreconcile'ment, *n.* reconcilia'tion, *n.*
coun'cil, *n.* irreconcilia'tion, *n.* unreconcile'able, *a.*
coun'cil-board, *n.* rec'oncile, *v.* unrec'onciled, *a.*
irreconcile'able, *a.* rec'onciler, *n.*

CONTEMPL-*or*, *v*. 1. *to view or behold ; to study, to meditate or muse.*

contem'plate, *v.* contem'plative, *a.* contem'plator, *n.*
contempla'tion, *n.* contem'platively, *ad.*

CONTRA,* *pr. against, opposite to : as, con'trast, a standing against, or placing in opposition, (so that one object shows another to advantage.)*

con'trary, *a. n. & v.* con'trariwise, *ad.* con'trast, *n.*
con'trarily, *ad.* con'trary-minded, *a.* contrast', *v.*
con'trariness, *n.* con'traries, *n.* * coun'ter, *ad.*
contra'rious, *a.* contrari'ety, *n.* counteract', *v.*
contra'riously, *ad.* contra'riant, *a.* subcon'trary, *a.*

COP-*a*, *f*. 1. *plenty : co'pious, plentiful.*

co'pious, *a.* co'piousness, *n.* cornu-co'piae, *n.*
co'piously, *ad.*

* For examples of *Contra* and *Counter*, see page 36.

COP-E (κοπή, ἀ κοπῶ, *to cut*), *a cutting*.

oste'ocope, *n.*

apoc'ope, *n.*

syn'cope, *n.*

syn'copist, *n.*

syn'copate, *v.*

syn'copize, *v.*

COPULA, *f.* 1. *a band, a tie*: as, *cop'ulate, to tie together*.

cop'ula, *n.*

cop'ulate, *v. & a.*

copula'tion, *n.*

cop'ulative, *a. & n.*

cou'ple, *n. & v.*

coup'let, *n.*

coup'able, *a.*

cou'plement, *n.*

coup'ling, *n.*

COQU-o, coctum, *v.* 3. *to boil; to digest, to ripen*: as, *con-coct', to boil together, to digest* (by the stomach.)

coc'tion, *n.*

coc'tile, *a.*

cook, *n. & v.*

cook'ery, *n.*

cook-maid, *n.*

concoct', *v.*

concoct'ion, *n.*

concoct'ive, *a.*

decoct', *v.*

decoct'ion, *n.*

decoct'ible, *a.*

decoct'ure, *n.*

excoct', *v.*

inconcoct', *a.*

inconcoct'ed, *a.*

inconcoct'ion, *n.*

recoct', *v.*

unconcoct'ed, *a.*

COR, CORD-IS, *n.* 3. (καρδία), *the heart*: as, *con'cord, hearts together, union of hearts, (agreement)*; *dis'cord, hearts asunder, (disagreement)*.

*accord', *v. & n.*

accor'der, *n.*

accor'dant, *a.*

accor'dantly, *ad.*

accor'dance, *n.*

accor'dancy, *n.*

accor'ding to, *pr.*

accor'dingly, *ad.*

† an'ticor, *n.*

con'cord, *n.*

concord', *v.*

concor'dable, *a.*

concor'dance, *n.*

concor'dancy, *n.*

concor'dant, *a. & n.*

concor'dantly, *ad.*

† concor'date, *n.*

cor'dial, *n. & a.*

cor'dially, *ad.*

cordial'ity, *n.*

cor'dialness, *n.*

core, *n.*

cour'age, *n.*

coura'geous, *a.*

coura'geously, *ad.*

coura'geousness, *n.*

dis'cord, *n.*

discord', *v.*

discor'dance, *n.*

discor'dancy, *n.*

discor'dant, *a.*

discor'dantly, *ad.*

discour'age, *v. & n.*

discour'ager, *n.*

discour'agement, *n.*

encour'age, *v.*

encour'ager, *n.*

encour'aging, *a.*

encour'agingly, *ad.*

encour'agement, *n.*

record', *v.*

rec'ord, *n.*

record'er, *n.*

recorda'tion, *n.*

unrecor'ded, *a.*

CORI-UM, *n.* 2. *a skin or hide, leather*.

coria'ceous, *a.*

cur'ry, *v.*

cur'rier, *n.*

cur'rying, *n.*

cur'rycomb, *n.*

exco'riate, *v.*

excoria'tion, *n.*

CORNU, *n.* 4. *a horn; a trumpet*: as, *cor'nicle, a little horn*; *u'nicorn, (an animal with) one horn*.

bicorn'ous, *a.*

cor'nea, *n.*

cor'net, *n.*

* This word certainly comes from *accorder*, (Fr.): "derived by some from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first, implying *harmony*, in the other *unity*."—*Johnson's Dict.*

cor'netcy, *n.*
 cor'netter, *n.*
 cor'nicle, *n.*
 cornic'ulate, *a.*
 cor'neous, *a.*

cornif'ic, *a.*
 cornig'erous, *a.*
 cornu-co'pie, *n.*
 cornute', *v.*
 cornu'ted, *a.*

cornu'to, *n.*
 cornu'tor, *n.*
 cor'ny, *a.*
 tauricor'nous, *a.*
 u'nicorn, *n.*

CORON—*a*, *f*. 1. *a crown*: as, uncrown', to take off the crown; cor'onary, relating to a crown.

coro'na, *n.*
 cor'ollary, *n.*
 cor'onai, *n.*
 coro'nal, *a.*
 cor'onary, *a.*

corona'tion, *n.*
 cor'oner, *n.*
 cor'onet, *n.*
 crown, *n.* & *v.*
 crown'et, *n.*

decrown', *v.*
 decrown'ing, *n.*
 uncrown', *v.*
 uncrowned', *a.*

CORPUS, or-is, *n*. 3. *a body*: as, cor'poral, belonging to the body; corpo'real, having a body; corps,* *a body* of soldiers; corpse, a dead body.

accor'porate, *or*
 adcor'porate, *v.*
 bicor'poral, *a.*
 concor'porate, *v.*
 concorpora'tion, *n.*
 concor'poral, *a.*
 cor'poral, *a.* & *n.*
 cor'porally, *ad.*
 corporal'ity, *n.*
 cor'porate, *a.* & *v.*
 cor'porately, *ad.*
 cor'porateness, *n.*
 corpora'tion, *n.*

cor'porature, *n.*
 corpo'real, *a.*
 corpo'realist, *n.*
 corpo'really, *ad.*
 corpo'reous, *a.*
 corpore'ity, *n.*
 corpo'rify, *v.*
 corporifica'tion, *n.*
 *corps, *n.*
 corpse, *n.*
 cor'pulence, *n.*
 cor'pulency, *n.*
 cor'pulent, *a.*

cor'puscle, *n.*
 corpus'cular, *a.*
 corpuscula'rian, *a.*
 & *n.*
 disincorpora'tion, *n.*
 incor'poral, *a.*
 incor'porally, *ad.*
 incorporal'ity, *n.*
 incor'porate, *v.* & *a.*
 incorpora'tion, *n.*
 incorpo'real, *a.*
 incorpo'really, *ad.*
 tricor'poral, *a.*

CORTEX, ic-is, *m*. 3. *bark or rind*: as, decor'ticate, to take off the bark.

cork, *n.* & *v.*
 cor'ky, *a.*
 cortex, *n.*

cor'tical, *a.*
 cor'ticated, *a.*
 corticose', *a.*

decor'ticate, *v.*
 decortica'tion, *n.*
 excortica'tion, *n.*

CORYMB—*us*, *m*. 2. (κορυμβος), *a bunch* or *cluster* of ivy-berries.

corymb'bus, *n.*

corymb'biated, *a.*

corymbif'erous, *a.*

CORUSC—*us*, *a*. *shining, glittering, flashing*.

corus'cant, *a.*

corus'cate, *v.*

corusca'tion, *n.*

COSCIN—*on* (κοσκινον), *a sieve*—coscin'omancy, *n.*

COSM—*os* (κοσμος), *order, ornament, the world*: as, cosmet'ic,

* Corps is pronounced core—plural corz.

making *beautiful*; *cos'mical*, relating to *the world*; *cosmog'ony*, the generation or birth of *the world*, (the creation); *cosmog'raphy*, description (of the general system or affections) of *the world*.

<i>cosmet'ic, a.</i>	<i>cosmog'rapher, n.</i>	<i>cosmop'olite, n.</i>
<i>cos'mical, a.</i>	<i>cosmograph'ical, a.</i>	<i>mac'rocosm, n.</i>
<i>cos'mically, ad.</i>	<i>cosmograph'ically, n.</i>	<i>meg'acosm, n.</i>
<i>cosmog'ony, n.</i>	<i>cosmoplas'tic, a.</i>	<i>mi'crocosm, n.</i>
<i>cosmog'onist, n.</i>	<i>cosmora'ma, n.</i>	<i>microcos'mical, a.</i>
<i>cosmog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>cosmopol'itan, n.</i>	<i>typ'ocosmy, n.</i>

COST—*a, f.* 1. *a rib* or *side*.

<i>coast, n. & v.</i>	<i>cost, n.</i>	<i>discoast', v.</i>
<i>coas'ter, n.</i>	<i>cos'tal, a.</i>	<i>intercos'tal, a.</i>

COUNT, (Eng. à con et puto), *to reckon*. (See *Puto*.)

COUVR—*ir, v.* (Fr. à con et operire), *to cover, to hide*: as, *discov'er, to take the cover off, (to disclose.)*

<i>cloud-cov'ered, a.</i>	<i>cov'ert, n. & a.</i>	<i>discov'erer, n.</i>
<i>cov'er, v. & n.</i>	<i>cov'ertly, ad.</i>	<i>discov'erable, a.</i>
<i>cov'ercle, n.</i>	<i>cov'ertness, n.</i>	<i>discov'ery, n.</i>
<i>cov'erer, n.</i>	<i>cov'erture, n.</i>	<i>undiscov'ered, a.</i>
<i>cov'ering, n.</i>	<i>discov'er, v.</i>	<i>undiscov'erable, a.</i>
<i>cov'erlet, n.</i>		

CRANI—*um, n.* 2. (κρανιον), *the skull*.

<i>crani'um, n.</i>	<i>cranioc'opy, n.</i>	<i>pericra'nium, n.</i>
<i>craniol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>hem'icrany, n.</i>	

CRAS, *adv. to-morrow*.

<i>crastina'tion, n.</i>	<i>procrastina'tion, n.</i>	<i>procras'tinator, n.</i>
<i>procras'tinate, v.</i>	<i>procras'tinating, a.</i>	

CRASS—*us, a. thick* or *gross, coarse*.

<i>crasse, a.</i>	<i>incrassa'tion, n.</i>	<i>crasse'ment, n.</i>
<i>cras'situde, n.</i>	<i>incras'sative, a.</i>	<i>crasse'ness, n.</i>
<i>incras'sate, v. & a.</i>		

CRAT—*os* (κρατος), *power, government*: as, *aristoc'racy, the government* of the nobles; *democ'racy, the government* of the people; *theoc'racy, the immediate government* of God.

<i>aristoc'racy, or</i>	<i>aristocrat'icalness, n.</i>	<i>democ'racy, or.</i>
<i>aristoc'raty, n.</i>	<i>autoc'ratrice, n.</i>	<i>democ'raty, n.</i>
<i>ar'istocrat, n.</i>	<i>autoc'racy, n.</i>	<i>dem'ocrat, n.</i>
<i>aristocrat'ic, a.</i>	<i>au'tocrat, n.</i>	<i>democrat'ic, a.</i>
<i>aristocrat'ical, a.</i>	<i>autocrat'ical, a.</i>	<i>democrat'ical, a.</i>

democrat'ically, *ad.*
 democ'ratist, *n.*
 demonoc'racy, *n.*

gyneoc'racy, *n.*
 stratoc'racy, *n.*
 syn'cratism, *n.*

theoc'racy, *n.*
 theocrat'ic, *a.*
 theocrat'ical, *a.*

CRED—o, creditum, *v.* 3. *to believe, to trust*: as, cred'ible, worthy of *credit* or may be *believed*; cred'ulous, apt to *believe*; cred'it, *belief* of or *trust*; (honour; good opinion.)

accred'ited, *a.*
 concred'it, *v.*
 cre'dence, *n.*
 creden'da, *n.*
 cre'dent, *a.*
 creden'tial, *n.* & *a.*
 cred'ible, *a.*
 cred'ibly, *ad.*
 cred'ibleness, *n.*
 credibil'ity, *n.*
 cred'it, *n.* & *v.*

cred'itable, *a.*
 cred'itably, *ad.*
 cred'itableness, *n.*
 cred'itor, *n.*
 cred'itrix, *n.*
 credu'lity, *n.*
 cred'ulous, *a.*
 cred'ulously, *ad.*
 cred'ulousness, *n.*
 -creed, *n.*
 discred'it, *n.* & *v.*

discred'itable, *a.*
 incred'ible, *a.*
 incred'ibly, *ad.*
 incred'ibleness, *n.*
 incredibil'ity, *a.*
 incredu'lity, *n.*
 incred'ulous, *a.*
 incred'ulousness, *n.*
 uncred'itable, *a.*
 uncred'itableness, *n.*
 uncred'ited, *a.*

CREM—o, *v.* 1. *to burn.*

concrema'tion, *n.*

crema'tion, *n.*

incred'm'able, *a.*

CRE—o, creatum, *v.* 1. *to make out of nothing*: as, cre'ate, *to make out of nothing*; cre'ature, the thing *created*, or *made out of nothing*.

concreate', *v.*
 create', *v.* & *a.*
 crea'tion, *n.*
 crea'tive, *a.*
 crea'tor, *n.*
 crea'tress, *n.*
 crea'ture, *n.*
 crea'tural, *a.*
 crea'turely, *a.*
 crea'tureship, *n.*

increate', *a.*
 increa'ted, *a.*
 miscreate', *a.*
 miscrea'ted, *a.*
 pro'create, *v.*
 procrea'tion, *n.*
 pro'creative, *a.*
 pro'creativity, *n.*
 pro'creator, *n.*
 pro'creant, *a.*

rec'reant, *a.*
 recreate', *v.*
 rec'reate, *v.*
 recrea'tion, *n.*
 rec'reative, *a.*
 rec'reatively, *ad.*
 rec'reativeness, *n.*
 uncreate', *v.*
 uncrea'ted, *a.*

CREP—o, crepitem, *v.* 1. *to make a noise, to crackle, to jingle*: as, discrep'ancy, *a jingling* asunder, (*difference*.)

crep'itate, *v.*
 crepita'tion, *n.*
 crev'ice, *n.* & *v.*
 decrep'it, *a.*
 decrep'itate, *v.*

decrepita'tion, *n.*
 decrep'itness, *n.*
 decrep'itude, *n.*
 dis'crepance, *n.*

dis'crepancy, *n.*
 dis'crepant, *a.*
 increpate', *v.*
 increpa'tion, *n.*

CREPUSCUL—um, *n.* 2. (*à crepo*), the twilight.

crepus'cule, *n.*

crepus'culine, *a.*

crepus'culous, *a.*

CRESC-O, *cretum*, *v.* 3. *to grow, to increase*: as, *concrete'*, *to grow together* (into one mass); *exces'sence*, a *growing out* (of another without use.)

<i>acces'scent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>concre'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>increase'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>accre'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>concre'ture</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>in'crease</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>accre'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cres'cent</i> , <i>a. n. & v.</i>	<i>increa'ser</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>accrue'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>cres'cive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>increase'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>accru'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>decrease'</i> , <i>v. & n.</i>	<i>increa'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>con'crement</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>dec'rement</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>in'crement</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>conces'sence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>deces'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>recruit'</i> , <i>v. & n.</i>
<i>concrete'</i> , <i>v. & a.</i>	<i>decre'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>recruit'er</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>con'crete</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>encrease'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>superces'sence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>concrete'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>exces'sence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>superexces'sence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>concrete'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>exces'sency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unincred'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>concre'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>exces'scent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unrecruit'able</i> , <i>a.</i>

CRET-A, *f.* 1. *chalk*—*creta'ceous*, *a. cre'tated*, *a.*

CRIMEN, *in-is*, *n.* 3. *a crime, an accusation*: as, *crim'inate*, *to accuse, to charge with crime.*

<i>crime</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>crim'inalness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>crim'inousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>crime'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>crim'inate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>recrim'inate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>crime'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>crimina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>recrimina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>crim'inal</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>crim'inatory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>recrim'inator</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>crim'inally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>crim'inous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>recrim'inatory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>criminal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>crim'inously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	

CRIN-IS, *m.* 3. *the hair*: as, *crinose'*, full of *hair*.

<i>crinig'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cri'nite</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>crinose'</i> , <i>a.</i>
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CRIT-ES (κριτης, ἀ κρινω, *to separate, to discriminate, to judge*), *a judge, one who decides*: as, *crit'ic*, one skilled in *judging* (of literature); *hypoc'risy*,* an assuming a *fictitious* character, a *feigning* or *dissembling* (in morality or religion.)

<i>cri'sis</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>crit'icise</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>hypercrit'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>crit'e'ri'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>crit'icism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hypoc'risy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>crit'ic</i> , <i>n. a. & v.</i>	<i>critique'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hyp'ocrite</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>crit'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>diacrit'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hypocrit'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>crit'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>diacrit'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hypocrit'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>crit'icalness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hypercrit'ic</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hypocrit'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>

CROC-US, *m.* 2. (κροκος), *saffron*.

<i>cro'ceous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>croc'odile</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>croc'odiline</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>cro'cus</i> , <i>n.</i>		

* *Hypocrisy* literally signifies *a judging one's self under a cloak, with the view of imposing upon or deceiving.*

CRUX, } *f.* 3. *the cross, an instrument for punishing*
 CRUC-IS, } *slaves, anything that thwarts or causes pain :*
 as, *cru'cify*, to put to death by *nailing the hands and*
feet to a cross.

<i>cross, n. a. v. & pr.</i>	<i>cross-pur'pose, n.</i>	<i>cru'cifix, n.</i>
<i>cross'armed, a.</i>	<i>cross-ques'tion, v.</i>	<i>crucifix'ion, n.</i>
<i>crosscut', a.</i>	<i>cross'-road, n.</i>	<i>cru'ciform, a.</i>
<i>cross-exam'ine, v.</i>	<i>cross'-wind, n.</i>	<i>crucig'erous, a.</i>
<i>cross-examina'tion, n.</i>	<i>cru'cial, a.</i>	<i>crux, n.</i>
<i>cro'sier, n.</i>	<i>cru'ciate, v. & a.</i>	<i>excru'ciate, v.</i>
<i>cro'ssing, n.</i>	<i>crucia'tion, n.</i>	<i>excru'ciable, a.</i>
<i>crossleg'ged, a.</i>	<i>cru'cible, n.</i>	<i>excrucia'tion, n.</i>
<i>cro'slet, n.</i>	<i>crucif'erous, a.</i>	<i>excrucia'ting, a.</i>
<i>cross'ly, ad.</i>	<i>cru'cifier, n.</i>	<i>uncrossed', a.</i>
<i>cross'ness, n.</i>	<i>cru'cify, v.</i>	

CRUD-US, *a. raw, unripe ; cruel :* as, *cru'dity*, a being
indigested or unripe.

<i>crude, a.</i>	<i>cru'el, a.</i>	<i>recru'dency, n.</i>
<i>crude'ly, ad.</i>	<i>cru'elly, ad.</i>	<i>recrudes'cent, a.</i>
<i>crude'ness, n.</i>	<i>cru'elness, n.</i>	<i>recrudes'cency, n.</i>
<i>cru'dity, n.</i>	<i>cru'elty, n.</i>	

CRUOR, *m.* 3. *blood from a wound, gore.*

<i>cruen'tate, a.</i>	<i>cruen'tous, a.</i>	<i>incruen'tal, a.</i>
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CRUS, ūr-is, *n.* 3. *the leg*—*cru'ral, a. equicru'ral, a.*

CRUST-A, *a crust, a hard substance on the surface of any*
thing : as, *crusta'ceous*, consisting of *crusts or shells.*

<i>crust, n. & v.</i>	<i>crus'ty, a.</i>	<i>incrust', or</i>
<i>crusta'ceous, a.</i>	<i>crus'tily, ad.</i>	<i>incrus'tate, v.</i>
<i>crusta'ceousness, n.</i>	<i>crus'tiness, n.</i>	<i>incrusta'tion, n.</i>
<i>crusta'tion, n.</i>	<i>decrusta'tion, n.</i>	

CRYSTALL-US, *f.* 2. (*κρυσταλλος, à κρυω, to congeal*), *con-*
gealed or frozen like ice.

<i>crys'tal, n. & a.</i>	<i>crys'tallize, v.</i>	<i>crystalliza'tion, n.</i>
<i>crys'talline, a.</i>		

CRYPT-O (*κρυπτω*), *to hide, to conceal :* as, *apoc'rypha*,
books kept out of sight, or not publicly communicated,
or whose authors are doubtful or not known.

<i>apoc'rypha, n.</i>	<i>apocryph'ical, a.</i>	<i>cryptog'raphy, n.</i>
<i>apoc'ryphal, a.</i>	<i>crypt, n.</i>	<i>cryptol'ogy, n.</i>
<i>apoc'ryphally, ad.</i>	<i>crypt'ic, a.</i>	<i>cryptoga'mia, or</i>
<i>apoc'ryphalness, n.</i>	<i>crypt'ical, a.</i>	<i>cryptog'amy, n.</i>
<i>apoc'ryphalist, n.</i>	<i>crypt'ically, ad.</i>	<i>cryptog'amous, a.</i>

CUB-o, cubitum, v. 1. *to lie down, to recline at table; to dwell or reside*: as, incum'bent, resting or lying upon.

accumb', v.	cum'bent, a.	incu'biture, n.
accumb'ency, n.	decuba'tion, n.	in'cubus, n.
accum'bent, a. & n.	decum'bent, a.	incum'bency, n.
accuba'tion, n.	decum'bence, n.	incum'bent, a. & n.
con'cubine, n.	decum'bency, n.	procum'bent, a.
concu'binage, n.	decum'biture, n.	recuba'tion, n.
concu'binate, n.	discu'bitory, a.	recum'bence, n.
concu'binacy, n.	discum'bency, n.	recum'bency, n.
cub, n. & v.	excuba'tion, n.	recum'bent, a.
cu'batory, a.	in'cubate, v.	succumb', v.
cuba'tion, n.	incuba'tion, n.	superincum'bent, n.

CULC-o for CALCO, v. 1. (*à calx, the heel*), *to tread upon*.

concul'cate, v.	incul'cate, v.	kick, a. & n.
conculca'tion, n.	inculca'tion, n.	kick'er, n.

CULM-us, m. 2. *a stalk of corn; the top or summit*.

cul'men, n.	cul'minate, v.	culmina'tion, n.
cul'miferous, a.		

CULIN-a, f. 1. *a place where meat is dressed, a kitchen*.
cu'linary, n.

CULP-a, f. 1. *a fault, blame*: as, excul'pate, *to free from alleged blame or fault*.

cul'pable, a.	excul'pable, a.	incul'pable, a.
cul'pably, ad.	excul'pate, v.	incul'pably, ad.
cul'pableness, n.	exculpa'tion, n.	incul'pableness, n.
cul'pabil'ity, n.	excul'patory, a.	uncul'pable, a.

CUMUL-o, v. 1. (*à cumulus, m. 2. a heap*), *to heap up, to increase*: as, accu'mulate, *to heap to or upon, to increase*.

accu'mulate, v. & a.	accu'mulative, a.	cumula'tion, n.
accumula'tion, n.	accu'mulatively, ad.	cu'mulative, a.
accu'mulator, n.	cu'mulate, v.	

CUNE-us, m. 2. *a wedge*: as, cu'neal, *relating to a wedge*.
cu'neal, a. cu'neated, a. cune'iform, a.

CUPI-o, cupitum, v. 3. *to desire—cupid'ity, n. covet, v. covetous, a.*

CUPR-um, n. 2. *copper*: as, cop'pery, *containing, or made of copper*.

cop'per, n.	cop'peras, n.	cop'per-plate, n.
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cop'perish, a.
cop'perwork, n.

cop'persmith, n.
cop'pery, a.

cu'preous, a.

CURA, *f.* 1. *care, concern, charge, a cure*: as, *si'necure*, (an office which has revenue) without *employment* or *care*; *cu'rate*, one who has the *cure* or *charge* (of souls under another.)

ac'curate, a.
ac'curately, ad.
ac'curateness, n.
ac'curacy, n.
care, n. & v.
care-cra'zed, a.
care-defy'ing, a.
care-tuned', a.
care-woun'ded, a.
care'ful, a.
care'fully, ad.
care'fulness, n.
care'less, a.
care'lessly, ad.
care'lessness, n.
cure, n. & v.
cure'less, a.
cu'rer, n.
cu'rabable, a.
cu'rableness, n.
cu'racy, or

cu'rateship, n.
cu'rate, n.
cu'rative, a.
cura'tor, n.
cu'rious, a.
cu'riously, ad.
cu'riousness, n.
curios'ity, n.
inac'curate, a.
inac'curately, ad.
inac'curacy, n.
incu'rious, a.
incu'riously, ad.
incu'riousness, n.
incu'riosity, n.
insecure', a.
insecure'ly, ad.
insecu'rity, n.
proc'urator, or
proc'tor, n.
proc'torship, n.

procto'rical, a.
procu'rable, a.
proc'uracy, n.
procura'tion, n.
procurato'rial, a.
procura'torship, n.
proc'uratory, a.
procure', v.
procu'rer, n.
procu'ress, n.
procure'ment, n.
**prox'y, n.*
prox'yship, n.
secure', a. & v.
secu'rer, n.
secure'ly, ad.
secure'ness, n.
secure'ment, n.
secu'rity, n.
si'necure, n.
unsecure', a.

CURR-O, *cursum, v.* 3. *to run*: as, *incur, to run in*; *excur'sion*, a *running out*; *precur'sor*, one who *runs before*; *recur'rence*, a *running back*; *suc'cour*, *to run up*, (to help); *con'course*, a *running together*.

antecur'sor, n.
career', n. & v.
car'ry, v.
car'rier, n.
car'riable, a.
car'riage, n.
circumcursa'tion, n.
con'course, n.
concur', v.
concur'rence, n.
concur'rency, n.

concur'rent, a. & n.
concur'rently, ad.
courant', n.
cou'rier, n.
course, n. & v.
cour'ser, n.
cour'sing, a.
cur'rent, a.
cur'rently, ad.
cur'rentness, n.
cur'rency, n.

cur'ricl, n.
cur'sitor, n.
cur'sorary, a.
cur'sory, a.
cur'sorily, ad.
cur'soriness, n.
cu'rule, a.
decur'sion, n.
discourse', n. & v.
discour'ser, n.
discour'sing, n.

* *Proxy* is, by contraction, from *procuracy*, and signifies either *taking the care or charge* of any thing for another; or one who *takes the care* of any business, or *acts*, for another. (See page 40.)

discour'sive, *a.*
 discour'sive, *a.*
 discour'sively, *ad.*
 discour'siveness, *n.*
 discour'sory, *a.*
 excur'sion, *n.*
 excur'sive, *a.*
 excur'sively, *ad.*
 excur'siveness, *n.*
 inconcur'ring, *a.*
 incur', *v.*
 incur'sion, *n.*
 in'tercourse, *n.*

intercur', *v.*
 intercur'rence, *n.*
 intercur'rent, *a.*
 occur', *v.*
 occur'rence, *n.*
 occur'rent, *n.*
 occur'sion, *n.*
 overcar'ry, *v.*
 precurse', *n.*
 precur'sor, *n.*
 precur'sory, *a. & n.*
 recar'ry, *v.*
 recourse', *n.*

recourse'ful, *a.*
 recur', *v.*
 recur'rence, *n.*
 recur'rency, *n.*
 recur'rent, *a.*
 recur'sion, *n.*
 suc'cour, *v. & n.*
 suc'courer, *n.*
 suc'courless, *a.*
 transcur', *v.*
 transcur'sion, *n.*
 uncur'rent, *a.*
 van-cou'rier, *n.*

CURT-US, *a. short*: as, curtail', to make *short*.

curt, *a.*
 curt'ly, *ad.*
 curtail', *v.*

curtai'ler, *n.*
 curtai'ling, *n.*
 cur'tal, *a. & n.*

curta'tion, *n.*
 decurt', *v.*
 decurta'tion, *n.*

CURV-US, *a. crooked, bent*: as, recur've, to bend back.

cur'vated, *a.*
 curva'tion, *n.*
 cur'vature, *n.*
 curve', *a. n. & v.*
 curvilinear, *a.*

cur'vity, *n.*
 incur'vate, *v.*
 incurva'tion, *n.*
 incur'vity, *n.*
 recurve', *v.*

recur'vate, *v.*
 recurva'tion, *n.*
 recur'vity, *n.*
 recur'vous, *a.*

CUSTODI-A, *f. 1.* (à *custos*, *ōdis*, *c. 3.* a keeper), the act of keeping charge.

cus'tody, *n.*

custo'dial, *a.*

custodier', *n.*

CUSPIS, *īd-is*, *f. 3.* the point of a weapon, a point.

cuspidate, *v.*

cus'pated, *a.*
 cus'pidated, *a.*

cus'pidal, *a.*
 cus'pis, *n.*

CUT-IS, *f. 3.* the skin: as, cuta'neous, relating to the skin.

cuta'neous, *a.*
 cu'ticle, *n.*

cutic'ular, *a.*
 intercuta'neous, *a.*

subcuta'neous, *a.*

CUTI-O, *cussum*, *v. 3.* (comp^d form of *quatio*, *v. 3.* to shake), to shake: as, discuss', to shake asunder, (to examine); concussi'on, a shaking together.

concussa'tion, *n.*
 concus'sed, *a.*
 concussi'on, *n.*
 concus'sive, *a.*
 discuss', *v.*
 discus'ser, *n.*
 discus'sing, *n.*

discussi'on, *n.*
 discus'sive, *a.*
 discu'tient, *n.*
 excuss', *v.*
 excussi'on, *n.*
 inconcus'sible, *a.*
 percuss', *v.*

percussi'on, *n.*
 percu'tient, *n.*
 repercuss', *v.*
 repercussi'on, *n.*
 repercus'sive, *a.*
 succussa'tion, *n.*
 succussi'on, *n.*

COUTUME, *f.* (Fr.) *habit, fashion, way or manner, usage or use.*

accus'tom, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	accus'tomedness, <i>n.</i>	cus'tomableness, <i>n.</i>
accus'tomable, <i>a.</i>	cus'tom, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	cus'tomary, <i>a.</i>
accus'tomably, <i>ad.</i>	cus'tom-house, <i>n.</i>	cus'tomer, <i>n.</i>
accus'tomance, <i>n.</i>	cus'tomable, <i>a.</i>	cus'tomed, <i>a.</i>
accus'tomed, <i>a.</i>	cus'tomably, <i>ad.</i>	unaccus'tomed, <i>a.</i>

CYCL-US, *m.* 2. (κυκλος), *a circle*: as, encyclope'dia, *the circle of sciences*; cyclom'etry, *the art of measuring cycles or circles.*

cy'cle, <i>n.</i>	cy'clopedy, <i>n.</i>	encyclope'dian, <i>a.</i>
cy'cloid, <i>n.</i>	encyc'lical, <i>a.</i>	encyclope'dist, <i>n.</i>
cycloid'al, <i>a.</i>	ency'clopede, <i>n.</i>	ep'icycle, <i>n.</i>
cyclom'etry, <i>n.</i>	encyclope'dy, <i>n.</i>	epicy'cloid, <i>n.</i>
cyclopæ'dia, <i>n.</i>	encyclope'dia, <i>n.</i>	

CYLINDR-OS (κυλινδρος), *a roller.*

cy'linder, <i>n.</i>	cylin'dric, <i>a.</i>	cylin'droid, <i>n.</i>
cylin'drical, <i>a.</i>		

CYON, cyn-os (κυων, κυνος), *a dog*; cyn'ic, *relating to a dog, (also a snarling philosopher.)*

cynan'thropy, <i>n.</i>	cyn'ic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	cyn'osure, <i>n.</i>
cyneget'ics, <i>n.</i>	cyn'ical, <i>a.</i>	

CYST-IS (κυστις, à κυω, *to contain*), *a bladder, a bag.*

cyst, <i>or</i>	cys'tic, <i>a.</i>	encys'ted, <i>a.</i>
cys'tis, <i>n.</i>	cystot'omy, <i>n.</i>	

D.

DACTYL-US, *m.* 2. (δακτυλος), *a finger*; *a foot or measure of verse, consisting of one long syllable and two short.*

dac'tyle, <i>n.</i>	dac'tylic, <i>a.</i>	dactylol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
dac'tylet, <i>n.</i>	dac'tylist, <i>n.</i>	

DAM-AO (δαμαω), *to tame, to bring under the yoke.*

ad'amant, <i>n.</i>	adaman'tine, <i>a.</i>	di'amond, <i>n.</i>
adamante'an, <i>a.</i>	di'amantine, <i>a.</i>	di'amonded, <i>a.</i>

DAMN-UM, *n.* 2. *loss, hurt, harm*: as, endam'age, *to make or cause loss or hurt.*

condemn', <i>v.</i>	dam'age, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	dam'nably, <i>ad.</i>
condem'ner, <i>n.</i>	dam'ageable, <i>a.</i>	dam'nableness, <i>n.</i>
condem'nable, <i>a.</i>	damn, <i>v.</i>	damna'tion, <i>n.</i>
condemna'tion, <i>n.</i>	dam'ned, <i>a.</i>	dam'natory, <i>a.</i>
condem'natory, <i>a.</i>	dam'nable, <i>a.</i>	dam'ningness, <i>n.</i>

dam'nify, *v.*
 damnif'ic, *a.*
 endam'age, or
 indam'age, *v.*

endam'aging, *n.*
 endam'ageable, *a.*
 endam'agement, *n.*
 indem'nify, *v.*

indemnifica'tion, *n.*
 indem'nity, *n.*
 undam'aged, *a.*
 uncondem'ned, *a.*

DEBIL-IS, *a.* (à de et habeo, *to hold*), *weak, feeble.*

deb'ile, *a.*
 debil'ity, *n.*

debil'itate, *v.*

debilita'tion, *n.*

DEBIT-US, *a.* (à debeo, *v.* 2. à de et habeo), *what is owing ;*
 as, *debt'or*, one who *owes.* (See *Habeo.*)

debt, *n.*
 debt'ed, *a.*
 debt'less, *a.*

debt'or, or
 deb'itor, *n.*
 deb'it, *n. & v.*

indebt', *v.*
 indebt'ed, *a.*
 indebt'ment, *n.*

DECA, DECEM (δεκα), *ten* : as, *dec'agon*, a figure with *ten*
 angles ; *decem'viri*, *ten men*, (governors of Rome) ;
*dec'im*al, numbered by *ten.*

addec'imate, *v.*
 *dean, *n.*
 dean'ery, *n.*
 dean'ship, *n.*
 dec'achord, *n.*
 decade', *n.*
 dec'agon, *n.*
 dec'alogue, *n.*
 deca'nal, *a.*
 Decap'olis, *n.*

Decem'ber, *n.*
 decem'pedal, *a.*
 decem'viri, *n.*
 decem'virate, *n.*
 decem'viral, *a.*
 dec'im'al, *a. & n.*
 dec'imate, *v.*
 decima'tor, *n.*
 decima'tion, *n.*
 decen'nial, *a.*

dec'uple, *a.*
 decu'rion, *n.*
 duodec'agon, *n.*
 duodec'imo, *n.*
 duodec'uple, *a.*
 endec'agon, *n.*
 indec'imable, *a.*
 hexdec'agon, *n.*
 subdec'uple, *a.*
 undec'agon, *n.*

DECH-OMAI (δεχομαι), *to take in, to receive.*

pan'dect, *n.*
 synec'doche, *n.*

synecdoch'ical, *a.*

synecdoch'ically, *ad.*

DECENS, nt-is, *a.* (à decet), *becoming, graceful.*

de'cency, *n.*
 de'cent, *a.*
 de'cently, *ad.*

inde'cency, *n.*
 inde'cent, *a.*
 inde'cently, *ad.*

unde'cency, *n.*
 unde'cent, *a.*
 unde'cently, *ad.*

DECOR, *m.* 3. (à decet, *it becomes*), *comeliness, beauty,*
grace, elegance : as, *dec'orate*, to make *beautiful or*
elegant.

dec'orate, *v.*
 decora'tion, *n.*
 dec'orator, *n.*
 dec'orous, *a.*
 dec'orously, *ad.*

deco'rum, *n.*
 dedec'orate, *v.*
 dedecora'tion, *n.*
 dedec'orous, *a.*

indeco'rous, *a.*
 indeco'rously, *ad.*
 indeco'rousness, *n.*
 indeco'rum, *n.*

* A dean is so called, because he was anciently set over *ten* canons or prebendaries, at least in some cathedral churches.—*Ayliffe.*

DE-US, *m.* 2. *a god; God: as, de'icide, the murder of our Saviour; de'ify, to make a god of.*

<i>de'icide, n.</i>	<i>deip'arous, a.</i>	<i>de'odand, n.</i>
<i>de'ify, v.</i>	<i>de'ity, n.</i>	<i>dire, n.</i>
<i>de'ifier, n.</i>	<i>*de'ist, n.</i>	<i>dire'ful, a.</i>
<i>de'ifical, a.</i>	<i>deis'tical, a.</i>	<i>dire'fulness, n.</i>
<i>deifica'tion, n.</i>	<i>de'ism, n.</i>	<i>dire'ness, n.</i>
<i>de'iform, a.</i>	<i>de'itate, a.</i>	<i>Te De'um, n.</i>
<i>deifor'mity, n.</i>		

DELICI-Æ, *f.* 1. *any thing that delights; niceties.*

<i>delici'ous, a.</i>	<i>del'icate, a. & n.</i>	<i>delic'iate, v.</i>
<i>delici'ously, ad.</i>	<i>del'icately, ad.</i>	<i>indel'icacy, n.</i>
<i>delici'ousness, n.</i>	<i>del'icateness, n.</i>	<i>indel'icate, a.</i>
<i>del'icacy, n.</i>	<i>del'icates, n.</i>	

DELIRI-UM, *n.* 2. (*à de et lira*), *dotage; the intellect impaired by age or passion.*

<i>delir'ium, n.</i>	<i>delir'ious, a.</i>	<i>delir'iousness, n.</i>
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DE-O (δεω), *to bind—di'adem, n. di'ademed, a.*

DEMI, *a.* (*Fr. à dimidium, Lat. half*), *half: as, demi-god, half a God.*

<i>dem'i-god, n.</i>	<i>dem'i-na'tured, a.</i>	<i>dem'i-wolf, n.</i>
<i>dem'i-dev'il, n.</i>	<i>dem'i-premises, n.</i>	<i>dem'y, n.</i>
<i>dem'i-man, n.</i>	<i>dem'i-rep, n.</i>	

DEM-OS (δημος), *the people: as, endem'ic, in the people, (peculiar to a country); epidem'ic, falling upon the people, (general, universal.)*

<i>dem'agogue, n.</i>	<i>democrat'ic, a.</i>	<i>endem'ical, a.</i>
<i>democ'racy, or</i>	<i>democrat'ical, a.</i>	<i>epidem'ic, a.</i>
<i>democ'raty, n.</i>	<i>democrat'ically, ad.</i>	<i>epidem'ical, a.</i>
<i>dem'ocrat, n.</i>	<i>ende'mial, a.</i>	<i>Nicode'mus, n.</i>
<i>democ'ratist, n.</i>	<i>endem'ic, a.</i>	<i>pandem'ic, a.</i>

DEMON (δαίμων), *a spirit; generally an evil spirit: as, demonol'ogy, discourse on the nature of devils or evil spirits.*

<i>cacode'mon, n.</i>	<i>de'mon, n.</i>	<i>de'moness, n.</i>
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* A *deist* is one who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith or revealed religion.

But "the word *deist* or *theist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of God, being opposed to *atheist*; and so there may be *deists* of various kinds, according to their respective religions which they receive, over and above that prime article. But those that reject all traditional religions, and yet profess to believe in God, are merely *deists*, or emphatically such."—*Waterland. Christ. Vind.*

demoni'acal, *a.*demo'niac, *a. & n.*demo'nian, *a.*de'monship, *n.*demonol'ogy, *n.*demonoc'racy, *n.*demonol'atry, *n.*demon'omy, *n.*demon'omist, *n.*pandemo'nium, *n.*DENDR-ON (δενδρον), *a tree.*dendret'ic, *a.*dendrot'ic, *a.*dendrol'ogy, *n.*dendrol'ogist, *n.*DENS-US, *a. thick, close*: as, den'sity, *a being close.*conden'sable, *a.*conden'sate, *v. & a.*condensa'tion, *n.*conden'sative, *a.*condense', *v. & a.*conden'ser, *n.*conden'sity, *n.*dense, *a.*den'sity, *n.*recondense', *v.*DENS, nt-is, *m. 3. a tooth*: as, den'tal, *belonging to the teeth*: as, inden'ture, *the thing indented or cut like teeth, (a covenant or contract.)*biden'tal, *a.*dedentiti'on, *n.*den'tal, *a.*den'tist, *n.*den'ted, *a.*den'tated, *a.*denticula'tion, *n.*dentic'ulated, *a.*den'tifrice, *n.*dentiti'on, *n.*eden'tated, *a.*indent', *v. & n.*indenta'tion, *n.**inden'ture, *n. & v.*labio-den'tal, *a.*lingua-den'tal, *a.*tri'dent, *n. & a.*trident'ed, *a.*DESPOT-ES (δеспотης, à δεσμος, *a bond*, of δεω, *to bind*), *one who rules as a master over his slaves*: as, despot'ic, *belonging to a despot or absolute prince.*des'pot, *n.*despot'ic, *a.*despot'ical, *a.*despot'ically, *ad.*despot'icalness, *n.*des'potism, *n.*DETERIOR, *a. worse*: as, dete'riorate, *to make worse.*dete'riorate, *v.*deteriora'tion, *n.*DEUTER-OS (δευτερος), *second*: as, Deuteron'omy, *the second book of the law, (the fifth book of Moses.)*deuterog'amy, *n.*deuterog'amist, *n.*Deuteron'omy, *n.*deuteros'copy, *n.*DEXTER, *a. right-handed, fortunate, skilful, expert*: as, ambidex'trous, *using both hands alike, (double-dealing)*; dex'trous, *expert at manual employment.*ambidex'ter, *n.*ambidexter'ity, *n.*ambidex'trous, *a.*ambidex'trousness, *n.*dex'ter, *a.*dexter'ity, *n.*

* An *Indenture* is a writing by which a *covenant* or *contract* is entered into by two or more persons; so named, because the counter parts are *indented*, or cut one by the other, like a *saw* or *teeth*, each being answerable to its counter part, which has the same contents.

*dex'terous, a.**dex'terously, ad.**dex'terousness, n.**dex'tral, a.**dextral'ity, n.**indexter'ity, n.*DICH—A (διχα), *in two parts.**dichot'omy, n.**dichot'omize, v.*DI—ES, *m. or f. 5. a day*: as, *di'ary*, a book of *every-day* transactions; *noctid'ial*, comprising a night and a day.*antemerid'ian, a.**di'ary, n.**di'arist, n.**dis'mal, a.**dis'mally, ad.**dis'malness, n.**diur'nal, a. & n.**diur'nally, ad.**diur'nalist, n.**merid'ian, n. & a.**merid'ional, a.**merid'ionally, ad.**meridional'ity, n.**noctid'ial, a.**noctid'ian, a.**postmerid'ian, a.**quotid'ian, a. & n.**trid'uan, a.*Dic—o, *dicatum, v. 1. to set apart, to devote, to show*: as, *ded'icate, to set apart, or devote* (to sacred uses); *indic'ative, showing on, or pointing out.**ab'dicant, a.**ab'dicate, v.**abdica'tion, n.**ab'dicative, a.**antepredic'ament, n.**co-indica'tion, n.**contra-in'dicate, v.**contra-indica'tion, n.**ded'icate, v. & a.**dedica'tion, n.**ded'icator, n.**ded'icatory, a.**in'dex, n.**in'dice, n.**in'dicant, a.**in'dicate, v.**in'dicator, n.**in'dicatory, a.**indica'tion, n.**indic'ative, a.**indic'atively, ad.**pred'icable, a. & n.**predicabil'ity, n.**predic'ament, n.**predicamen'tal, a.**pred'icant, n.**pred'icate, v. & n.**pred'icatory, a.**subindica'tion, n.**unded'icated, a.*Dic—o, *dictum, v. 3. to speak, to say*: as, *benedic'tion, a saying good, (a blessing)*; *interdict', to say between, (to forbid)*; *preach', to speak publicly (upon sacred subjects)*; *predict', to say before, (to foretell.)**addict', v.**addic'tion, n.**addic'tedness, n.**apodix'is, n.**apodic'tic, a.**apodic'tical, a.**apodic'tically, ad.**ben'edict, v.**benedic'tion, n.**benedic'tive, a.**dic'tate, v. & a.**dicta'tion, n.**dicta'tor, n.**dictato'rial, a.**dicta'torship, n.**dic'tatory, a.**dic'tature, n.**dic'tion, n.**dic'tionary, n.**dic'tum, n.**endict', or**endite', v.**endit'er, n.**endict'ment, or**endite'ment, n.**indict', or**indite', v.**indict'er, or**indit'er, n.**indict'ment, or**indite'ment, n.**indict'able, a.**indic'tion, n.**indic'tive, a.**in'terdict, n.**interdict', v.**interdic'tion, n.**interdic'tive, a.**interdic'tory, a.**jurisdic'tion, n.**jurisdic'tional, a.**jurisdic'tive, a.**maledic'ency, n.**maledic'ent, a.**maledic'tion, n.*

maledic'ted, <i>a.</i>	contradic'tory, <i>a. & n.</i>	predic'tor, <i>n.</i>
contradict', <i>v.</i>	contradic'torily, <i>ad.</i>	predic'tion, <i>n.</i>
contradic'ter, <i>n.</i>	preach, <i>v.</i>	predic'tive, <i>a.</i>
contradic'tion, <i>n.</i>	preach'ing, <i>n.</i>	ver'dict, <i>n.</i>
contradic'tional, <i>a.</i>	preach'er, <i>n.</i>	verid'ical, <i>a.</i>
contradic'tious, <i>a.</i>	predict', <i>v.</i>	unpredict', <i>v.</i>

DIDASC-O (διδασκω), *to teach, to instruct, to give precepts.*

didac'tic, <i>a.</i>	didac'tical, <i>a.</i>	didac'tically, <i>ad.</i>
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DIET-A, *f.* 1. (διαίτα), *food, regimen, (as prescribed by a physician): as, dietet'ic, relating to diet or food.*

di'et, <i>n. & v.</i>	di'eter, <i>n.</i>	dietet'ical, <i>a.</i>
di'etary, <i>a. & n.</i>	dietet'ic, <i>a.</i>	di'eting, <i>n.</i>

DIGIT-US, *m.* 2. *a finger; a finger's breadth.*

dig'it, <i>n.</i>	dig'itated, <i>a.</i>	indigita'tion, <i>n.</i>
dig'ital, <i>a.</i>	indig'itate, <i>v.</i>	

DIGN-US, *a.* *worthy: as, indign'ity, unworthy treatment; dig'nify, to make worthy, (to advance, to honour.)*

condign', <i>a.</i>	dig'nity, <i>n.</i>	indign'ly, <i>ad.</i>
condign'ly, <i>ad.</i>	dig'nitary, <i>n.</i>	indig'nance, <i>n.</i>
condign'ness, <i>n.</i>	disdain', <i>v. & n.</i>	indig'nity, <i>n.</i>
deign, <i>n.</i>	disdain'ful, <i>a.</i>	indig'nant, <i>a.</i>
deign'ing, <i>n.</i>	disdain'fully, <i>ad.</i>	indig'nantly, <i>ad.</i>
dig'nify, <i>v.</i>	disdain'fulness, <i>n.</i>	indigna'tion, <i>n.</i>
dig'nified, <i>a.</i>	disdai'ning, <i>n.</i>	indig'nify, <i>v.</i>
dignifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	indign', <i>a.</i>	indig'nity, <i>n.</i>

DILUVI-UM, *n.* 2. *the deluge; antedilu'vian, one who lived before the deluge.*

antedilu'vian, <i>a. & n.</i>	delu'viate, <i>v.</i>	postdilu'vian, <i>a. & n.</i>
dilu'vian, <i>a.</i>	del'uge, <i>n. & v.</i>	

DIPLOMA,* *n.* 3. (διπλωμα, ἡ διπλοος, *double*), *a duplicate; a letter or writing conferring some privilege.*

*diplo'ma, <i>n.</i>	diplo'macy, <i>n.</i>	diplomat'ic, <i>a.</i>
diplo'mate, <i>v.</i>	diplo'matist, <i>n.</i>	

DIS, DI (δύς), *two: as, dissyl'lable, a word of two syllables; dig'amy, second marriage.*

dilem'ma, <i>n.</i>	dig'amy, <i>n.</i>	dipet'alous, <i>a.</i>
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* So called, because either a *duplicate* of this writing was kept, or used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and *folded together*. The term is now restricted to the *licence* or *certificate* given by colleges or learned bodies, to practise in a learned profession, as in theology or medicine.

dip'hthong, *n.*
digas'tric, *a.*

dim'eter, *n.*
dissev'er, *v.*

dis'syllable, *n.*
dimid'iate, *v.*

DISCIPUL-US, *m.* 2. (*à disco*, *v.* 3. *to learn*), *a scholar, a learner*: as, *disci'ple*, *a scholar*, or *one who receives instruction* (from another.)

disci'ple, *n.* & *v.*
disci'pleship, *n.*
disci'ple-like, *a.*
dis'cipline, *n.* & *v.*

dis'ciplinable, *a.*
dis'ciplinableness, *n.*
dis'ciplinant, *n.*

disciplina'rian, *n.* & *a.*
dis'ciplinary, *a.*
undis'ciplined, *a.*

DIUTURN-US, *a.* (*à diu*, *adv.* *long*), *long, lasting.*

diutur'nity, *n.* diutur'nal, *a.*

DIV-US, *m.* 2. (*à Jove*), *a god; God*: as, *divine'*, *belonging to God*; *one who studies the nature of God*; or *to foretel*, (*to guess.*)

divine', *a. n.* & *v.*
divine'ly, *ad.*
divi'ner, *n.*
divine'ness, *n.*

divine'ness, *n.*
divin'ity, *n.*
divina'tion, *n.*

div'inator, *n.*
div'inatory, *a.*
divin'ified, *a.*

Do, datum, *v.* 1. (*à δίδωμι of δόω*), *to give*: as, *add, to give to*; *do'nor*, *one who gives*; *editi'on*, *a giving out*, (*publication of a book*); *da'tive*, (*the case of nouns, denoting the person to whom*) *any thing is given.*

ab'ditive, *a.*
ab'ditory, *n.*
abdo'men, *n.*
abdom'inal, *a.*
abdom'inous, *a.*
abscond', *v.*
abscon'der, *n.*
add', *v.*
adden'dum, *n.*
ad'dible, *a.*
addibil'ity, *n.*
addit'ament, *n.*
additi'on, *n.*
additi'onal, *a.*
additi'onally, *ad.*
additi'onary, *a.*
ad'ditory, *a.*
antedate', *v.*
command', *v.* & *n.*
conditi'on, *n.*

conditi'onal, *a.*
conditi'onally, *ad.*
conditional'ity, *n.*
conditi'onary, *a.*
conditi'onate, *a.*
conditi'oned, *a.*
date, *n.* & *v.*
da'ter, *n.*
date'less, *a.*
da'tum, *n.*
da'tive, *a.* & *n.*
dediti'on, *n.*
de'odand, *n.*
deper'dit, *n.*
deper'ditely, *ad.*
déperditi'on, *n.*
don'ary, *n.*
donee', *n.*
do'nor, *n.*
dona'tion, *n.*

don'ative, *n.*
edit', *v.*
editi'on, *n.*
ed'itor, *n.*
edito'rial, *a.*
ed'itorship, *n.*
in'condite, *a.*
inconditi'onal, *a.*
inconditi'onate, *a.*
ined'ited, *a.*
manda'mus, *n.*
man'date, *n.*
man'datary, *n.*
man'dator, *n.*
man'datory, *a.* & *n.*
outdate', *v.*
perditi'on, *n.*
per'dulous, *a.*
rec'ondite, *a.*
redditi'on, *n.*

red'ditive, *a.*
 subditi'tious, *a.*
 *subdue', *v.*
 subdu'er, *n.*

subdu'able, *a.*
 subdu'al, *n.*
 superadd', *v.*
 superadditi'on, *n.*

sur-additi'on, *n.*
 unconditi'onable, *a.*
 unconditi'onal, *a.*

Doc-EO, doctum, *v.* 2. *to teach*: as, *doc'ile*, apt to learn, or easy to be taught; *doc'trine*, the thing taught.

doc'ible, *a.*
doc'ibleness, *n.*
docibil'ity, *n.*
doc'ile, *a.*
docil'ity, *n.*
 †*doc'tor*, *n.* & *v.*
doc'toress, *n.*
doc'torate, *n.* & *v.*

doc'toral, *a.*
doc'torally, *ad.*
doc'torly, *a.*
 †*doctors-commons*, *n.*
doc'torship, *n.*
doc'trine, *n.*
doc'trinal, *a.* & *n.*
doc'trinally, *ad.*

doc'ument, *n.* & *v.*
documen'tal, *a.*
documen'tary, *a.*
indoc'trinate, *v.*
indoctrina'tion, *n.*
indoc'ible, *a.*
indoc'ile, *a.*
indocil'ity, *n.*

DOGMA, *āt-is*, *n.* 3. (δόγμα, ατος, à δοκεω, *to seem or think*), that which seems right or fitting; a tenet, an opinion, an established principle: as, *dogmat'ic*, pertaining to dogmas or established principles, (authoritative.)

dog'ma, *n.*
dog'matism, *n.*
dogmat'ic, *a.* & *n.*

dogmat'ical, *a.*
dogmat'ically, *ad.*
dogmat'icalness, *n.*

dog'matist, *n.*
dog'matise, *v.*
dog'matiser, *n.*

DOLE-o, *v.* 2. *to grieve, to be in pain*: as, *dolorif'ic*, causing pain or grief.

condole', *v.*
condole'ment, *n.*
condol'ence, *n.*
condol'er, *n.*
condol'ing, *n.*
ded'olent, *a.*
dole, *n.*
dole'ful, *a.*
dole'fully, *ad.*

dole'fulness, *n.*
do'lent, *a.*
dole'some, *a.*
dole'somely, *ad.*
dole'someness, *n.*
do'lor, or
do'lour, *n.*
dolorif'erous, *a.*
dolorif'ic, *a.*

dolorif'ical, *a.*
dolorig'erous, *a.*
dol'orous, *a.*
dol'orously, *ad.*
in'dolence, *n.*
in'dolency, *n.*
in'dolent, *a.*
in'dolently, *ad.*

DOMIN-us, *m.* 2. (à domus,—as, *qui domi præ-est*); a master, lord or ruler: as, *dom'inant*, *presiding or ruling*.

domain', *n.*
dom'inant, *a.*
dom'inate, *v.*

domina'tion, *n.*
dom'inative, *a.*
dom'inator, *n.*

domineer', *v.*
domin'ical, *a.*
domin'ion, *n.*

* *Subdue* is by some derived from *sub* and *jugum*, a yoke.

† *Doctor*, literally, one who teaches, or the person that is taught or learned, the highest degree in any faculty in a college or university: as, D. D. *doctor divinitatis*, Doctor of Divinity; L. L. D. *legum*, doctor, Doctor of Laws; M. D. *medicinæ* doctor, Doctor of Medicine; D. Mus. *musicæ* doctor, Doctor of Music

‡ *Doctors-Commons*, a College of Civilians; *Dr.* an abbreviation for *Doctor* or *Debtor*.

don, *n.*
an'no-*Domini*, or
A. D.

predom'inance, *n.*
predom'inancy, *n.*
predom'inant, *a.*

predom'inantly, *ad.*
predom'inate, *v.*

DOM-o, domitum, *v.* 1. *to break or tame, to subdue*: as, indom'itable, that cannot be tamed or subdued.

<i>daunt</i> , <i>v.</i>	dom'ify, <i>v.</i>	undaun'table, <i>a.</i>
<i>daunt'</i> less, <i>a.</i>	indom'able, <i>a.</i>	undaun'ted, <i>a.</i>
<i>daunt'</i> lessness, <i>n.</i>	indom'itable, <i>a.</i>	undaun'tedly, <i>ad.</i>
dom'able, <i>a.</i>	indom'ite, <i>a.</i>	undaun'tedness, <i>n.</i>

DOM-us, *f.* 4. & 2. *a house, a home, a family*: as, domes'tic, belonging to the house or family.

* <i>dom</i> , <i>n.</i>	domes'tical, <i>a.</i>	dom'icile, <i>n.</i>
<i>dome</i> , <i>n.</i>	domes'tically, <i>ad.</i>	dom'iciled, <i>a.</i>
do'mal, <i>a.</i>	domes'ticate, <i>v.</i>	domicil'iary, <i>a.</i>
domes'tic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	domes'ticant, <i>a.</i>	domicil'iate, <i>v.</i>

DON-UM, *n.* 2. (*à do*), *the thing given, a gift*: as, do'nor, one who gives; donee', one who receives a gift.

condona'tion, <i>n.</i>	do'nor, <i>n.</i>	don'ative, <i>n.</i>
don'ary, <i>n.</i>	dona'tion, <i>n.</i>	donee', <i>n.</i>

DORM-io, dormitum, *v.* 4. *to sleep*: as, dor'mant, sleeping.

dor'mant, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	dor'mitory, <i>n.</i>	dor'mouse, <i>n.</i>
dor'mancy, <i>n.</i>	dor'miture, <i>n.</i>	obdormiti'on, <i>n.</i>

DORS-UM, *n.* 2. *the back*: as, endorse', to put or write one's name on the back (of a bill.)

dor'sal, <i>a.</i>	dorsif'erous, <i>a.</i>	endorse', <i>v.</i>
dor'sel, or	dorsip'arous, <i>a.</i>	endor'ser, <i>n.</i>
dor'ser, <i>n.</i>	dor'ture, <i>n.</i>	endorse'ment, <i>n.</i>

DOS, dot-is, *f.* 3. (*à διδωμι*), *a dowry, a marriage portion*.

do'tal, <i>a.</i>	endow', <i>v.</i>	endow'ment, <i>n.</i>
dota'tion, <i>n.</i>	-endow'er, <i>n.</i>	unendowed', <i>a.</i>

DOT-os (*δοτος, à δω, διδωμι, to give*), *given*.

†an'ecdote, <i>n.</i>	antido'tal, <i>a.</i>	dose, <i>n.</i>
anecdot'ical, <i>a.</i>	antido'tary, <i>a.</i>	do'sis, <i>n.</i>
an'tidote, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	apod'osis, <i>n.</i>	

DOX-a (*δοξα, à δοξεω*), *an opinion, fame, glory*: as, or'tho-dox, right or sound in opinion or doctrine; het'erodox, another opinion, or deviating from the established opinion.

doxol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	doxolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	het'erodox, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
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* See page 50.

† See under the prefix A, page 41.

het'erodoxy, *n.*
 heterodox'ical, *a.*
 orthodox'y, *n.*
 or'thodox, *a. & n.*

or'thodoxy, *ad.*
 or'thodoxness, *n.*
 par'adox, *n.*
 paradox'ical, *a.*

paradox'ically, *ad.*
 paradox'icalness, *n.*
 paradoxol'ogy, *n.*

DRAMA (δράμα, à δράω, *to act*), *an action, a play; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented.*

dram'ma, *n.* dramat'ical, *a.* dram'atist, *n.*
 dramat'ic, *a.* dramat'ically, *ad.*

FROM-OS (δρομος, à δρῶ, *to run*), *a running.*

di'adrom, *n.* pal'indrome, *n.* pro'drome, *n.*
 drom'edary, *n.* syn'drome, *n.* pro'dromous, *a.*
 orthodrom'ics, *n.*

DRUS (δρυς), *the oak-tree*: as, dru'id, a priest among the ancient Gauls and Britons, who performed worship under an oak-tree.

dru'id, *n.* dru'idism, *n.* dry'ad, *n.*
 druid'ical, *a.*

DUBI-US, *a doubtful*: as, indu'bitable, that cannot be doubted; indu'bious, not doubtful.

doubt, *v. & n.* doubt'ing, *n.* indu'bious, *a.*
 doubt'er, *n.* dubi'ety, *n.* indu'bitable, *a.*
 doubt'ful, *a.* du'bious, *a.* indu'bitably, *ad.*
 doubt'fully, *ad.* du'biously, *ad.* indu'bitate, *a.*
 doubt'fulness, *n.* du'biousness, *n.* undoubt'ed, *a.*
 doubt'ingly, *ad.* du'bitancy, *n.* undoubt'edly, *ad.*
 doubt'less, *a.* du'bitable, *a.* undoubt'ing, *a.*
 doubt'lessly, *ad.* dubita'tion, *n.* undu'bitable, *a.*

DUO-O, ductum, *v. 3. to bring, to lead*: as, deduct', *to bring down*; induce', *to bring in*; produc'tive, *bring-ing forward*; seduce', *to lead aside*; condu'cive, *lead-ing together*; duc'tile, that may be bent or drawn out into length.

abduce', *v.* archduch'ess, *n.* conduct', *v.*
 abduc'tion, *n.* archdu'cal, *a.* conduc'tor, *n.*
 abduc'tor, *n.* cal'iduct, *n.* conduc'tress, *n.*
 abdu'cant, *a.* circumduct', *v.* conductiti'ous, *a.*
 adduce', *v.* circumduc'tion, *n.* con'duit, *a.*
 addu'cent, *a.* conduce', *v.* deduce', *v.*
 addu'cible, *a.* condu'cible, *a.* deduce'ment, *n.*
 adduc'tion, *n.* condu'cibleness, *n.* dedu'cible, *a.*
 adduc'tive, *a.* condu'cive, *a.* dedu'cive, *a.*
 aqueduct, *n.* condu'civeness, *n.* deduct', *v.*
 archduke', *n.* con'duct, *n.* deduc'tion, *n.*

deduc'tive, *a.*
 deduc'tiveness, *n.*
 du'cal, *a.*
 *duc'at, *n.*
 duct, *n.*
 duc'tile, *a.*
 duc'tileness, *n.*
 ductil'ity, *n.*
 duc'tion, *n.*
 duc'ture, *n.*
 duke, *n.*
 duch'ess, *or*
 dutch'ess, *n.*
 dutch'y, *n.*
 duke'dom, *n.*
 dux, *n.*
 ed'ucate, *v.*
 educa'tion, *n.*
 educe', *v.*
 educ'tion, *n.*
 induce', *v.*
 indu'cer, *n.*
 induce'ment, *n.*
 indu'cible, *a.*
 induct', *v.*
 induc'tor, *n.*
 induc'tion, *n.*
 induc'tive, *a.*
 induc'tively, *ad.*
 introduce', *v.*
 introdu'cer, *n.*

introduc'tor, *n.*
 introduc'tion, *n.*
 introduc'tive, *a.*
 introduc'tory, *a.*
 irredu'cible, *a.*
 manuduc'tion, *n.*
 manuduc'tor, *n.*
 mis-con'duct, *n.*
 mis-conduct', *v.*
 obduce', *v.*
 obduc'tion, *n.*
 produce', *v.*
 prod'uce, *n.*
 produ'cer, *n.*
 produ'cent, *a.*
 produ'cible, *a.*
 produ'cibleness, *n.*
 prod'uct, *n.*
 produc'tile, *a.*
 productibil'ity, *n.*
 produc'tion, *n.*
 produc'tive, *a.*
 produc'tiveness, *n.*
 reconduct', *v.*
 reduce', *v.*
 redu'cer, *n.*
 reduce'ment, *n.*
 redu'cible, *a.*
 redu'cibleness, *n.*
 reduc'tion, *n.*
 reduc'tive, *a. & n.*

reduc'tively, *ad.*
 reproduce', *a.*
 reprodu'cer, *n.*
 reproduc'tion, *n.*
 seduce', *v.*
 seduce'ment, *n.*
 sedu'cer, *n.*
 sedu'cible, *a.*
 seduc'tion, *n.*
 seduc'tive, *a.*
 subduce', *v.*
 subduct', *v.*
 subduc'tion, *n.*
 superinduce', *v.*
 superinduc'tion, *n.*
 traduce', *v.*
 tradu'cer, *n.*
 traduce'ment, *n.*
 tradu'cible, *a.*
 traduc'tion, *n.*
 traduc'tive, *a.*
 uncondu'cing, *a.*
 unconduc'ted, *a.*
 uned'ucate, *a.*
 uned'ucated, *a.*
 unredu'cible, *a.*
 unredu'cibleness, *n.*
 unreduced', *a.*
 unseduced', *a.*
 ven'tiduct, *n.*

DULC—*is, a. sweet to the taste*: as, *dul'cify*, to make sweet.

addulce', <i>v.</i>	dul'citude, <i>n.</i>	edul'corate, <i>v.</i>
dul'cet, <i>n.</i>	dul'corate, <i>v.</i>	edulcora'tion, <i>n.</i>
dul'cify, <i>v.</i>	dulcora'tion, <i>n.</i>	edul'corative, <i>a.</i>
dulcifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	dul'cour, <i>n.</i>	

DU—*o* (δύω), *two*: as, *du'el*, a fight between *two*; *doub'le*, *two-fold*; *du'al*, belonging to *two*.

conduplica'tion, <i>n.</i>	doub'leness, <i>n.</i>	du'al, <i>a.</i>
deuce, <i>n.</i>	doub'ler, <i>n.</i>	dual'ity, <i>n.</i>
dodec'agon, <i>n.</i>	doub'let, <i>n.</i>	du'el, <i>n. & v.</i>
doub'le, <i>a. & n.</i>	doub'le-de'alings, <i>n.</i>	du'eller, <i>n.</i>
doub'ly, <i>ad.</i>	doub'le-minded, <i>a.</i>	du'elling, <i>n.</i>
doub'ling, <i>n.</i>	doub'le-tongued', <i>a.</i>	du'ellist, <i>n.</i>

* *Ducat*, a foreign coin struck by *dukes*; in silver, valued at about \$1.00; in gold, at \$2.11.

duel'lo, *n.*duet', *n.*du'o, *n.*duodec'imo, *n.*duodec'uple, *a.*du'plicate, *v. a. & n.*duplica'tion, *n.*du'plicate, *n.*duplic'ity, *n.*redoub'le, *v.*redu'plicate, *v.*reduplica'tion, *n.*redu'plicative, *a.*

sub'duple, or

subdu'plicate, *v.*DU-O (δύω for δύνω), to put on—endue', *v.* indue', *v.*DUR-US, *a.* hard, solid; lasting: as, du'rate, to grow or make hard; durabil'ity, a being lasting.du'rabile, *a.*du'rably, *ad.*du'rableness, *n.*durabil'ity, *n.*du'rance, *n.*dura'tion, *n.*dure, *v.*du'ring, *pr.*du'rity, *n.*du'rous, *a.*endu'rabile, *a.*endure', *v.*endu'rer, *n.*endu'rance, *n.*in'durate, *v. & a.*indura'tion, *n.*ob'duracy, *n.*ob'durate, *a.*ob'durately, *ad.*ob'durateness, *n.*obdura'tion, *n.*obdured', *a.*per'durable, *a.*per'durably, *ad.*perdura'tion, *n.*

DYNASTI-A (δυναστεία, ἀ δυνάμει, to be able), power.

dy'nasty, *n.*dynam'ics, *n.*hydrodynam'ics, *n.*

DYS (δύς), weakness, difficulty: as, dys'pepsy, a difficulty of digestion.

anti-dysenter'ic, *a.*dys'crasy, *n.*dys'entery, *n.*dys'nomy, *n.*dys'pepsy, *n.*dys'phony, *n.*dyspnœ'a, *n.*dys'ury, *n.*

E.

EBRI-US, *a.* drunk, drunken: as, insobri'ety,* a not being without drunkenness; drunkenness.ebri'ety, *n.*ebrios'ity, *n.*ine'briate, *v.*inebria'tion, *n.*inebri'ety, *n.**insobri'ety, *n.*so'ber, *a.*so'berly, *ad.*so'berness, *n.*so'bermindedness, *n.*sobri'ety, *n.*

ECH-EO (ἡχέω, ἀβ ἡχος, sound), to sound, to sound in the ears of any one, to teach orally: as, cat'echise, to make sounds in the ears from side to side; to teach orally, or by question and answer.

cat'echise, *v.*cat'echiser, *n.*cat'echising, *n.*cat'echist, *n.*catechis'tical, *a.*catechis'tically, *ad.*cat'echism, *n.*catechet'ic, *a.*catechet'ical, *a.*catechet'ically, *ad.*catechu'men, *n.*catechu'menist, *n.*

* Insobriety is compounded of in, not; sine, without; ebrius, drunken; and ty, a being. See pages 38, 40, 49.

catechumen'ical, *a.*
ech'o, *n.* & *v.*

echom'eter, *n.*
echom'etry, *n.*

re-ech'o, *v.*

EC-EO (ἐκεῖνω, *ab* ἐκεῖνος, *a* house, *a* household,) *to dwell*: as,
econom'ic, pertaining to the regulation of *a* household.

antæ'ci, *n.*
*church, *n.* & *v.*
church'-like, *a.*
church'man, *n.*
church-mu'sic, *n.*
church-war'dens, *n.*
church'-yard, *n.*
di'ocess, *or*
di'ocese, *n.*

dioc'esan, *n.* & *a.*
dischurch', *v.*
econ'omy, *or*
æcon'omy, *n.*
econom'ic, *a.*
econom'ical, *a.*
econom'ically, *ad.*
econ'omise, *v.*
econ'omist, *n.*

econom'ics, *or*
æconom'ics, *n.*
ecumen'ical, *or*
æcumen'ical, *a.*
extra-paro'chial, *a.*
par'ish, *n.* & *a.*
parishi'oner, *n.*
paro'chial, *a.*
peria'ci, *n.*

EDEMA, at-os (ὀίδημα, ατος, *ab* οἶδος, *a* swelling), *a* tumour.

ede'ma, *n.*

edemat'ic, *a.*

edem'atous, *a.*

ED-ES for ÆD-ES, *f.* 3. *a* house; *a* building: as, ed'ify,
to make a house, to build, (to instruct.)

ed'ify, *v.*
ed'ifier, *n.*
ed'ifice, *n.*
ed'ificant, *a.*

edifici'al, *a.*
edifica'tion, *n.*
ed'ificatory, *a.*
†E'dile, *n.*

ed'ifying, *n.* & *a.*
ed'ifyingly, *ad.*
re-ed'ify, *v.*
re-edifica'tion, *n.*

ED-o, *v.* 3. *to eat*: as, ed'ible, fit to be eaten.

eda'cious, *a.*
edac'ity, *n.*

ed'ible, *a.*
edu'lious, *a.*

exe'sion, *n.*

EDR-*a* (ἐδρα), *a* seat, *a* base; *a* side: as, polye'drous, hav-
ing many sides.

cathe'dral, *a.* & *n.*
cath'edrated, *a.*
chiliae'dron, *n.*

dodeca'edron, *n.*
octae'dron, *n.*
pentae'drous, *a.*

polyed'rical, *a.*
polye'dron, *n.*
polye'drous, *a.*

EG-EO, *v.* 2. *to need, to want.*

in'digence, *n.*

in'digency, *n.*

in'digent, *a.*

EGES-IS (ἡγησις, *ab* ἡγεωμαι, *to lead*), *a* leading, *an* explain-
ing.

exege'sis, *n.*

exeget'ical, *a.*

exeget'ically, *ad.*

* Church is derived from Κυριος, *the* Lord, and δίκος *or* δίκια, *a* house, and literally signifies *the house of the Lord.*

† Edile, *a* Roman magistrate who took care of the temples and buildings of the city.

Ego, *pron. I*: as, *e'gotist*, one who is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself.

e'goism, *n.*
e'goist, *n.*

e'gotize, *v.*
e'gotism, *n.*

e'gotist, *n.*
egotis'tic, *a.*

EGOR—*a* for **AGOR**—*a** (*ἀγορά*), a public place; an assembly; and, in its comp^{ds}, speech, praise: as, *panegy'r'ic*,* the praise of all, a set speech among the ancients in praise of any one, (a eulogy or encomium.)

†*al'legory*, *n.*
al'legorist, *n.*
al'legorize, *v.*
al'legorizer, *n.*
allegor'ic, *a.*

allegor'ical, *a.*
allegor'ically, *ad.*
†*cat'egory*, *n.*
categor'ical, *a.*
categor'ically, *ad.*

**panegy'r'ic*, *n. & a.*
panegy'r'ical, *a.*
panegy'r'ist, *n.*
panegy'r'ize, *v.*
panegy'r'is, *n.*

ELA—*o* (*ἐλαω* or *ἐλαυνω*), to drive, to draw.

elas'tic, *a.*

elas'tical, *a.*

‡*elastic'ity*, *n.*

ELECTR—*um*, *n.* 2. amber; a mixed metal: as, *elec'trify*, to make electric.

elec'tre, *n.*
elec'tric, *a.*
elec'trical, *a.*

electric'ian, *n.*
‖*electric'ity*, *n.*
elec'trise, *v.*

electrom'eter, *n.*
elec'trify, *v.*
electrifica'tion, *n.*

ELEEMOSYN—*e* (*ἐλεημοσύνη*, *ab* *ἐλεος*, *pity*), *pity*, *alms*.
eleemos'ynary, *a. & n.*

* A Forum, where the people assembled to hear public orators, and deliberate on public affairs, &c., and where *panegyrics* (public praise,) were anciently pronounced.

† See under *Allos* (*ἄλλος*), page 162.

‡ "Category (in Logic), a name for the predicates or attributes contained under any genus, of which Aristotle reckons ten, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, acting, suffering, time, place, situation, and habit."—Crabb's Dictionary.

§ That property of bodies of restoring themselves to their former figure, after any external pressure,—as in Indian-rubber.

‖ "When certain bodies are rubbed against each other, for instance, amber or glass upon woollen cloth, small sparks dart from them, and they acquire the property of drawing light objects towards them, which are almost instantly repelled. All bodies do not possess this property (in the same degree). If, instead of amber or glass, a metal be employed, little or no effect is produced. The substance first discovered to draw light objects to itself is *amber*, the *ηλεκτρον*, *electron* of the Greeks, and hence the origin of the word *electricity*. Many others have since been found to possess the same quality, as *glass*, *jet*, *sulphur*, *wax*, *resin*, *silk*, *fur*, and *worsted*. These are called *electrics*, because, when rubbed, they excite *electricity*. Those, on the contrary, which have not this property, that is, those which do not attract light objects when rubbed, are called *non-electrics*; they are *metals*, *water*, and a number of *salts* and *earths*.—The most remarkable property of electrified bodies, is their first *attracting*, and then *repelling* light objects."—Fyfe's Chemistry.

ELEGANS, nt-is, *a.* (à lego), *handsome, nice.*

<i>el'egance, n.</i>	<i>el'egantly, ad.</i>	<i>inel'egance, n.</i>
<i>el'egancy, n.</i>	<i>inel'egant, a.</i>	<i>inel'egancy, n.</i>
<i>el'egant, a.</i>	<i>inel'egantly, ad.</i>	

ELEGI-A, f. 1. (ἐλεγεῖα), *a mournful poem.*

<i>el'egy, n.</i>	<i>elegi'ast, or</i>	<i>elegi'acal, a.</i>
<i>elegi'ac, a. & n.</i>	<i>el'egist, n.</i>	

ELEMENT-UM, n. 2. *the first principle of any thing.*

<i>el'ement, n.</i>	<i>elemental'ity, n.</i>	<i>elementar'ity, n.</i>
<i>elemen'tal, a.</i>	<i>elemen'tary, a.</i>	<i>transelementa'tion, n.</i>

ELIX-US, *a.* *boiled, sodden; moistened.*

<i>elix'ate, v.</i>	<i>elixa'tion, n.</i>
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ELYSI-UM, n. 2. *the abode assigned by the heathen to virtuous souls after death.*

<i>elys'ium, n.</i>	<i>elys'ian, a.</i>
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EME-o (ἐμω), *to vomit.*

<i>emet'ic, a. & n.</i>	<i>emet'ical, a.</i>	<i>emet'ically, ad.</i>
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EM-o, emptum, *v.* 3. *to buy: as, redeem'er, one who buys back; exempt', bought from, (free by privilege); prompt', brought or taken forth, (quick; ready.)*

<i>exempt', v. & a.</i>	<i>per'emptoriness, n.</i>	<i>redeem', v.</i>
<i>exempt'ible, a.</i>	<i>pre-em'ption, n.</i>	<i>redeem'er, n.</i>
<i>exem'ption, n.</i>	<i>*prompt', a. & v.</i>	<i>redeem'able, a.</i>
<i>exemptiti'ous, a.</i>	<i>prompt'ly, ad.</i>	<i>redeem'ableness, n.</i>
<i>perempt', v.</i>	<i>prom'pter, n.</i>	<i>redem'ption, n.</i>
<i>perem'ption, n.</i>	<i>prom'ptuary, n.</i>	<i>redem'ptory, a.</i>
<i>per'emptory, a.</i>	<i>prom'ptitude, n.</i>	<i>unexempt', a.</i>
<i>per'emptorily, ad.</i>	<i>prompt'ness, n.</i>	<i>unprom'pted, a.</i>

EMUL-US for ÆMUL-US, *a.* *vying with; as, em'ulate, to vie with.*

<i>em'ulate, v. & a.</i>	<i>em'ulator, n.</i>	<i>em'ulous, a.</i>
<i>emula'tion, n.</i>	<i>em'ulatress, n.</i>	<i>em'ulously, ad.</i>
<i>em'ulative, a.</i>		

EN (έν), *one—endec'agon, n.*

ENIGMA for ÆNIGMA, at-is, *n.* 3. (αἰνιγμα, αἶνος, *ab aἶνος, a fable, a speech*), *a riddle or dark saying: as, enigmat'ic, belonging to a riddle, (obscure.)*

<i>enig'ma, n.</i>	<i>enigmat'ic, a.</i>	<i>enigmat'ically, ad.</i>
<i>enig'matist, n.</i>	<i>enigmat'ical, a.</i>	<i>enig'matize, v.</i>

* This word is derived from *prontare*, (Ital.)

ENNEA (ἐννεα), *nine*—enne'agon, *n.* enneat'ical, *a.*

ENN-IS (comp^d form of *annus*), *a year*. (See *Annus*.)

ENS-IS, *m.* 3. *a sword*—en'siform, *a.*

ENS, ent-is, *p. pres.* (à sum, *I am*; esse, *to be*), *being*: as, ab'sent, *being from or away*; pres'ent, *being before or at hand*; en'tity, *a being or existing*; non-en'tity, *a not being or existing*.

ab'sent, <i>a.</i>	disin'terestedness, <i>n.</i>	presenta'neous, <i>a.</i>
absent', <i>v.</i>	disin'teresting, <i>a.</i>	presenta'tion, <i>n.</i>
absentee', <i>n.</i>	in'terest, <i>v.</i>	presen'tative, <i>a.</i>
absent'er, <i>n.</i>	in'terest, <i>n.</i>	presentee', <i>n.</i>
ab'sence, <i>n.</i>	irrepresen'table, <i>a.</i>	presen'ter, <i>n.</i>
absenta'neous, <i>a.</i>	misrepresent', <i>v.</i>	presen'tial, <i>a.</i>
co-essen'tial, <i>a.</i>	misrepresent'er, <i>n.</i>	presen'tially, <i>ad.</i>
co-essen'tially, <i>ad.</i>	misrepresenta'tion, <i>a.</i>	presential'ity, <i>n.</i>
co-essential'ity, <i>n.</i>	multipres'ence, <i>n.</i>	presen'tiate, <i>v.</i>
ens, <i>n.</i>	non-en'tity, <i>n.</i>	presentific, <i>a.</i>
en'tity, <i>n.</i>	omnipres'ence, <i>n.</i>	presentificly, <i>ad.</i>
en'titative, <i>a.</i>	omnipres'ent, <i>a.</i>	presen'timent, <i>n.</i>
en'titatively, <i>ad.</i>	omnipresen'tial, <i>a.</i>	quint'essence, <i>n.</i>
es'sence, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	pres'ence, <i>n.</i>	represent', <i>v.</i>
essen'tial, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	pres'ence-chamber, <i>n.</i>	represent'er, <i>n.</i>
essen'tially, <i>ad.</i>	pres'ent, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	represent'ment, <i>n.</i>
essential'ity, <i>n.</i>	pres'ently, <i>ad.</i>	representa'tion, <i>n.</i>
essen'tiate, <i>v.</i>	pres'entness, <i>n.</i>	represent'ative, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
disin'terest, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	present', <i>v.</i>	unessen'tial, <i>a.</i>
disin'terested, <i>a.</i>	present'ment, <i>n.</i>	unin'terested, <i>a.</i>
disin'terestedly, <i>ad.</i>	present'able, <i>a.</i>	unin'teresting, <i>a.</i>

ENTER-ON (ἐντέροον, ab ἐντος, *within*), *bowels, intestines*: as, exen'terate, *to take out the bowels or entrails*.

antidysenter'ic, <i>a.</i>	enterol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	mes'entery, <i>n.</i>
dys'entery, <i>n.</i>	exen'terate, <i>v.</i>	mesenter'ic, <i>a.</i>
enter'ocele, <i>n.</i>	exentera'tion, <i>n.</i>	

ENTOM-ON (ἐντομον, ab ἐν, *in*, et τέμνω, *to cut*), *an insect*.

entomol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	entomol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	entomolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
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EO, *v. irreg. to go*. IT-US, *p. p. gone*: as, ambiti'on,* *a going round*; ex'it, *gone out*; sediti'on, *a going aside*,

* Those who sought honour or preferment, among the Romans, endeavoured to gain the favour of the people by every popular art, viz. by *going round* their houses, (*ambiendo*, ab *am* et *eo*.) by shaking hands, by addressing and naming them, &c.; hence *ambitio*, *ambition*. From the external object, *ambition* came to be applied to the mind; signifying *the desire of honour or preferment, or something higher than what is at present possessed*. The *b* in *ambition*, and *d* in *ambition*, are euphonic letters.

(*an insurrection*); per'*ish*, to go through or thoroughly, (*to die*); tran'sient, going by, passing, (*short*.)

ad' <i>it</i> , <i>n.</i>	exit' <i>ious</i> , <i>a.</i>	preto' <i>rial</i> , <i>a.</i>
am'bient, <i>a.</i>	imper' <i>ishable</i> , <i>a.</i>	preto' <i>rian</i> , <i>a.</i>
am' <i>bit</i> , <i>n.</i>	init' <i>ial</i> , <i>a.</i>	sediti' <i>on</i> , <i>n.</i>
ambiti' <i>on</i> , <i>n.</i>	init' <i>ially</i> , <i>ad.</i>	sediti' <i>onary</i> , <i>a.</i>
ambiti' <i>ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	init' <i>iate</i> , <i>v. & a.</i>	sediti' <i>ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
ambiti' <i>ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	initia' <i>tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	sediti' <i>ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
ambiti' <i>ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	init' <i>iatory</i> , <i>a.</i>	sediti' <i>ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
am' <i>bitude</i> , <i>n.</i>	initi' <i>on</i> , <i>n.</i>	trance, or
cir' <i>cuit</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	intran'sient, <i>a.</i>	transe, <i>n.</i>
cir' <i>cuite</i> , <i>n.</i>	intran'sitive, <i>a.</i>	tranced, <i>a.</i>
circuiti' <i>on</i> , <i>n.</i>	intran'sitively, <i>ad.</i>	tran'sient, <i>a.</i>
circu' <i>itous</i> , <i>a.</i>	o' <i>bit</i> , <i>n.</i>	tran'siently, <i>ad.</i>
circumam' <i>biency</i> , <i>n.</i>	obit' <i>uary</i> , <i>n.</i>	tran'sientness, <i>n.</i>
circumam' <i>bient</i> , <i>a.</i>	per' <i>ish</i> , <i>v.</i>	tran'sit, <i>n.</i>
circumiti' <i>on</i> , <i>n.</i>	per' <i>ishable</i> , <i>a.</i>	transiti' <i>on</i> , <i>n.</i>
coiti' <i>on</i> , <i>n.</i>	per' <i>ishableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	tran'sitive, <i>a.</i>
concom' <i>itant</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	pertran'sient, <i>a.</i>	tran'sitory, <i>a.</i>
concom' <i>itantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	post-o' <i>bit</i> , <i>n.</i>	tran'sitorily, <i>ad.</i>
concom' <i>itance</i> , <i>n.</i>	pret-erite, <i>a.</i>	tran'sitoriness, <i>n.</i>
concom' <i>itancy</i> , <i>n.</i>	pret'eriteness, <i>n.</i>	unambiti' <i>ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
concom' <i>itate</i> , <i>v.</i>	preteriti' <i>on</i> , <i>n.</i>	uninit' <i>iated</i> , <i>a.</i>
coun'ty, <i>n.</i>	pre'tor, <i>n.</i>	unper' <i>ishable</i> , <i>a.</i>
ex' <i>it</i> , <i>n.</i>	pre'torship, <i>n.</i>	unper' <i>ished</i> , <i>a.</i>
exit' <i>ial</i> , <i>a.</i>		

EPICUR-US, *m. 2.* (ἐπίκουρος), *a philosopher who taught that happiness consisted in luxury, sensual indulgence, or gross pleasure.*

ep' <i>icure</i> , <i>n.</i>	ep' <i>icurism</i> , <i>n.</i>	ep' <i>icurize</i> , <i>v.</i>
epicure' <i>an</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>		

EP-OS (ἔπος), *a word, a narration.*

ep' <i>ic</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	ortho' <i>epy</i> , <i>n.</i>	ortho' <i>epist</i> , <i>n.</i>
epopee', <i>n.</i>		

EPUL-Æ, *f. 1. feasts*—ep'*ulary*, *a. epula'tion*, *n.*

EQUES, it-is, *m. 3.* (ab equus, *m. 2. a horse*), *a horseman, a knight.*

eques'trian, <i>a. & n.</i>	equip', <i>v.</i>	obequita'tion, <i>n.</i>
equer' <i>ry</i> , <i>n.</i>	equip'ment, <i>n.</i>	quer' <i>ry</i> , <i>n.</i>
equi' <i>nal</i> , <i>a.</i>	eq' <i>uipage</i> , <i>n.</i>	

EQU-US for ÆQU-US, *a. even, equal; just, right: as, equanim'ity, evenness or equalness of mind; equilib'-*

rium, *equality* of weight; *e'quinox*,* *equal* day and night; *equiv'alent*, *equal* in value; *eq'uitable*, what is *equal*, *just*; *inad'equate*, not *equal* to; *iniq'uitous*, not *equal*, *unjust*, (*wicked*.)

ad'equate, *a.* & *v.*

ad'equately, *ad.*

ad'equateness, *n.*

adequa'tion, *n.*

co-e'qual, *a.*

co-equal'ity, *n.*

e'quable, *a.*

e'quably, *ad.*

equabil'ity, *n.*

e'qual, *a. n.* & *v.*

e'qually, *ad.*

e'qualness, *n.*

e'qualize, *v.*

equaliza'tion, *n.*

equal'ity, *n.*

equang'ular, *a.*

equanim'ity, *n.*

equan'imous, *a.*

equa'tion, *n.*

*equa'tor, *n.*

equato'rial, *a.*

equiang'ular, *a.*

equicru'al, *a.*

equidis'tance, *n.*

equidis'tant, *a.*

equidis'tantly, *ad.*

equifor'mity, *n.*

equilat'eral, *a.* & *n.*

equili'brate, *v.*

equilibra'tion, *n.*

equilib'rium, *n.*

equilib'rious, *a.*

equilib'riously, *ad.*

equil'ibrist, *n.*

†equineces'sary, *a.*

†e'quinox, *n.*

equinoc'tial, *a.* & *n.*

equinoc'tially, *ad.*

equinu'merant, *a.*

equipen'dency, *n.*

e'quipoise, *n.*

equipol'lence, *n.*

equipol'lency, *n.*

equipol'lent, *a.*

equipol'lently, *ad.*

equipon'derate, *v.*

equipon'derance, *n.*

equipon'derancy, *n.*

equipon'derant, *a.*

equipon'dious, *a.*

eq'uity, *n.*

eq'uitable, *a.*

eq'uitably, *ad.*

equiv'alence, *n.*

equiv'alency, *n.*

equiv'alent, *a.* & *n.*

equiv'alently, *ad.*

equiv'ocal, *a.*

equiv'ocally, *ad.*

equiv'ocalness, *n.*

equiv'ocate, *v.*

equivoca'tion, *n.*

equiv'ocator, *n.*

e'ven, *a.* & *v.*

e'venly, *ad.*

e'venness, *n.*

e'venhanded, *a.*

inad'equate, *a.*

inad'equately, *ad.*

inad'equacy, *n.*

ine'qual, *a.*

inequal'ity, *n.*

ineq'uitable, *a.*

iniq'uity, *n.*

iniq'uitous, *a.*

iniq'uous, *a.*

une'quable, *a.*

une'qual, *a.*

une'qually, *ad.*

une'qualable, *a.*

une'qualled, *a.*

une'qualness, *n.*

uneq'uitable, *a.*

unequiv'ocal, *a.*

unequiv'ocally, *ad.*

ERC-EO (com^p. form of *arceo*, *v.* 2. *ab ἀρξω*, to keep or

* "The *equator* on the earth, or *equinoctial* in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two *equal* parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian, is raised as much above the horizon, as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes *equal* days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east, and sets due west, which he doth at no other time of the year."—*Harris*.

† "Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of *Aries* and *Libra*; for then, moving exactly under the *equinoctial* (line), he makes our *days* and *nights equal*. This he doth twice a-year, about the 21st of March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal *equinoxes*."—*Harris*.

ward off;) to drive : as, *ex'ercise*, to drive forth or out ;
coerce', to drive together, (*to restrain*.)

<i>coerce'</i> , v.	<i>disex'ercise</i> , v.	<i>ex'erciser</i> , n.
<i>coer'cion</i> , n.	<i>exer'cent</i> , a.	<i>exercita'tion</i> , n.
<i>coer'cible</i> , a.	<i>ex'ercise</i> , n. & v.	<i>unex'ercised</i> , a.
<i>coer'cive</i> , a.		

EREM-os (ἐρημος), *lonely, alone* : as, *her'mitage*, the cell or
habitation of a hermit or one who lives *alone*.

<i>er'emite</i> , or	<i>her'mitess</i> , n.	<i>hermit'ical</i> , a.
<i>her'emite</i> , n.	<i>eremit'ical</i> , or	<i>er'emitage</i> , or
<i>her'mit</i> , n.	<i>heremit'ical</i> , a.	<i>her'mitage</i> , n.
<i>her'mitary</i> , n.	<i>hermit'ic</i> , a.	

ERG-on (ἐργον), *a work, an operation* : as, *en'ergy*, a force
or power *working* from within ; *chirur'gery* or *sur'gery*,
the art of curing by manual *operation*.

<i>chirur'gery</i> , or	<i>energet'ically</i> , ad.	<i>met'allurgy</i> , n.
<i>sur'gery</i> , n.	<i>ener'gic</i> , a.	<i>met'allurgist</i> , n.
<i>chirur'geon</i> , or	<i>ener'gical</i> , a.	<i>metallur'gic</i> , a.
<i>sur'geon</i> , n.	<i>ener'gize</i> , v.	<i>metallur'gical</i> , a.
<i>chirur'gic</i> , a.	<i>ener'gizer</i> , n.	<i>the'urgy</i> , n.
<i>chirur'gical</i> , a.	<i>George</i> , n.	<i>theur'gist</i> , n.
<i>ener'gy</i> , n.	<i>geor'gic</i> , n. & a.	<i>theur'gic</i> , a.
<i>energet'ic</i> , a.	<i>geor'gical</i> , a.	<i>theur'gical</i> , a.
<i>energet'ical</i> , a.	<i>Geor'gium-Sidus</i> , n.	<i>synergis'tic</i> , a.

ERR-o, v. 1. *to wander ; to mistake* : as, *aberra'tion*, the
act of *wandering* (from the right or known way) ;
erro'neous, *wandering*, *mistaken*.

<i>aberr'</i> , v.	<i>er'rantry</i> , n.	<i>iner'nable</i> , a.
<i>aberra'tion</i> , n.	<i>erra'tum</i> , n.	<i>iner'rably</i> , ad.
<i>aber'rance</i> , n.	<i>erra'ta</i> , n. pl.	<i>iner'rableness</i> , n.
<i>aber'rancy</i> , n.	<i>errat'ic</i> , a. & n.	<i>inerrabil'ity</i> , n.
<i>aber'rant</i> , a.	<i>errat'ical</i> , a.	<i>iner'ringly</i> , ad.
<i>aber'ring</i> , a.	<i>errat'ically</i> , ad.	<i>oberra'tion</i> , n.
<i>ar'rant</i> , a.	<i>er'ring</i> , a.	<i>pererra'tion</i> , n.
<i>ar'rantly</i> , ad.	<i>erro'neous</i> , a.	<i>uner'nable</i> , a.
<i>err</i> , v.	<i>erro'neously</i> , ad.	<i>uner'rableness</i> , n.
<i>er'nable</i> , a.	<i>erro'neousness</i> , n.	<i>uner'ring</i> , a.
<i>er'rableness</i> , n.	<i>er'ror</i> , n.	<i>uner'ringly</i> , ad.
<i>er'rant</i> , a.		

ÆRUG-o for **ÆRUG-o**, in-is, f. 3. (*ab æs, æris*, n. 3. *brass*),
brass, copper—eru'ginous, a.

ESC-a, f. 1. *meat, food ; a bait for catching fish*.

<i>es'culent</i> , a. & n.	<i>ines'cate</i> , v.	<i>inesca'tion</i> , n.
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ESO (ἐσω), *within, in the inmost place.*

esot'ery, *n.*

esoter'ic, *a.*

ESSE, *v. irreg. (à sum, I am), to be. (See Ens.)*

ESTIM—o for ÆSTIM—o, *v. 1. to value, to rate, to esteem: as, es'timate, to rate, to compute; ines'timable, that cannot be valued, (beyond all price.)*

esteem', *v. & n.*

es'timableness, *n.*

es'timative, *a.*

esteem'er, *n.*

es'timate, *v. & a.*

ines'timable, *a.*

esteem'able, *a.*

es'timator, *n.*

ines'timably, *ad.*

es'timable, *a.*

estima'tion, *n.*

ESTIV—us for ÆSTIV—us, *a. summer—es'tival, a.*

ESTU—o for ÆSTU—o (*ab æstus, m. 4. heat*), *to be very hot, to rage or boil.*

es'tuary, *n.*

estua'tion, *n.*

exestua'tion, *n.*

es'tuate, *v.*

ESURI—o, *v. 4. (ab edo, v. 3. to eat,) to desire to eat.*

esu'rient, *a.*

esu'rine, *a.*

ETC. or &c. (*for et, and, cætera, the rest,*) *and so on.*

ETERN—us for ÆTERN—us, *a. (ab ævum), without beginning or end.*

co-eter'nal, *a.*

Eter'nal, *a. & n.*

eter'nity, *n.*

co-eter'nally, *ad.*

eter'nally, *ad.*

eter'nify, *v.*

co-eter'nity, *n.*

eter'nalize, *v.*

eter'nize, *v.*

eterne', *a.*

eter'nalist, *n.*

ETHER for ÆTHER, *m. 3. (αἰθήρ), the sky, heaven.*

e'ther, *n.*

ethe'real, *a.*

ethe'reous, *a.*

ETH—os (ἦθος), *custom, manners: as, eth'ics, the science of manners or moral duties.*

eth'ics, *n.*

eth'ical, *a.*

ethol'ogy, *n.*

eth'ic, *a.*

eth'ically, *ad.*

etholog'ical, *a.*

ETHN—os (ἔθνος), *a people, a nation; the heathen.*

eth'nics, *n.*

eth'nic, *a.*

ethnog'raphy, *n.*

eth'nicism, *n.*

eth'nical, *a.*

ethnograph'ical, *a.*

ETYM—on (ἔτυμον from ἔτυμος, *true, real*), *the true origin and meaning of a word: as, etymol'ogy, the study of the true meaning and origin of words, (the derivation or origin of words.)*

etymol'ogy, *n.*

etymol'ogist, *n.*

etymol'ogize, *v.*

etymolog'ical, *a.*

etymol'oger, *n.*

et'ymon, *n.*

etymolog'ically, *ad.*

EU (εὖ), *well, good*: as, *evan'gelist*, one who brings *good* tidings, (the writer of our Saviour's history); *eu'logy*, a speaking good, (*praise* or *encomium*.)

<i>evan'gelist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>eucharis'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>eupep'sy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>evan'gelism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>eu'crasy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>eupep'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>evangel'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>eu'logy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>eu'phony</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>evangel'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>eulo'gium</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>euphon'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>evangel'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>eulog'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>eu'phonism</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>evan'gelistary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>eulog'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>eu'taxy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>evan'gelize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>eu'logize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>euthana'sia</i> , or
* <i>eu'charist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>eu'pathy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>euthan'asy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>eucharis'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>		

EUCH-E (εὐχην), *a vow, a prayer.*

<i>euchol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>euc'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>
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EUDI-OS (εὐδιος, *ab* εὖ et διος, *Jupiter*), *serene, calm.*

<i>eudiom'eter</i> , <i>n.</i>

EUROPE, † *f.* 1. (εὐρώπη), *one of the three great divisions of the ancient world.*

† <i>Eu'rope</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Europe'an</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
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EUR-US (εὐρος), *the east wind.*

<i>Eu'rus</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>euroc'lydon</i> , <i>n.</i>
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EV-UM for **ÆV-UM**, *n.* 2. (αἰών), *an age, life, time*: *long-ev'ity*, length of age or life; *coe'val*, of the same age.

<i>coe'val</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>ev'er</i> , <i>adv.</i>	<i>eviter'nal</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>coe'vous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>Everlas'ting</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>longev'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>coeta'nean</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>everlas'tingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>longe'val</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>coeta'neous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ev'erliving</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>prime'val</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>e'val</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>eviter'nity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prime'vous</i> , <i>a.</i>

EXAMEN, *in-is*, *n.* 3. (*for* *exagmen*, *ab* ago), *a swarm of bees; a balance*: hence *a test* or *trial*.

<i>exam'en</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>exam'inant</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>exam'iner</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>exam'inable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>exam'ine</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>exam'inate</i> , <i>n.</i>

* *Eucharist*, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, literally, the act of giving thanks,—so called, "because it is an occasion of special and solemn *thanksgiving* to God for his *goodness* in giving up his own Son to the death for our salvation—the term *Eucharist* being derived from a word which signifies *thanksgiving*."—*Dr. And. Thomson, Sac. Cat.*

† *Europe* is supposed to receive its name from *Europa* (*ab* εὐρος, *large*, and ὤψ, *the eye* or *look*, *large-eyed*, viz. *having beautiful eyes*), the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia. She was so beautiful, it is said, that Jupiter became enamoured of her, and carried her over the sea to that quarter of the globe which now bears her name.

<i>examina'tor, n.</i>	<i>re-exam'ine, v.</i>	<i>unexam'inable, a.</i>
<i>examina'tion, n.</i>	<i>re-examina'tion, n.</i>	<i>unexam'ined, a.</i>

EXEMPL-UM, n. 2. *a copy or pattern: as, exem'plary, serving for example or pattern.*

<i>exam'ple, n.</i>	<i>exem'plariness, n.</i>	<i>sam'pler, n.</i>
<i>exem'plar, n. & a.</i>	<i>exem'plify, v.</i>	<i>unexam'pled, a.</i>
<i>exem'plary, a. & n.</i>	<i>exemplifica'tion, n.</i>	<i>unexem'plified, a.</i>
<i>exem'plarily, ad.</i>	<i>sam'ple, n.</i>	

EXILI-UM, n. 2. *banishment from one's country.*

<i>ex'ile, n.</i>	<i>exile', v. & a.</i>	<i>exile'ment, n.</i>
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EX-IS (ἐξίς from ἔχω, *to have*), *a state of the mind or body, a habit: as, cachec'tic, of an ill habit of body.*

<i>anticachec'tic, u.</i>	<i>cachec'tic, a.</i>	<i>ep'och, or</i>
<i>cach'exy, n.</i>	<i>cachec'tical, a.</i>	<i>ep'ocha, n.</i>

EXTER-US, a. (*ab e, ex, ἐξ, εξ, out,*) *outside, outward, foreign: as, exter'nal, belonging to the outside, (outward); extrin'sic, outward; exot'ic, foreign, (not produced in our own country; opposite to indigenous.)*

<i>estrange', v.</i>	<i>exte'riorly, ad.</i>	<i>extrin'sic, a.</i>
<i>estrange'ment, n.</i>	<i>extern', a.</i>	<i>extrin'sical, a.</i>
<i>exot'ic, a. & n.</i>	<i>exter'nal, a.</i>	<i>extrin'sically, ad.</i>
<i>exot'ical, a.</i>	<i>exter'nally, ad.</i>	<i>strange, a.</i>
<i>exot'ery, n.</i>	<i>extra'neous, a.</i>	<i>strange'ly, ad.</i>
<i>exoter'ic, a.</i>	<i>extreme', a. & n.</i>	<i>strange'ness, n.</i>
<i>exoter'ical, a.</i>	<i>extreme'ly, ad.</i>	<i>stran'ger, n.</i>
<i>exte'rior, a. & n.</i>	<i>extrem'ity, n.</i>	

F.

FAB-A, f. 1. *a bean—faba'ceous, a.*

FABRIC-O, v. 1. (*à faber, m. 2. an artificer, à facio*), *to make or frame: as, fab'ricate, to frame, to build, to forge.*

<i>affabrous, a.</i>	<i>fab'ricate, v.</i>	<i>fab'ricator, n.</i>
<i>fab'ric, n. & v.</i>	<i>fabrica'tion, n.</i>	<i>fab'rile, a.</i>

FABUL-A, (à fari, to speak), a feigned story, a fable: as fab'ulist, one who writes fables.

<i>fa'ble, n. & v.</i>	<i>fab'ulously, ad.</i>	<i>fib'ber, n.</i>
<i>fa'bler, n.</i>	<i>fab'ulousness, n.</i>	<i>confab'ulate, v.</i>
<i>fa'bled, a.</i>	<i>fabulos'ity, n.</i>	<i>confabula'tion, n.</i>
<i>fab'ulist, n.</i>	<i>fib, n. & v.</i>	<i>confab'ulatory, a.</i>
<i>fab'ulous, a.</i>		

FACET—us, *a. witty, humorous*: as, *face'tiously*, in a *witty* or *cheerful* manner.

facete', *a.*

facete'ness, *n.*

face'tiously, *ad.*

facete'ly, *ad.*

face'tious, *a.*

face'tiousness, *n.*

FACI—es, *f. 5. the make or form of any thing; the face*: as, *ef'face'*, to put the *make* or *form* out, (to blot out); *fashi'on*, *make* or *form*, (*custom*, *mode*, or *manner*).

barefaced', *a.*

fashi'on, *n. & v.*

outface', *v.*

barefaced'ly, *ad.*

fashi'onist, *n.*

shame'faced, *a.*

barefaced'ness, *n.*

fashi'oner, *n.*

shame'facedly, *ad.*

bra'zenface, *n.*

fashi'on-monger, *n.*

shame'facedness, *n.*

bra'zenfaced, *a.*

fashi'on-mongering, *a.*

superfici'es, *n.*

ef'face', *v.*

fashi'onable, *a.*

superfici'al, *a.*

facade', *n.*

fashi'onably, *ad.*

superfici'ally, *ad.*

face, *n. & v.*

fashi'onableness, *n.*

superfici'alness, *n.*

face'less, *a.*

fe'ature, *n.*

superfici'al'ity, *n.*

fa'cing, *n.*

fe'atured, *a.*

sur'face, *n.*

face-cloth, *n.*

FACIL—IS, *a. (à facio,) easy*: as, *fac'ulty*,* the power of doing with *ease*; *dif'ficult*, not *easy* to be done.

dif'ficult, *a.*

fac'ilely, *ad.*

facil'itate, *v.*

dif'ficultly, *ad.*

fac'ileness, *n.*

facilita'tion, *n.*

dif'ficulty, *n.*

facil'ity, *n.*

**fac'ulty*, *n.*

fac'ile, *a.*

FACINUS, or **-is**, *n. 3. (à facio), a wicked deed, wickedness*: as, *facin'orous*, *wicked*, *atrocious*.

facine'rious, *a.*

facin'orous, *a.*

facin'orousness, *n.*

FACI—o, *factum*, *v. 3. to make, to do; to cause, to give*: as, *benefac'tor*, one who *does* good; *malefac'tor*, one who *does* evil; *manufac'ture*, the thing *made* by the hand; *fact*, a thing *done*, (*deed*); *effect'*, the thing *made* out; *effec'tive*, having the power to produce *effects*; *effec'tual*, belonging to, or productive of, *effects*; *per'fect*, thoroughly *done*; *beneficent*, doing good; *artifici'al*, *made* by art, (opposite to *natural*); *horrif'ic*, causing horror; *prolif'ic*,† *making* or *producing* young, (*fruit-*

* *Faculty*, in a university, denotes the *masters* and *professors* of the several arts and sciences; because possessed of the power of doing or performing their respective science with *ease*. Of these there are four; viz. 1. Arts, including Humanity and Philosophy; 2. Theology; 3. Physic; and, 4. Civil Law.

† *Prolific*, is commonly applied to *animals*; *fertile*, to the *earth*; and *fruitful*, to *trees*.

ful); *fi'at*, let it *be done*, (*a decree*); *cer'tify*,* *to make sure*; *for'tify*, *to make strong*; *tes'tify*, *to make or bear witness*; *viv'ify*, *to give life*.

affect', *v. & n.*

affecta'tion, *n.*

affec'tion, *n.*

affec'tionate, *a.*

affec'tionately, *ad.*

affec'tionateness, *n.*

affec'tioned, *a.*

affec'ted, *a.*

affec'tedly, *ad.*

affec'tedness, *n.*

affec'tingly, *ad.*

affec'tiously, *ad.*

affec'tive, *a.*

affec'tively, *ad.*

af'fec'tuous, *a.*

af'fec'tuous'ity, *n.*

albifica'tion, *n.*

am'plify, *v.*

am'plifier, *n.*

amplif'icate, *v.*

amplifica'tion, *n.*

ar'esy, *v.*

arefac'tion, *n.*

ar'tifice, *n.*

artificer, *n.*

artifici'al, *a.*

artifici'ally, *ad.*

beat'ify, *v.*

beatif'ic, *a.*

beatif'ical, *a.*

beau'tify, *v.*

benefac'tion, *n.*

benefac'tor, *n.*

benefac'tress, *n.*

ben'efice, *n.*

ben'eficed, *a.*

ben'eficeless, *a.*

benef'icence, *n.*

benef'icent, *a.*

benef'icently, *ad.*

benefici'al, *a.*

benefici'ally, *ad.*

benefic'iary, *a.*

benefici'ence, *n.*

ben'efit, *n. & v.*

cal'efy, *v.*

calefac'tion, *n.*

calefac'tive, *a.*

calefac'tory, *a.*

calorif'ic, *a.*

car'nify, *v.*

carnifica'tion, *n.*

cer'tify, *v.*

certif'icate, *n.*

cerulif'ic, *a.*

clar'ify, *v.*

clarifica'tion, *n.*

clas'sify, *v.*

classifica'tion, *n.*

co-ef'ficacy, *n.*

co-effici'ency, *n.*

co-effici'ent, *a.*

co-effici'ently, *ad.*

colliquefac'tion, *n.*

con'fect', *v.*

con'fect, *n.*

con'fec'tion, *n.*

con'fec'tionary, *n.*

con'fec'tioner, *n.*

con'fiture, *n.*

coun'terfeit, *v. a. & n.*

coun'terfeitly, *ad.*

coun'terfeiter, *n.*

cru'cify, *v.*

cru'cifier, *n.*

dam'nify, *v.*

damnif'ic, *a.*

deface', *v.*

defa'cer, *n.*

deface'ment, *n.*

defeat', *n. & v.*

defe'asible, *a.*

defect', *n.*

defec'tion, *n.*

defec'tible, *a.*

defectibil'ity, *n.*

defec'tive, *a.*

defec'tively, *ad.*

defec'tiveness, *n.*

defec'tuous, *a.*

defectuos'ity, *n.*

defici'ence, *n.*

defici'ency, *n.*

defici'ent, *a.*

defic'it, *n.*

de'ify, *v.*

de'ifier, *n.*

deis'ical, *a.*

deifica'tion, *n.*

diabol'ify, *v.*

dig'nify, *v.*

dig'nified, *a.*

dignifica'tion, *n.*

disaffect', *v.*

disaffect'ed, *a.*

disaffect'edly, *ad.*

disaffect'edness, *n.*

disaffect'ion, *n.*

disaffect'ionate, *a.*

disglo'rify, *v.*

disqual'ify, *v.*

disqualifica'tion, *n.*

dissat'isfy, *v.*

dissatisfac'tion, *n.*

dissatisfac'tory, *a.*

dissatisfac'toriness, *n.*

diver'sify, *v.*

diversifica'tion, *n.*

dom'ify, *v.*

dul'cify, *v.*

dulcifica'tion, *n.*

ed'ify, *v.*

ed'ifier, *n.*

ed'ifying, *a.*

ed'ifyingly, *ad.*

edif'icant, *a.*

* For the *postfix*, *Fy*, see page 57.

edifica'tion, *n.*
 edificatory, *a.*
 edifice, *n.*
 edific'i'al, *a.*
 effect', *n.* & *v.*
 effec'tible, *a.*
 effec'tive, *a.*
 effec'tively, *ad.*
 effect'less, *a.*
 effec'tor, *n.*
 effec'tual, *a.*
 effec'tually, *ad.*
 effec'tuate, *v.*
 ef'ficacy, *n.*
 effica'cious, *a.*
 effica'ciously, *ad.*
 effici'ence, *n.*
 effici'ency, *n.*
 effici'ent, *n.* & *a.*
 effici'ently, *ad.*
 elec'trify, *v.*
 electri'fica'tion, *n.*
 exem'plify, *v.*
 exemplifica'tion, *n.*
 fac-sim'ile, *n.*
 fact, *n.*
 fac'tive, *a.*
 fac'tor, *n.*
 fac'torage, *n.*
 fac'torship, *n.*
 fac'tion, *n.*
 fac'tionary, *n.*
 fac'tioner, *n.*
 fac'tionist, *n.*
 fac'tious, *a.*
 fac'tiously, *ad.*
 fac'tiousness, *n.*
 factiti'ous, *a.*
 fac'tory, *n.*
 facto'tum, *n.*
 fac'ture, *n.*
 fal'sify, *v.*
 fal'sifier, *n.*
 fal'sifiable, *a.*
 falsifica'tion, *n.*
 fai'sible, *a.*
 fe'asible, *a.*
 fe'asibleness, *n.*

feasibil'ity, *n.*
 feat, *n.* & *a.*
 feat'ly, *ad.*
 feat'ness, *n.*
 fe'ateous, *a.*
 fe'ateously, *ad.*
 febrif'ic, *a.*
 fecun'dify, *v.*
 fi'at, *n.*
 for'feit, *n.* *a.* & *v.*
 for'feiter, *n.*
 for'feitable, *a.*
 for'feiture, *n.*
 for'tify, *v.*
 for'tifier, *n.*
 for'tifiable, *a.*
 fortifica'tion, *n.*
 frige'fac'tion, *n.*
 frigorif'ic, *a.*
 glo'rify, *v.*
 glorifica'tion, *n.*
 grat'ify, *v.*
 gratifica'tion, *n.*
 histo'rify, *v.*
 horrif'ic, *a.*
 ig'nify, *v.*
 imper'fect, *a.*
 imper'fectly, *ad.*
 imperfec'tion, *n.*
 improlif'ication, *n.*
 improlif'ic, *a.*
 inaffec'tion, *n.*
 inaffec'tedly, *ad.*
 inartifici'al, *a.*
 inartifici'ally, *ad.*
 inae'fec'tible, *a.*
 indefectibil'ity, *n.*
 indefe'asible, *a.*
 indefei'sible, *a.*
 indefec'tive, *a.*
 indefici'ency, *n.*
 indefici'ent, *a.*
 ineffec'tive, *a.*
 ineffec'tual, *a.*
 ineffec'tually, *ad.*
 ineffec'tualness, *n.*
 inef'ficacy, *n.*
 ineffica'cious, *a.*

ineffica'ciousness, *n.*
 ineffici'ency, *n.*
 ineffici'ent, *a.*
 ineffici'ently, *ad.*
 infe'asible, *a.*
 infect', *v.*
 infec'tion, *n.*
 infec'tious, *a.*
 infec'tiously, *ad.*
 infec'tiousness, *n.*
 infec'tive, *a.*
 inof'fici'ous, *a.*
 insignif'icance, *n.*
 insignif'icancy, *n.*
 insignif'icant, *a.*
 insignif'icantly, *ad.*
 insuffici'ence, *n.*
 insuffici'ency, *n.*
 insuffici'ent, *a.*
 insuffici'ently, *ad.*
 lan'isice, *n.*
 lapidif'ic, *a.*
 len'ify, *v.*
 liq'uefy, *v.*
 lique'fac'tion, *n.*
 liq'uefiable, *a.*
 lubri'fac'tion, *n.*
 ludifica'tion, *n.*
 mag'nify, *v.*
 mag'nifier, *n.*
 magnif'ic, *a.*
 magnif'ical, *a.*
 magnif'icence, *n.*
 magnif'icent, *a.*
 magnif'icently, *ad.*
 male'fac'tor, *n.*
 male'fac'tion, *n.*
 malef'icent, *a.*
 manu'fac'ture, *n.* & *v.*
 manu'fac'turer, *n.*
 manu'fac'tory, *n.*
 mellifica'tion, *n.*
 mod'ify, *v.*
 mod'ifier, *n.*
 mod'ifiable, *a.*
 modif'icable, *a.*
 modifica'tion, *n.*
 mol'lify, *v.*

mol'lifier, *n.*
 mol'lifiable, *a.*
 mollifica'tion, *n.*
 mor'tify, *v.*
 mortifica'tion, *n.*
 mun'dify, *v.*
 mundifica'tion, *n.*
 mundif'icative, *a.*
 munif'icence, *n.*
 munif'icent, *a.*
 munif'icently, *ad.*
 nigrifica'tion, *n.*
 no'tify, *v.*
 notifica'tion, *n.*
 nul'lify, *v.*
 nutricula'tion, *n.*
 obstupefac'tion, *n.*
 of'fice, *n.*
 of'ficer, *n.*
 of'ficered, *a.*
 offici'al, *a.* & *n.*
 offici'ally, *ad.*
 offici'alty, *n.*
 offic'iate, *v.*
 offici'ous, *a.*
 offici'ously, *ad.*
 offici'ousness, *n.*
 ol'fact', *v.*
 ol'fact'ory, *a.*
 omnif'ic, *a.*
 om'fice, *n.*
 os'sify, *v.*
 ossifica'tion, *n.*
 ossif'ic, *a.*
 out-feat', *v.*
 out'fit, *n.*
 over-of'fice, *v.*
 over-offici'ous, *a.*
 pac'ify, *v.*
 pac'ifier, *n.*
 pacif'ic, *a.*
 pacifica'tion, *n.*
 pacifica'tor, *n.*
 per'fect, *a.* & *v.*
 per'fectly, *ad.*
 per'fectness, *n.*
 per'fecter, *n.*
 perfec'tion, *n.*

perfec'tionate, *v.*
 perfec'tive, *a.*
 perfec'tively, *ad.*
 person'ify, *v.*
 personifica'tion, *n.*
 pet'rify, *v.*
 petrif'ic, *a.*
 petrifica'tion, *n.*
 petrifac'tion, *n.*
 petrifac'tive, *a.*
 plu-per'fect, *a.*
 pre'fect, *n.*
 pref'ecture, *n.*
 preter-imper'fect, *a.*
 preter-per'fect, *a.*
 preter-pluper'fect, *a.*
 pon'tiff, *n.*
 pontif'ic, *a.*
 pontif'ical, *a.* & *n.*
 pontif'ically, *ad.*
 pontif'icate, *n.*
 pon'tifice, *n.*
 pontifici'al, *a.*
 pontifici'an, *n.* & *a.*
 profec'tion, *n.*
 profici'ence, *n.*
 profici'ency, *n.*
 profici'ent, *n.*
 prof'it, *n.* & *v.*
 prof'itable, *a.*
 prof'itably, *ad.*
 prof'itableness, *n.*
 prof'itless, *a.*
 prolif'ic, *a.*
 prolif'ically, *ad.*
 prolifica'tion, *n.*
 pu'rify, *v.*
 pu'rifier, *n.*
 purifica'tion, *n.*
 purif'icative, *a.*
 purif'icatory, *a.*
 ram'ify, *v.*
 ramifica'tion, *n.*
 rar'esfy, *v.*
 rar'esfiable, *a.*
 rarefica'tion, *n.*
 rat'ify, *v.*
 rat'ifier, *n.*

ratifica'tion, *n.*
 rec'tify, *v.*
 rec'tifiable, *a.*
 rectifica'tion, *n.*
 re-ed'ify, *v.*
 resect', *v.*
 resec'tion, *n.*
 resec'tory, *n.*
 resit', *v.*
 repac'ify, *v.*
 reviv'ify, *v.*
 revivif'icate, *v.*
 revivifica'tion, *n.*
 sac'rifice, *v.* & *n.*
 sac'rifcer, *n.*
 sacrifici'al, *a.*
 sacrific'ic, *a.*
 sacrific'icable, *a.*
 sacrific'a'tor, *n.*
 sacrific'atory, *a.*
 sanc'tify, *v.*
 sanc'tifier, *n.*
 sanctifica'tion, *n.*
 saporif'ic, *a.*
 sat'isfy, *v.*
 satisfac'tion, *n.*
 satisfac'tive, *a.*
 satisfac'tory, *a.*
 satisfac'torily, *ad.*
 satisfac'toriness, *n.*
 scar'ify, *v.*
 scar'ifier, *n.*
 scarifica'tion, *n.*
 scarifica'tor, *n.*
 scientif'ic, *a.*
 scientif'ical, *a.*
 scientif'ically, *ad.*
 seminif'ic, *a.*
 seminif'ical, *a.*
 seminifica'tion, *n.*
 siccif'ic, *a.*
 sign'ify, *v.*
 signif'icance, *n.*
 signif'icancy, *n.*
 signif'icant, *a.*
 signif'icantly, *ad.*
 significa'tion, *n.*
 signif'icative, *a.*

signif'icatory, <i>a.</i>	thurif'ica'tion, <i>n.</i>	unprof'itableness, <i>n.</i>
sim'plify, <i>v.</i>	tor'refy, <i>v.</i>	unprof'ited, <i>a.</i>
somnif'ic, <i>a.</i>	torrefac'tion, <i>n.</i>	unprolif'ic, <i>a.</i>
sonorif'ic, <i>a.</i>	tu'mefy, <i>v.</i>	unpu'rified, <i>a.</i>
soporif'ic, <i>a.</i>	tumefac'tion, <i>n.</i>	unpu'trified, <i>a.</i>
spec'ify, <i>v.</i>	typ'ify, <i>v.</i>	unqual'ify, <i>v.</i>
specif'ic, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	unaf'fec'ted, <i>a.</i>	unqual'ified, <i>a.</i>
specif'ical, <i>a.</i>	unaf'fec'ting, <i>a.</i>	unsanc'tified, <i>a.</i>
specif'ically, <i>ad.</i>	unaf'fec'tionate, <i>a.</i>	unsatisfac'tory, <i>a.</i>
specif'icate, <i>v.</i>	unclar'ified, <i>a.</i>	unsatisfac'toriness, <i>n.</i>
specifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	uncoun'terfeit, <i>a.</i>	unsat'isfied, <i>a.</i>
stra'tify, <i>v.</i>	undefaced', <i>a.</i>	unsat'isfiedness, <i>n.</i>
stul'tify, <i>v.</i>	undefe'asible, <i>a.</i>	unsat'isfying, <i>a.</i>
stu'pify, <i>v.</i>	underfac'tion, <i>n.</i>	unsuffici'ence, <i>n.</i>
stu'pifier, <i>n.</i>	underof'ficer, <i>n.</i>	unsuffici'ent, <i>a.</i>
stupif'ac'tion, <i>n.</i>	uned'ifying, <i>a.</i>	ven'e'fice, <i>n.</i>
stupifac'tive, <i>a.</i>	uneffec'tual, <i>a.</i>	venefici'al, <i>a.</i>
subdiver'sify, <i>v.</i>	unexem'plified, <i>a.</i>	venefici'ously, <i>ad.</i>
sudorif'ic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	unfe'asible, <i>a.</i>	ver'ify, <i>v.</i>
suffice', <i>v.</i>	unfor'tified, <i>a.</i>	verifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
suffici'ency, <i>n.</i>	unglo'rified, <i>a.</i>	ver'sify, <i>v.</i>
suffici'ent, <i>a.</i>	uninfect'ed, <i>a.</i>	ver'sifier, <i>n.</i>
suffici'ently, <i>ad.</i>	unjus'tifiable, <i>a.</i>	versifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
sur'feit, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	unjus'tifiably, <i>ad.</i>	versifica'tor, <i>n.</i>
sur'feiter, <i>n.</i>	unjus'tifiableness, <i>n.</i>	vil'ify, <i>v.</i>
sur'feitwater, <i>n.</i>	unliq'uified, <i>a.</i>	vit'ify, <i>v.</i>
tepefac'tion, <i>n.</i>	unmor'tified, <i>a.</i>	vitrif'icate, <i>v.</i>
terres'trify, <i>v.</i>	unper'fect, <i>a.</i>	vitrifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
ter'rify, <i>v.</i>	unper'fectly, <i>ad.</i>	vitrif'icable, <i>a.</i>
terrif'ic, <i>a.</i>	unper'fectness, <i>n.</i>	viv'ify, <i>v.</i>
tes'tify, <i>v.</i>	unper'fected, <i>a.</i>	vivif'icate, <i>v.</i>
tes'tifier, <i>n.</i>	unpet'rified, <i>a.</i>	vivif'ic, <i>a.</i>
testifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	unprof'itable, <i>a.</i>	vivifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
testifica'tor, <i>n.</i>	unprof'itably, <i>ad.</i>	

FACUND—US, *a.* eloquent—fac'und, *a.* facun'dity, *n.*

FÆX, fæc-is, *f.* 3. dregs or lees, sediment: as, fec'ulent, dreg'gy, foul.

def'ecate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	fe'ces, <i>n.</i>	fec'ulence, <i>n.</i>
defeca'tion, <i>n.</i>	fæ'cal, or	fec'ulency, <i>n.</i>
fa'ces, or	fe'cal, <i>a.</i>	fec'ulent, <i>a.</i>

FALCAT—US, *p. p.* (à falx, falcis, *f.* 3. a scythe or sickle), bent like scythes: as, defal'cate, to cut or lop off.

defal'cate, <i>v.</i>	defalca'tion, <i>n.</i>	falcade', <i>n.</i>
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fal'cated, a.
falca'tion, n.

**fal'chion, n.*
**fal'con, n.*

fal'coner, n.
fal'conry, n.

FALL-*o*, *falsum, v. 3. to slip or slide, to deceive, to mistake :* as, *infa'llible*, that cannot be *deceived*, (exempt from error); *fal'sify*, to make *false*.

fal'ible, a.
fal'ibly, ad.
fallibil'ity, n.
fal'lacy, n.
falla'cious, a.
falla'ciously, ad.
falla'ciousness, n.
fal'lency, n.

false, a.
false'ly, ad.
false'ness, n.
false-hear'ted, a.
false'hood, n.
fal'sify, v.
fal'sifier, n.
fal'sity, n.

fal'sifiable, a.
fal'sificator, n.
falsifica'tion, n.
infa'llible, a.
infa'llibly, ad.
infa'llibleness, n.
infallibil'ity, n.
refel, v.

FAM-*a*, † *f. 1. (à fari, to speak), a thing spoken of; fame, renown, reputation :* as, *fum'ous*, spoken of, renowned.

defame', v.
defa'mer, n.
defa'ming, n.
defama'tion, n.
defam'atory, a.

famed', a.
fame'less, a.
fa'mous, a.
fa'mously, ad.
famoused', a.

famos'ity, n.
in'famy, n.
in'famous, a.
in'famously, ad.
in'famousness, n.

† *fame, n.*

FAM-*es*, *f. 3. hunger, scarcity of food :* as, *fam'ine*, want or scarcity of food.

affam'ish, v.
affum'ishment, n.

fam'ish, v.
fam'ishment, n.

fam'ine, n.

FAMILI-*a*, *f. 1. a family :* as, *famil'iar*, relating to a family—intimate as members of a family.

confamil'iar, a.
famil'iar, a. & n.
famil'iarly, ad.

familiar'ity, n.
famil'iarize, v.
fam'ily, n.

† *fam'ilism, n.*
fam'ilist, n.
unfamil'iar, a.

FANTASI-*a* for PHANTASI-*a* (φαντασία, à φανω, to appear), a vivid image in the mind or brought before the mind,

* *Falchion*, a short crooked sword, a cymeter: *Falcon*, a hawk with a *falcated* or crooked bill trained for sport; also a sort of cannon.

† *Fame*, a thing spoken of, report, celebrity, a good name; “a heathen goddess, celebrated chiefly by the poets. She is feigned to have been the last of the race of Titans produced by the earth, to have her palace in the air, and to have a vast number of eyes, ears, and tongues. She is mentioned by Hesiod, and particularly described by Ovid and Virgil.”—*Encycl. Brit.*

† “*Familism*, the tenets of a deluded sect called the *Family of Love*, by their artful founder, H. Nicholas, a Westphalian, who introduced his doctrine into England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and occasioned no small confusion, as the history of that reign shows.”—*Johnson, Dict. by Todd.*

imagination, or inclination: as, *fantas'tic*, pertaining to the *fancy*, *imaginary*. (See *Phano*.)

<i>fan'cy</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>fan'tasy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fantas'ticness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fan'ciful</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fan'tasied</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fantas'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fan'cifully</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>fan'tasm</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fantas'tically</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>fan'cifulness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fantas'tic</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>fantas'ticalness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fan'cy-monger</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fantas'ticly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	

FAN-UM, *n.* 2. *a temple*: as, *fan'atic*,* one mad with wild and extravagant notions of *religion*; *profane'*, before or on the outside of the *temple*—not practising the duties of *religion*, (*unholy*, not *sacred*.)

<i>anti-fan'atic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fanat'icism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>profane'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
* <i>fan'atic</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	* <i>fane</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>profan'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fanat'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	* <i>profane'</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>profana'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fanat'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>profa'ner</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unprofaned'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fanat'icalness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>profane'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	

FA-RI, *v.* 1. *to speak*: as, *inef'fable*, that cannot be *spoken* out; *infan'ticide*, the killing or murder of an *infant* or one who cannot yet *speak*.

<i>af'fable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inef'fableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>infan'ta</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>af'fably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ineffabil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>infan'dous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>af'fableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>in'fant</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>nefan'dous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>affabil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>in'fancy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>nefa'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ef'fable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>infan'ticide</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>nefa'riously</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>inaf'fable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>in'fantile</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pref'ace</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>inaffabil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>in'fantine</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pref'acer</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>inef'fable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>in'fant-like</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pref'atory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inef'fably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>in'fantly</i> , <i>a.</i>	

FARIN-A, *f.* 1. (*à far*, *n.* 3. *corn*), *meal* or *flour*: as *far-ra'go*, a medley or mixture of different *grain*, (*a medley*, or any mixture.)

<i>confarrea'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>farra'go</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>farrea'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>disfarrea'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>farrag'inous</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>farina'ceous</i> , <i>a.</i>

* *Fanatics*, those who passed their time in *temples* (*fana*), and being often seized with a kind of enthusiasm, as if inspired by the Divinity, showed wild and antic gestures; such as cutting and slashing their arms with knives, shaking their heads, &c. *The profane*, those who were not initiated into the mysteries of *religion*, and therefore made to stand before or on the outside of the *temple*.

† "The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind, is taken from the *farinaceous* or *mealy* seeds of some culmiferous plants; as *oats*, *barley*, *wheat*, *rice*, *rye*, *maze*, *panic*, and *millet*."—*Arbuthnot on Aliment*.

FASC-ES, *m.* 3. *bundles of birchen rods*, anciently carried before the Consuls, as a mark of their authority.

fasc'ces, *n.* *fascic'ular*, *a.*

FASCI-A, *f.* 1. *a bandage or fillet.*

fasc'ia, *n.* *fascia'tion*, *n.* *fasc'icle*, *n.*
fasc'iated, *a.*

FASCIN-UM, *n.* 2. *enchantment or charm*: as, *fas'ciate*, to bewitch, to enchant.

effas'ciate, *v.* *fas'ciate*, *v.* *fas'cinating*, *a.*
effascina'tion, *n.* *fascina'tion*, *n.* *fas'cinatingly*, *ad.*

FASTIDI-UM, *n.* 2. (*à fastus*, *m.* 4. *haughtiness*), *disdain, disgust*: as, *fastid'ious*, *disdainful*.

fastid'ious, *a.* *fastid'iousness*, *n.* *fas'tuous*, *a.*
fastid'iously, *ad.* *fastidios'ity*, *n.*

FATIG-O, *v.* 1. *to tire or weary*: as, *fatigue'*, to tire or weary (with labour.)

defat'igable, *a.* *fat'igate*, *v.* *indefat'igably*, *ad.*
defat'igate, *v.* *fat'igable*, *a.* *indefatigabil'ity*, *n.*
defatiga'tion, *n.* *indefat'igable*, *a.* *unfatigued'*, *a.*
fatigue', *n.* & *v.*

FAT-UM,* *n.* 2. (*à fari*, to speak), *fate, destiny; destruction*: as, *fa'tal*, belonging to fate, causing destruction.

**fate*, *n.* *fa'talism*, *n.* *fated'*, *a.*
fa'tal, *a.* *fa'talist*, *n.* *fatid'ical*, *a.*
fa'tally, *ad.* *fatal'ity*, *n.* *fatif'erous*, *a.*
fa'talness, *n.*

FATU-US, *a.* *foolish, silly*: as, *infat'uate*, to make foolish, (to strike with folly.)

fat'uous, *a.* *infat'uate*, *v.* *ig'nis-fatuus*, *n.*
fatu'ity, *n.* *infatua'tion*, *n.*

FAUN-US,† *m.* 2. *a rural deity*—*faun*,† *n.* *faun'ist*, *n.*

* *Fate*, literally, the word or decree spoken by God; a fixed sentence by which the Deity has unalterably and irrevocably determined the order of events; a series of causes; the course of nature. *Fates* or *Destinies* of the ancients, the three fatal sisters, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, *Atropos*, were infernal deities, supposed to determine the life of men by spinning: *Clotho* held the distaff, *Lachesis* spun, and *Atropos* cut the thread.

† Servius says, *Faunus*, the son of Picus, was the first who built a temple in Italy; hence called *Fanum*. *Fauns*, rural deities, having horns on their heads, with pointed ears and tails.

FAV-EO, *fautum*, *v.* 2. *to favour, to befriend*: as, *unfa'vourable*, not inclined to favour—not kind.

<i>disfa'vour</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>fa'voured</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fau'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>disfa'vourer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fa'vouredly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>fau'tress</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fa'vour</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>fa'vourless</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unfa'vourable</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fa'vourer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fa'vourable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unfa'vourably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>fa'vourite</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fa'vourably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unfa'vourableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fa'vouritism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fa'vourableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	

FAVILL-A, *f.* 1. *ashes or cinders*—*favil'lous*, *a.*

FEBR-IS, *f.* 3. (*à ferveo, to boil or rage*), *a fever*: as, *fe'brile*, relating to a fever.

<i>antife'brile</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>febrif'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fe'verously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>ense'ver</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fe'ver</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>fe'verish</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>feb'rifuge</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fe'verly</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fe'verishness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fe'brile</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fe'veret</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fe'very</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>febric'iate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fe'verous</i> , <i>a.</i>	

FEBRU-O, *v.* 1. *to purify by sacrifice*—**Feb'ruary*, *n.*

FECUND-US for **FÆCUND-US**, *a. fruitful*: as, *fecun'dity*, the state or power of producing or bringing forth.

<i>fec'und</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fecunda'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>infec'und</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fecun'dity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fecun'dify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>infecun'dity</i> , <i>n.</i>

FEDUS, for **FÆDUS**, *ēr-is*, *n.* 3. *a covenant or league*: as, *fed'eral*, relating to a covenant or contract.

<i>confed'erate</i> , <i>v. a. & n.</i>	<i>fed'ary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fed'erate</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>confed'erating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fed'erary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fed'erative</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>confedera'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fed'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>federa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>confed'eracy</i> , <i>n.</i>		

FEL, *fell-is*, *n.* 3. *gall*—*fellif'luous*, *a.*

FEL-ES, *m. & f.* 3. *a cat*—*fe'line*, *a.*

FELIX, *ic-is*, *a. happy*: as, *felic'itate*, to make happy.

<i>felic'itate</i> , <i>v. & a.</i>	<i>felic'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>infelic'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>felicita'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>felic'itous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>infelic'itous</i> , <i>a.</i>

FELON, *m.* (*Fr.*) *one who has committed a capital crime*: as, *fel'ony*, a capital crime or offence.

<i>fel'on</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>	<i>felo'nious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>felo'niously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>fel'ony</i> , <i>n.</i>		

* *February*, anciently the last, now the second month of the year; so named, because then the people were purified by an expiatory sacrifice, from the sins of the whole year; or from *Februa*, an epithet given to Juno, as the goddess of purification.

FEMIN-*a*, *f*. 1. *a woman, the female or she in all animals*: as, *fem'inine*, belonging to the *she* or *female*.

<i>effem'inate</i> , <i>a. v. & n.</i>	<i>effem'inacy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fem'inine</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>
<i>effem'inately</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>fe'male</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>	<i>femin'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>effem'inateness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>femal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fem'inize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>effemina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fem'inate</i> , <i>a.</i>	

FEMUR, *ör-is*, *n.* 3. *the thigh*—*fem'oral*, *a.*

FEND-*o*, *fensum*, *v.* 3. *to keep off, to strike*: as, *defend'*, *to keep off, to preserve*: *offend'*, *to strike against*.

<i>defend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fen'cible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>offen'der</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>defen'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fen'cibles</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>offen'dress</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>defen'dable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fen'cing</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>offence'</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>defen'dant</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>fen'cing-master</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>offence'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>defence'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fen'cing-school</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>offence'less</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>defence'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fend</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>offen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>defen'sative</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fen'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>offen'sively</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>defen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>indefen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>offen'siveness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>defen'sive</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>indefen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>undefen'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>defen'sively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>inoffen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unfenced'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fence'</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>inoffen'sively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unoffen'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fen'cer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>inoffen'siveness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unoffen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fence'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>offend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>unoffend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>

FENESTR-*a*, *f*. 1. *a window*—*fenes'tral*, *a.*

FEOF for **FIEF**, *m.* (Fr.) *a fee, tenure*: as, *feoff'*, *to put in possession, to invest with right*.

<i>enfeoff'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>feoffee'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>feoff'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>enfeoff'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>feof'fer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fief</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>feoff'</i> , <i>v. & n.</i>		

FER-*a*, *f*. 1. *a wild beast*: as, *fe'rine*, belonging to *wild beasts*, (*wild, savage*.)

<i>fe'rine</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fero'ciously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>fierce</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ferine'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fero'ciousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fierce'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>fer'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>feroc'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fierce'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fero'cious</i> , <i>a.</i>		

FERAL-*is*, *a.* *deadly, mournful*—*fe'ral*, *a.*

FERI-*o*, *v.* 4. *to strike*: as, *interfere'*, *to strike between or oppose each other*, (*to interpose or intermeddle*.)

<i>interfere'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>interfe'rence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>interfe'ring</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>
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FERMENT-*um*, *n.* 2. (*à ferveo*), *leaven, barm, or yeast*; *intestine motion*: as, *ferment'*, *to put or have the parts put into intestine motion*.

<i>ferment'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fer'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ferment'al</i> , <i>a.</i>
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ferment'able, a.
**fermenta'tion, n.*

fermen'tative, a.
referment', v.

unferment'ed, a.

FER—*o, v. 3. to carry, bear, or suffer, to bring: as, circum'ference, (the line) carrying round; suf'fer, to bear under; sonif'eros, giving or bringing sound; infer', to bring' on, (to draw from); fer'tile, fit to bear, or proper for bearing, (fruitful.)*

alif'eros, a.
anatif'eros, a.
astrif'eros, a.
bif'eros, a.
circum'ference, n.
circumferen'tial, a.
circumferen'tor, n.
confer', v.
con'ference, n.
confer'rer, n.
confer'ring, n.
conif'eros, a.
corymbif'eros, a.
crucif'eros, a.
culmif'eros, a.
defer', v.
defer'rer, n.
def'erence, n.
dif'fer, v.
dif'feringly, n.
dif'ference, n.
dif'ferent, a.
dif'ferently, ad.
differen'tial, a.
dolorif'eros, a.
dorsif'eros, a.
ferac'ity, n.
fera'cious, a.
fer'ry, v. & n.
fer'ry-boat, n.
fer'riage, n.
fer'ryman, n.
fer'tile, a.
fer'tily, a.

fer'tileness, n.
fertil'ity, n.
fer'tilize, v.
fatif'eros, a.
flammif'eros, a.
florif'eros, a.
frondif'eros, a.
gemmaif'eros, a.
indif'ference, n.
indif'ferency, n.
indif'ferent, a.
indif'ferently, ad.
infer', v.
in'ferable, a.
in'ference, n.
in'ferible, or
infer'rible, a.
infer'tile, a.
infertil'ity, n.
insuf'ferable, a.
insuf'ferably, ad.
lactif'eros, a.
lethif'eros, a.
Lu'cifer, n.
lucife'rian, a.
lucif'eros, a.
lucif'erosly, ad.
lucrif'eros, a.
mammif'eros, a.
mellif'eros, a.
metallif'eros, a.
misinfer', v.
mortif'eros, a.
noctif'eros, a.

nubif'eros, a.
nucif'eros, a.
of'fer, v. & n.
of'ferer, n.
of'ferable, a.
of'fering, n.
of'fertory, n.
omnif'eros, a.
palmif'eros, a.
pestif'eros, a.
pomif'eros, a.
prefer', v.
pref'erable, a.
pref'erably, ad.
pref'erableness, n.
pref'erence, n.
prefer'ment, n.
prefer'rer, n.
prof'fer, v. & n.
prof'ferer, n.
racemif'eros, a.
refer', v.
ref'erable, a.
referee', n.
ref'erence, n.
referen'dary, n.
refer'ment, n.
refer'rible, a.
rorif'eros, a.
salutif'eros, a.
somnif'eros, a.
sonif'eros, a.
soporif'eros, a.
soporif'erosness, n.

* "*Fermentation, a slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or worst. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together.*"—*Harris,*

stellif'erous, <i>a.</i>	thurif'erous, <i>a.</i>	unof'fered, <i>a.</i>
suf'fer, <i>v.</i>	transfer', <i>v.</i>	unpreferred', <i>a.</i>
suf'ferer, <i>n.</i>	trans'fer, <i>n.</i>	unsuf'ferable, <i>a.</i>
suf'ferable, <i>a.</i>	trans'ferable, <i>a.</i>	untrans'ferable, <i>a.</i>
suf'ferably, <i>ad.</i>	transfer'rer, <i>a.</i>	vocif'erate, <i>v.</i>
suf'ferance, <i>n.</i>	umbellif'erous, <i>a.</i>	vocifera'tion, <i>n.</i>
suf'fèring, <i>n. & a.</i>	unfer'tile, <i>a.</i>	vocif'erous, <i>a.</i>
suf'feringly, <i>ad.</i>	unindif'ferent, <i>a.</i>	

FERR-UM, *n.* 2. *iron*: as, *ferru'ginous*, partaking of the particles and qualities of *iron*.

fer'rier, or	far'riery, <i>n.</i>	ferrugin'eous, <i>a.</i>
far'rier, <i>n.</i>	fer'reous, <i>a.</i>	fer'rule, <i>n.</i>
fer'riery, or	ferru'ginous, <i>a.</i>	

FERULA, * *f.* 1. *a plant, called giant-fennel; a rod used for correcting boys at school.*

*fer'ula, <i>n.</i>	fer'ular, <i>n.</i>	fer'ule, <i>n. & v.</i>
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FERVE-O, *v.* 2. *to boil, to rage, to grow hot*: as, *efferves'cence*, *a growing hot or boiling out.*

effervesce', <i>v.</i>	fer'vency, <i>n.</i>	fer'vid, <i>a.</i>
efferves'cence, <i>n.</i>	fer'vent, <i>a.</i>	fer'vidness, <i>n.</i>
fer'vour, <i>n.</i>	fer'vently, <i>ad.</i>	servid'ity, <i>n.</i>

FESS-UM (com^p. form of *Fassum*, *sup.* of *Fateor*, *dep.* 2. *to confess*), *to declare, to own or acknowledge*: as, *confess'*, *to acknowledge* (a crime), or *own* (a failure); *pro-fess'*, *to declare forth or openly.*

confess', <i>v.</i>	confessi'onist, <i>n.</i>	professi'onal, <i>a.</i>
confes'sary, <i>n.</i>	confest', <i>a.</i>	professi'onally, <i>ad.</i>
confes'sor, <i>n.</i>	confest'ly, <i>ad.</i>	profes'sor, <i>n.</i>
confes'sedly, <i>ad.</i>	con'fitent, <i>n.</i>	professo'rial, <i>a.</i>
confessi'on, <i>n.</i>	profess', <i>v.</i>	profes'sorship, <i>n.</i>
confessi'onal, <i>a.</i>	profes'sedly, <i>ad.</i>	profes'sory, <i>a.</i>
confessi'onary, <i>n. & a.</i>	professi'on, <i>n.</i>	

FESTUC-A, *f.* 1. *a straw—fes'tucine, a. festu'cous, a.*

FEST-UM, *n.* 2. *a feast, a festival*: as, *fes'tal*, belonging to *feasts*.

feast, <i>n. & v.</i>	fes'tal, <i>a.</i>	festiv'ity, <i>n.</i>
feas'ter, <i>n.</i>	fes'tival, <i>a. & n.</i>	infes'tive, <i>a.</i>
feast'ful, <i>a.</i>	fes'tive, <i>a.</i>	infestiv'ity, <i>n.</i>
feas'ting, <i>n.</i>		

* "*Ferula*, an instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named, because anciently the stalks of *fennel* were used for this purpose."—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd.*

FET-EO for FÆT-EO, *v.* 2. *to stink* : as, *fet'id, stinking.*

fet'id, a.

fet'idness, n.

fe'tor, n.

FET-US or FÆT-US, *m.* 4. *a child or animal yet in the womb.*

fe'tus, or

superfe'tate, v.

effete', a.

fe'tus, n.

superfeta'tion, n.

FEUD-UM, *n.* 2. *a fee or feudal tenure* : as, *feu'dal, belonging to fees, feus, or tenures.*

feod, or

feodal'ity, or

feu'datary, n.

feud, n.

feodal'ity, n.

feo'datory, or

feo'dal, or

feo'dary, or

feu'datory, a.

feu'dal, a.

feu'dary, n.

feu'dist, n.

feu'dalism, n.

feo'datary, or

infeuda'tion, n.

FIBR-A, *f.* 1. *a thread or fibre* : as, *fi'brous, full of fibres or threads.*

fi'bre, n.

fi'brous, a.

fibril'lous, a.

fi'bril, n.

FID-ES, *f.* 5. *faith, credit, trust* : as, *confide', to trust together or in, (to trust)* ; *dis'fident, not trusting* ; *in'fidel, one who does not believe or credit, (an unbeliever)* ; *per'fidy, faith gone through, (want or breach of faith.)*

affi'ance, n. & v.

confiden'tially, ad.

faith'lessly, ad.

affi'ancer, n.

des'y', v.

faith'lessness, n.

affy', v.

des'y'er, or

fidel'ity, n.

affi'ed, a.

des'y'er, n.

fidu'cial, a.

affida'tion, n.

desi'atory, a.

fidu'cially, ad.

affida'ture, n.

desi'ance, n.

fidu'ciary, n. & a.

**affida'vit, n.*

diffide', v.

in'fidel, n. & a.

bonâ-fide, ad.

dis'fidence, n.

infidel'ity, n.

confide', v.

dis'fident, a.

nullifid'ian, a.

confi'der, n.

dis'fidently, ad.

per'fidy, n.

confidant', n.

faith, n.

perfid'ious, a.

con'fidence, n.

faith'ful, a.

perfid'iously, ad.

con'fident, a. & n.

faith'fully, ad.

perfid'iousness, n.

con'fidently, ad.

faith'fulness, n.

undefied', a.

con'fidentness, n.

faith'less, a.

uncon'fidence, n.

confiden'tial, a.

FIGUR-A, *f.* 1. (*à fingo, to form or make*), *a shape, an image; a manner of speech* : as, *disfig'ure, to take*

* *Affidavit, literally, he made faith to; or, in the language of common law, he made oath to: a declaration upon oath.*

away the *form* or *figure*; *transfig'ure*, to change the *form* or *outward appearance*.

config'ure, v.	effig'ial, a.	fig'urated, a.
config'urate, v.	effig'iate, v.	figura'tion, n.
configura'tion, n.	effigia'tion, n.	fig'urative, a.
defig'ure, v.	fig'ure, n. & v.	fig'uratively, ad.
defigura'tion, n.	fig'urable, a.	prefig'ure, v.
disfig'ure, v.	figurabil'ity, n.	prefig'urate, v.
disfigura'tion, n.	fig'ural, a.	prefigura'tion, n.
ef'figy, n.	fig'urate, a.	prefig'urative, a.

FILI-US, m. 2. a son; FILI-A, f. 1. a daughter: as, fil'ial, belonging to a son or daughter.

affil'iate, v.	fil'ial, a.	unfil'ial, a.
affilia'tion, n.	filia'tion, n.	

FIL-UM, n. 2. a thread; a strain: as, fila'ceous, consisting of threads.

fila'ceous, a.	file, n. & v.	fil'ter, n. & v.
fil'ament, n.	fil'er, n.	fil'trate, v.
filamen'tal, a.	fil'ings, n.	filtra'tion, n.

FINANCE, f. (Fr.) cash, income, revenue.

finance', n.	finan'cial, a.	financier', n.
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FIND-o, fissum, v. 3. to cleave or cut: as, tri'fid, cut or divided into three parts; fis'sure, the thing cleaved, a cleft.

bi'fid, or	diffisi'on, n.	fis'sure, n.
bif'idated, a.	fis'sile, a.	quad'rifid, a.
confis'sure, n.	fissil'ity, n.	tri'fid, a.
diffind', v.		

FING-o, fictum, v. 3. to form or make, to feign or forge: as, fic'tile, moulded into form; fic'tion, the act of feigning or inventing, (the thing feigned, a falsehood.)

feign, v.	feint, n.	fictiti'ously, ad.
feign'er, n.	fic'tile, a.	fictiti'ousness, n.
feign'edly, ad.	fic'tion, n.	fic'tive, a.
feign'edness, n.	fic'tious, a.	unfeigned', a.
feign'ing, n.	fictiti'ous, a.	unfei'gnedly, ad.
feign'ingly, ad.		

FIN-IS, f. 3. the end; a bound or limit; as, fi'nite, having limits or bounds; in'finite, having no bounds or limits; fi'nal, relating to the end; con'fine, a common

boundary; *confine'*, to put *ends* together, (*to bound, to limit, to shut up.*)

<i>affi'ned, a.</i>	<i>fi'ner, n.</i>	<i>indefin'itude, n.</i>
<i>*affin'ity, n.</i>	<i>fi'nery, n.</i>	<i>in'finite, a.</i>
<i>con'sine, n. & a.</i>	<i>fine'ly, ad.</i>	<i>in'finitely, ad.</i>
<i>confine', v.</i>	<i>fine'ness, n.</i>	<i>in'finiteness, n.</i>
<i>confi'ner, n.</i>	<i>fine'less, a.</i>	<i>infinites'imal, a.</i>
<i>confin'able, a.</i>	<i>fi'nable, a.</i>	<i>infin'itive, a.</i>
<i>confine'less, a.</i>	<i>fi'nal, a.</i>	<i>infin'itude, n.</i>
<i>confine'ment, n.</i>	<i>fi'nally, ad.</i>	<i>infin'ity, n.</i>
<i>confin'ity, n.</i>	<i>fi'nis, n.</i>	<i>refine', v.</i>
<i>define', v.</i>	<i>fin'ish, v.</i>	<i>refin'edly, ad.</i>
<i>defi'ner, n.</i>	<i>fin'ishing, n. & a.</i>	<i>refin'edness, n.</i>
<i>defin'able, a.</i>	<i>fin'isher, n.</i>	<i>refin'er, n.</i>
<i>def'inite, a. & n.</i>	<i>fi'nite, a.</i>	<i>refine'ment, n.</i>
<i>def'initely, ad.</i>	<i>fi'nitely, ad.</i>	<i>superfine', a.</i>
<i>def'initeness, n.</i>	<i>fi'niteless, a.</i>	<i>unconfi'nable, a.</i>
<i>definiti'on, n.</i>	<i>fi'niteness, n.</i>	<i>unconfined', a.</i>
<i>defin'itive, a. & n.</i>	<i>fin'itude, n.</i>	<i>unconfin'edly, ad.</i>
<i>defin'itively, ad.</i>	<i>indefi'nable, a.</i>	<i>undefi'nable, a.</i>
<i>defin'itiveness, n.</i>	<i>indef'inite, a.</i>	<i>undefined', a.</i>
<i>diffin'itive, a.</i>	<i>indef'initely, ad.</i>	<i>unfin'ished, a.</i>
<i>fine, a. & n.</i>	<i>indef'initeness, n.</i>	<i>unrefined', a.</i>

FINIT-US, *p. p.* (à finio, to end, à finis), *ended, finished or completed.* (See *Finis.*)

FIRM-US, *a.* *stable, firm, strong*: as, *fir'mament*, the thing made *firm* or *stable*, (*the sky or heavens*); *in'firm*, not *strong*, (*weak*); *confirm'*, to *strengthen* together, (*to establish or settle, to put past doubt by new evidence.*)

<i>†affirm', v.</i>	<i>confir'mable, a.</i>	<i>fir'mity, n.</i>
<i>affir'mer, n.</i>	<i>confirma'tion, n.</i>	<i>fir'mitude, n.</i>
<i>affir'mable, a.</i>	<i>confirma'tor, n.</i>	<i>fir'mament, n.</i>
<i>affir'mance, n.</i>	<i>confir'mative, a.</i>	<i>firmamen'tal, a.</i>
<i>affir'mant, a.</i>	<i>confir'matory, a.</i>	<i>infirm', a.</i>
<i>affir'mative, a. & n.</i>	<i>confir'mingly, ad.</i>	<i>†infir'mary, n.</i>
<i>affir'matively, ad.</i>	<i>disaffirm', v.</i>	<i>infir'mative, a.</i>
<i>affirma'tion, n.</i>	<i>disaffir'mance, n.</i>	<i>infir'mity, n.</i>
<i>confirm', v.</i>	<i>firm, a. n. & v.</i>	<i>infirm'ness, n.</i>
<i>confir'mer, n.</i>	<i>firm'ly, ad.</i>	<i>unfirm', a.</i>
<i>confirm'edness, n.</i>	<i>firm'ness, n.</i>	

* *Affinity*, literally, a *limiting to, relation* by marriage, *connexion* with,—opposed to *consanguinity*, *relation* by birth.

† *Affirm*, literally, to make *firm* or *strong* to, to *declare, to say* or *tell* confidently,—opposed to the word *deny*.

‡ *Infirmary*, a place where the *infirm* or *sick* are received, and get advice and medicines gratis.

FISC-US, *m.* 2. (φάσχος), *a frail, a bag or basket; a sack or purse, the king's private purse or revenue: as, fis'cal, exchequer or the place where the king's cash is kept and paid, revenue; or a treasurer of the king or public's money.*

*confis'cate, <i>v. & a.</i>	confis'catory, <i>a.</i>	fisc, <i>n.</i>
confisca'tion, <i>n.</i>	confis'cable, <i>a.</i>	fis'cal, <i>n. & a.</i>
confisca'tor, <i>n.</i>		

FISTUL-A, *f.* 1. *a pipe; a disease in the anus: as, fis'tular, belonging to, or hollow like a pipe.*

fis'tula, <i>n.</i>	fis'tulous, <i>a.</i>	whis'tle, <i>n. & v.</i>
fis'tular, <i>a.</i>	trifis'tulary, <i>a.</i>	whis'tler, <i>n.</i>
fis'tulate, <i>v.</i>		

FIX-US, *p. p.* (à figo, *v.* 3. *to stick*), *stuck, fixed: as, fix'ure or fix'ture, the thing fixed.*

affix', <i>v.</i>	fix'edly, <i>ad.</i>	†post'fix, <i>n.</i>
†af'fix, <i>n.</i>	fix'edness, <i>n.</i>	prefix', <i>v.</i>
affix'ion, <i>n.</i>	fixid'ity, <i>or</i>	†pre'fix, <i>n.</i>
confix', <i>v.</i>	fix'ity, <i>n.</i>	prefix'ion, <i>n.</i>
cru'cifix, <i>n.</i>	fix'ture, <i>or</i>	transfix', <i>v.</i>
crucifix'ion, <i>n.</i>	fix'ure, <i>n.</i>	unfix', <i>v.</i>
fix, <i>v.</i>	infix', <i>v.</i>	unfixed', <i>a.</i>
fixa'tion, <i>n.</i>		

FLACCID-US, *a.* *hanging down, languid, weak.*

flab'by, <i>a.</i>	flac'cid, <i>a.</i>	flaccid'ity, <i>n.</i>
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FLAGITI-UM, *n.* 2. (*flagris dignum crimen*, *a crime meriting whips or lashes*), *a scandal, wickedness.*

flagiti'ous, <i>a.</i>	flagiti'ousness, <i>n.</i>
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FLAGR-O, *v.* 1. *to burn, to be all in a flame, to be inflamed: as, conflagra'tion, the act of burning together, (a general fire or burning.)*

conflagra'tion, <i>n.</i>	defla'grable, <i>a.</i>	def'lagrate, <i>v.</i>
confla'grant, <i>a.</i>	deflagrabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	deflagra'tion, <i>n.</i>

* *Confiscate*, (a *Fiscus*, originally a hamper, pannier, basket, or frail, but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers), to transfer private property to the prince or public, by way of penalty for an offence.

† When any letter or letters are joined to the end of a word, it is called an *affix*, *postfix*, or *termination*; and when placed at the beginning of a word, it is called a *prefix* or *inseparable preposition*. *Affix*, literally, what is *fixed to*; *Postfix*, what is *fixed after*,—both of which words mean precisely the same thing; *Prefix*, what is *fixed before*.

fla'grance, n.
fla'grancy, n.

fla'grant, a.
fla'grantly, ad.

fla'grate, v.
flagra'tion, n.

FLAMEN, in-is, *m.* 3. *a priest appropriated to some particular god.*

archfla'men, n.

fla'men, n.

flamin'ical, a.

FLAMM—*a, f.* 1. *a flame, a blaze: as, inflam'mable, that can, or easy to be set on flame.*

flam'beau, n.
flame, n. & v.
flame'less, a.
fla'ming, a.
fla'mingly, ad.
flam'mable, a.
flammabil'ity, n.

flam'meous, a.
flammif'erous, a.
flammiv'omous, a.
fla'my, a.
inflame', v.
infla'mer, n.
inflam'mable, a.

inflam'mableness, n.
inflam'mabil'ity, n.
inflamma'tion, n.
inflam'matory, a.
uninflam'mable, a.
uninflamed', a.

FLAT—*us, m.* 4. (*à flo, to blow*), *a puff, blast, or gale of wind: as, inflate', to blow in, or to swell with wind.*

affla'tus, n.
affla'tion, n.
confla'tion, n.
diffla'tion, n.
efflate', v.
exsuffla'tion, n.
flab'ile, a.

fla'tive, a.
fla'tus, n.
flat'ulent, a.
flat'ulency, n.
flat'uous, a.
flatuos'ity, n.
inflate', v.

infla'tion, n.
insuffla'tion, n.
per'flable, a.
perflate', v.
perfla'tion, n.
suffla'tion, n.

FLECTO, flexum, *v.* 3. *to bend, to turn, to change: as, deflect', to turn down or aside; inflex'ible, that cannot be bent, moved, or changed; reflection, the act of bending or throwing back.*

circumflect', v.
circumflex, n.
conflex'ure, n.
deflect', v.
deflec'tion, n.
deflex'ure, n.
flex'ible, a.
flex'ibleness, n.
flexibil'ity, n.
flex'ile, a.
flec'tion, or
flex'ion, n.

flec'tor, or
flex'or, n.
flexan'itous, a.
flex'ure, n.
flex'uous, a.
inflect', v.
inflec'tion, n.
inflec'tive, a.
inflex'ed, a.
inflex'ible, a.
inflex'ibly, ad.
inflex'ibleness, n.

inflexibil'ity, n.
reflect', v.
reflec'tion, n.
reflec'tent, a.
reflec'tive, a.
reflec'tor, n.
re'flex, a. & n.
reflex'ible, a.
reflexibil'ity, n.
reflex'ive, a.
reflex'ively, ad.
superreflex'ion, n.

FLIG—*o, flictum, v.* 3. *to beat or strike: as, conflict', to strive or struggle by striking against one another.*

afflict', v.
afflic'tor, n.

afflic'tingly, ad.
afflic'tion, n.

afflic'tive, a.
afflic'tively, ad.

afflic'tedness, *n.*
 conflict', *v.*
 con'flict, *n.*

inflict', *v.*
 inflic'ter, *n.*

inflic'tion, *n.*
 inflic'tive, *a.*

FLOS, flor-is, *m.* 3. *a flower, a bloom or blossom*: as, *Flo'ra*, the goddess of *flowers*; *flo'ral*, relating to *Flora* or *flowers*; *efflores'cent*, growing or shooting out in form of *flowers*.

bif'lorous, *a.*

desflour', *v.*

desflour'rer, *n.*

desflora'tion, *n.*

efflores'cence, *n.*

efflores'cency, *n.*

efflores'cent, *a.*

Flo'ra, *n.*

flo'ral, *a.*

Flor'ence, *n.*

Flor'entine, *n.*

flo'riage, *n.*

flor'id, *a.*

flor'idly, *ad.*

flor'idness, *n.*

florid'ity, *n.*

florif'erous, *a.*

flor'en, or

*flor'in, *n.*

flo'rist, *n.*

flor'ulent, *a.*

flos'culous, *a.*

flour, *n.*

flour'ish, *v.* & *n.*

flour'isher, *n.*

flour'ishly, *ad.*

flow'er, *n.* & *v.*

flow'et, or

flow'eret, *n.*

flo'ret, *n.*

flow'ering, *n.*

flow'erless, *a.*

flow'ery, *a.*

flow'eriness, *n.*

re'flour'ish, *v.*

FLUCTU-O, *v.* 1. (*à fluo*), *to rise in waves; to be in suspense*: as, *fluc'tuate*, to roll to and fro as waves.

fluc'tuate, *v.*

fluctua'tion, *n.*

fluc'tuant, *a.*

FLU-O, fluxum, *v.* 3. *to flow*: as, *af'fluent*, *flowing to*; *flux*, *a flow*; *re'flux*, *a flowing back*; *in'fluence*, *a flowing in or upon*; *super'fluous*, *flowing above, or more than enough*, (*unnecessary*.)

af'fluence, *n.*

af'fluency, *n.*

af'fluent, *a.*

af'fluently, *ad.*

af'fluentness, *n.*

af'flux, *n.*

af'flux'ion, *n.*

bloody-flux', *n.*

circum'fluence, *n.*

circum'fluent, *a.*

circum'fluons, *a.*

con'fluence, *n.*

con'fluent, *a.*

con'flux, *n.*

counter-in'fluence, *a.*

de'flow, *v.*

def'luous, *a.*

deflux'ion, *n.*

dis'fluence, *n.*

dis'fluent, *a.*

ef'fluence, *n.*

ef'fluent, *a.*

efflu'vium, *n.*

efflu'via, *n. pl.*

ef'flux, *n.*

efflux', *v.*

ef'flux'ion, *n.*

fellif'luous, *a.*

flu'ency, *n.*

flu'ent, *a.* & *n.*

flu'ently, *ad.*

flu'id, *a.* & *n.*

flu'idness, *n.*

fluid'ity, *n.*

flu'or, *n.*

fluvial'ic, *a.*

flux'ion, *n.*

flux'ionary, *a.*

flux'ionist, *n.*

flux'ure, *n.*

flux, *n.* & *v.*

fluxa'tion, *n.*

flux'ible, *a.*

fluxibil'ity, *n.*

fluxil'ity, *n.*

* *Florin* (Fr.) *a coin of different value, first made by the Florentines or inhabitants of Florence, a city of Italy.* That of Germany is 4s. 6d.; that of Spain 4s. 4½d.; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d.; that of Holland 2s. or 1s. 8d.

flux'ive, a.
ignif'luous, a.
in'fluence, n. & v.
in'fluent, a.
influen'tial, a.
influen'tially, ad.
in'flux, n.
influx'ion, n.
inter'fluent, a.
mellif'luence, n.

mellif'luent, a.
mellif'luous, a.
prof'luence, n.
prof'luent, a.
reflow', v.
ref'luence, n.
ref'luency, n.
ref'luent, a.
reflux, n.
rorif'luent, a.

semiflu'id, a.
subter'fluent, or
subter'fluos, a.
superflu'itance, n.
superflu'itant, a.
super'fluos, a.
super'fluosness, n.
superflu'ity, n.
unsuper'fluos, a.
superflux, n.

FLUVI-US, m. 2. (*à fluo*), *a river—fluviat'ic, a.*

FOC-ES for **FAUC-ES**, *pl. of faux, the jaws; the throat or gullet: as, suf'focate, to choke or strangle.*

suf'focate, v. *suffoca'tion, n.* *suf'focative, a.*

FOC-US, m. 2. *a fire-hearth or altar; a point.*

fo'cus, n. *fo'cal, a.*

FÆT-US or **FET-US, m. 4.** *a child or animal yet in the womb—fæ'tus or fe'tus, n.*

FOIBLE, m. (Fr.) *a weak or blind side; a failing.*

foi'ble, n.

FOLI-UM, n. 2. *a leaf: as, folia'ceous, consisting of laminæ or leaves; foli'age, leaves collectively.*

<i>exfo'liate, v.</i>	<i>fo'lious, a.</i>	<i>info'liate, v.</i>
<i>exfolia'tion, n.</i>	<i>fo'liate, v.</i>	<i>interfo'liate, v.</i>
<i>exfo'liative, a.</i>	<i>folia'tion, n.</i>	<i>port-fo'lio, n.</i>
<i>folia'ceous, a.</i>	<i>fo'liature, n.</i>	<i>rotundifo'lious, a.</i>
<i>fo'liage, n.</i>	<i>fo'lio, n.</i>	<i>tre'foil, n.</i>

FOMENT-UM, n. 2. (*à foveo, to warm or keep warm*), *a cherishing with heat; an application to cure or relieve pain.*

foment', v. *fomenta'tion, n.* *refoment', v.*
fomen'ter, n.

FONS, font-is, m. 3. *a source or origin.*

font, n. *foun'tain, n.* *foun'tainless, a.*
fount, n. *foun'tainhead, n.* *fount'ful, a.*

FORCEPS, ip-is, f. 3. *a pair of tongs, a surgeon's pincers.*

for'ceps, n. *for'cipated, a.* *forcipa'tion, n.*

FORIS, f. 3. *a door; and adv. out of doors, abroad: as, for'age, to go out of doors in search of provisions.*

for'age, v. & n. *for'ager, n.* *for'aging, n. & a.*

for'eign, a.
for'eigner, n.
for'eignness, n.

for'feit, n. v. & a.
for'feiter, n.
for'feitable, a.

for'feiture, n.
forin'secal, a.

FORM—*a, f. 1. a form or shape, a figure: as, deform', to spoil the form, (to make ugly); for'mal, belonging to form; reform', to form again or anew; transform', to change the form.*

**anguil'iform, a.*
anti-reform'er, n.
bi'form, a.
bi'formed, a.
con'form, a. & v.
conform'er, n.
confor'mable, a.
confor'mably, ad.
conforma'tion, n.
confor'mist, n.
confor'mity, n.
cru'ciform, a.
cune'iform, a.
deform', v. & a.
deforma'tion, n.
defor'medly, ad.
defor'medness, n.
defor'mity, n.
de'iiform, a.
deifor'mity, n.
dif'form, a.
diffor'mity, n.
disconfor'mity, n.
disu'niform, a.
enform', v.
en'siform, a.
equi'formity, n.
form, n. & v.
for'mal, a.
for'mally, ad.
for'malist, n.
formal'ity, n.
for'malize, v.

forma'tion, n.
for'mative, a.
for'mer, n.
form'ful, a.
form'less, a.
formos'ity, n.
for'mula, n.
for'mulary, n.
for'mule, n.
glan'diform, a.
hyperbol'iform, a.
inconfor'mity, n.
inconfor'mable, a.
inform', v. & a.
infor'mal, a.
infor'mally, ad.
informal'ity, n.
infor'mative, a.
infor'med, a.
inform'er, n.
infor'mant, n.
informa'tion, n.
infor'mity, n.
infor'mous, a.
len'tiform, a.
lu'ciform, a.
man'miform, a.
misinform', v.
misinform'er, n.
misinforma'tion, n.
mul'tiform, a.
multifor'mity, n.
myr'tiform, a.

nonconfor'mity, n.
nonconfor'mist, n.
nonconfor'ming, a.
om'niform, a.
omni'formity, n.
perform', v.
perform'able, a.
perform'ance, n.
perform'er, n.
preform', v.
reform', v. & n.
refor'mative, a.
reforma'tion, n.
refor'malize, v.
reform'er, n.
refor'mist, n.
ret'iform, a.
scu'tiform, n.
transform', v.
transforma'tion, n.
tri'form, a.
ver'miform, a.
undeformed', a.
unformed', a.
u'niform, a. & n.
u'niformly, ad.
uni'formity, n.
uninformed', a.
unperformed', a.
unrefor'mable, a.
unreformed', a.
unu'niform, a.
unperfor'ming, a.

FORMID—*o, f. 3. fear, dread; as, for'midable, that may be feared.*

for'midable, a.
for'midably, ad.

for'midableness, n. *infor'midable, a.*

* *Anguilliform*, (*a anguilla, f. 1. an eel*), having the form of an eel.

FORNIX, *ic-is, m. 3.* an arch or vault; a brothel, (such places being anciently in vaults.)

<i>for'nicate, v.</i>	<i>for'nicated, a.</i>	<i>for'nicatress, n.</i>
<i>fornica'tion, n.</i>	<i>fornica'tor, n.</i>	

FOR-o, v. 1. to bore, to pierce: as, imper'forable, that cannot be bored.

<i>foram'inous, a.</i>	<i>imper'forated, a.</i>	<i>per'forator, n.</i>
<i>imper'forable, a.</i>	<i>per'forate, v.</i>	<i>per'forative, a.</i>
<i>imper'forate, a.</i>	<i>perfora'tion, n.</i>	

FORS, fort-is, f. 3. chance, luck, fortune: as, fortu'itous, happening by chance; unfor'tunate, not having luck, unlucky.

<i>fortu'itous, a.</i>	<i>for'tune, n. & v.</i>	<i>infor'tunately, ad.</i>
<i>fortu'itously, ad.</i>	<i>for'tuned, a.</i>	<i>misfor'tune, n.</i>
<i>fortu'itousness, n.</i>	<i>for'tune-hunter, n.</i>	<i>unfor'tunate; a.</i>
<i>for'tunate, a.</i>	<i>for'tuneless, a.</i>	<i>unfor'tunately, ad.</i>
<i>for'tunately, ad.</i>	<i>for'tune-teller, n.</i>	<i>unfor'tunateness, n.</i>
<i>for'tunateness, n.</i>	<i>infor'tunate, a.</i>	

FORT-is, a. strong, valiant: as, com'fort, to make strong together, (to make glad); for'tify, to make strong.

<i>com'fort, v. & n.</i>	<i>for'cedly, ad.</i>	<i>for'titude, n.</i>
<i>com'forter, n.</i>	<i>for'cer, n.</i>	<i>for'tress, n.</i>
<i>com'fortress, n.</i>	<i>force'ful, a.</i>	<i>enforce', v.</i>
<i>com'fortable, a.</i>	<i>force'fully, ad.</i>	<i>enforce'able, a.</i>
<i>com'fortably, ad.</i>	<i>force'less, a.</i>	<i>enfor'cer, n.</i>
<i>com'fortableness, n.</i>	<i>for'cing, n.</i>	<i>enfor'cedly, ad.</i>
<i>com'fortless, a.</i>	<i>for'cible, a.</i>	<i>enforce'ment, n.</i>
<i>com'forting, n. & a.</i>	<i>for'cibly, ad.</i>	<i>recom'fort, v.</i>
<i>coun'terfort, n.</i>	<i>for'cibleness, n.</i>	<i>re-enforce', v.</i>
<i>deforce', v.</i>	<i>fort, n.</i>	<i>re-enforce'ment, n.</i>
<i>deforce'ment, n.</i>	<i>for'te, n.</i>	<i>uncom'fortable, a.</i>
<i>defor'sor, n.</i>	<i>for'tify, v.</i>	<i>uncom'fortably, ad.</i>
<i>discom'fort, n. & v.</i>	<i>for'tifier, n.</i>	<i>uncom'fortableness, n.</i>
<i>discom'fortable, a.</i>	<i>for'tifiable, a.</i>	<i>unforced', a.</i>
<i>ef'fort, n.</i>	<i>fortifica'tion, n.</i>	<i>unfor'cible, a.</i>
<i>force, n. & v.</i>	<i>fort'in, n.</i>	<i>unfor'tified, a.</i>

FOR-UM,* n. 2. a public place in Rome, a market-place.

<i>circumfora'nean, a.</i>	<i>forum, n.</i>	<i>fair, n.</i>
<i>circumfora'neous, a.</i>	<i>foren'sic, a.</i>	<i>fai'ring, n.</i>

* "Forum, a public place at Rome, where assemblies of the people were held, justice was administered, and other public business transacted; particularly what concerned the borrowing and lending of money."—*Adam's Dict.*

Foss—*a*, *f*. 1. (*à fodio*, *v*. 3. *to dig*), a ditch or trench.

effossi'on, *n*.

fos'sil, *a*. & *n*.

refossi'on, *n*.

fosse, *n*.

fos'silist, *n*.

suffossi'on, *n*.

fosse'way, *n*.

FRAGR—*o*, *v*. 1. *to smell sweetly*.

fra'grance, *n*.

fra'grant, *a*.

fra'grantly, *ad*.

fra'grancy, *n*.

FRANC, FRANCHE, *a*. (*Fr.*) *free, liberal*: as, *fran'chise*, to make *free*; *disfran'chise*, to take away the *freedom*, to deprive of *privileges*.

affran'chise, *v*.

enfran'chisement, *n*.

frank'incense, *n*.

affran'chisement, *n*.

fran'chise, *n*. & *v*.

*frank'lin, *n*.

disfran'chise, *v*.

fran'chisement, *n*.

†Franks, *n*.

disfran'chisement, *n*.

frank, *a*. *n*. & *v*.

French, *n*. & *a*.

enfran'chise, *v*.

frank'ly, *ad*.

french'ify, *v*.

enfran'chiser, *n*.

frank'ness, *n*.

french'like, *a*.

FRANG—*o*, *fractum*, *v*. 3. *to break*: as, *infran'gible*, that cannot be *broken*; *frac'tion*, the act of *breaking*, a *broken part*; *frag'ile* or *frail*, easily *broken*, (*weak*.)

fract, *v*.

frail'ty, *n*.

refract', *v*.

frac'tion, *n*.

fran'gible, *a*.

refrac'tion, *n*.

frac'tional, *a*.

infract', *v*.

refrac'tive, *a*.

frac'tious, *a*.

infrac'tion, *n*.

refrac'tory, *a*. & *n*.

frac'ture, *n*. & *v*.

infran'gible, *a*.

refrac'toriness, *n*.

frag'ile, *a*.

infringe', *v*.

ref'ragable, *a*.

fragil'ity, *n*.

infring'er, *n*.

refran'gible, *a*.

frag'ment, *n*.

infringe'ment, *n*.

refrangibil'ity, *n*.

frag'mentary, *a*.

irref'ragable, *a*.

sax'ifrage, *n*.

fra'gor, *n*.

irref'ragably, *ad*.

saxif'ragous, *a*.

frail, *a*.

irref'ragableness, *n*.

†suffrag'inous, *a*.

frail'ness, *n*.

irref'ragabil'ity, *n*.

unrefrac'ted, *a*.

FRATER, *m*. 3. a brother: as, *frater'nal*, belonging to a brother; *frat'ricide*, the murder of a brother.

confrater'nity, *n*.

frater'nally, *ad*.

frat'ricide, *n*.

frater'nal, *a*.

frater'nity, *n*.

frater'nize, *v*.

* Franklin, literally, a little free gentleman, a steward; a freeholder of considerable property. And the name has given rise to that of many families in England.

† "From the Franks, the French or Frenchmen are descended, who seem to have been so called for having chosen in some sort to live in more freedom and liberty, than some other of the Germans did."—*Verstegan*. "I come to the French, a people breathing liberty by the very derivation of their name."—*Bewailing of the Peace of Germany*.

‡ Suffraginous, belonging to the knee-joints of beasts.

FRAUS, fraud-is, *f.* 3. *fraud, deceit, guile*: as, *frau'dulent*, full of artifice or deceit.

defraud', v.	fraud'ful, a.	frau'dulency, n.
defrau'der, n.	fraud'fully, ad.	frau'dulent, a.
defraud'ment, n.	frau'dulence, n.	frau'dulently, ad.
fraud', n.		

FREN-UM for **FRÆN-UM**, *n.* 2. *a bit, a curb or restraint*.
 refrain', v. refrena'tion, n.

FRENZY for **PHRENZY**. (See *Phren.*)

FREQUENS, nt-is, *a.* often done, seen or occurring often.
 as, *unfre'quent*, not occurring often.

fre'quence, n.	frequent'able, a.	infre'quent, v.
fre'quency, n.	frequenta'tion, n.	unfre'quent, a.
fre'quent, a.	frequen'tative, a.	unfre'quently, ad.
fre'quently, ad.	infre'quence, n.	unfrequent', v.
frequent', v.	infre'quency, n.	unfrequent'ed, a.
frequent'er, n.	infre'quent, a.	

FRIC-o, frictum, *v.* 1. *to rub*: as, *fric'tion*, the act of rubbing (two bodies together.)

affric'tion, n.	den'tifrice, n.	fric'tion, n.
confrica'tion, n.	frica'tion, n.	per'fricate, v.

FRIG-us, ör-is, *n.* 3. *cold, coolness*: as, *frigorif'ic*, causing cold; *refresh'*, to cool again, (to recreate.)

frige'fac'tion, n.	infrig'idate, v.	refrig'erant, a. & n.
frig'id, a.	infrig'ida'tion, n.	refrig'erate, v.
frig'idly, ad.	refresh', v.	refrigera'tion, n.
frig'idness, n.	refresh'er, n.	refrig'erative, a.
frig'id'ity, n.	refresh'ing, n. & a.	refrig'eratory, a. & n.
frigorif'ic, a.	refresh'ment, n.	

FRING-o (com^d. form of *Frango*), *to break*. (See *Frango*.)

FRI-o, *v.* 1. *to crumble, to break into small pieces*.

fri'able, a.	friabil'ity, n.	unfri'able, a.
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FRIVOL-us, *a.* trifling, of no moment: as, *frivol'ity*, the state of trifling, or triflingness.

friv'olous, a.	friv'olousness, n.	frivol'ity, n.
friv'olously, ad.		

FRONS, nd-is, *f.* 3. *a leaf*: as, *frondif'erous*, bearing leaves.

frond, n.	fronda'tion, n.	frondif'erous, a.
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FRONS, nt-is, *f.* 3. *the forehead*: as, *confront'*, to bring foreheads together, (*to face, to set face to face*); *front'-let*, a bandage worn on the forehead.

<i>affront'</i> , v. & n.	<i>confront'</i> , v.	<i>front'ed</i> , a.
<i>affron'ter</i> , n.	<i>confronta'tion</i> , n.	* <i>fron'tier</i> , n. & a.
<i>affron'ting</i> , a.	<i>effron'tery</i> , n.	<i>fron'tiered</i> , a.
<i>affron'tive</i> , a.	<i>front</i> , n. & v.	<i>fron'tispiece</i> , n.
<i>affron'tiveness</i> , n.	<i>front'al</i> , n.	<i>fron'tless</i> , a.
<i>bifron'ted</i> , a.	<i>fron'tated</i> , a.	<i>fron'tlet</i> , n.

FRUCT-US, m. 4. (*à fruor*), *fruit*. (See *Fruor*.)

FRUG-ES, *f.* 3. *fruit*: as, *fru'gal*, belonging to fruit, (*figuratively, thrifty, sparing*.)

<i>fru'gal</i> , a.	<i>frugal'ity</i> , n.	<i>infru'gal</i> , a.
<i>fru'gally</i> , ad.	<i>frugif'erous</i> , a.	

FRUMENT-UM, n. 2. (*à fruges, fruit*), *corn or grain*.

<i>frumenta'ceous</i> , a.	<i>frumenta'tion</i> , n.	† <i>fru'menty</i> , n.
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FRU-OR, *fruitus, dep.* 3. *to enjoy, to reap the fruit or profit of*: as, *fruc'tify*, to make fruitful, to bear fruit; *frui'tion*, the act of enjoying, or pleasure given by the possession or use.

<i>fruc'ted</i> , a.	<i>fruit'age</i> , n.	<i>fruit'-groves</i> , n.
<i>fructif'erous</i> , a.	<i>fruit'-bearer</i> , n.	<i>fruit'less</i> , a.
<i>fruc'tify</i> , v.	<i>fruit'-bearing</i> , a.	<i>fruit'lessly</i> , ad.
<i>fructifica'tion</i> , n.	<i>fruit'erer</i> , n.	<i>fruit'lessness</i> , n.
<i>fruc'tuous</i> , a.	<i>fruit'ery</i> , n.	<i>fruit'-time</i> , n.
<i>fructua'tion</i> , n.	<i>fruit'ful</i> , a.	<i>fruit'-tree</i> , n.
<i>fruc'ture</i> , n.	<i>fruit'fully</i> , ad.	<i>frui'tion</i> , n.
<i>fruit</i> , n.	<i>fruit'fulness</i> , n.	<i>fru'itive</i> , a.

FRUSTR-A, *adv.* in vain, to no purpose: as, *frus'trate*, to make vain or null, (*to defeat*.)

<i>frustra'neous</i> , a.	<i>frustra'tion</i> , n.	<i>frus'tratory</i> , a.
<i>frus'trate</i> , v. & a.	<i>frus'trative</i> , a.	<i>unfrus'trable</i> , a.

FUGI-O, v. 3. *to flee or fly, to run away*: as, *fu'gitive*, flying or running away, or one who runs away.

<i>centrif'ugal</i> , a.	<i>fugac'ity</i> , n.	<i>ref'uge</i> , n. & v.
<i>feb'rifuge</i> , n.	<i>fu'gitive</i> , a. & n.	<i>refugee'</i> , n.
<i>fuga'cious</i> , a.	<i>fu'gitiveness</i> , n.	<i>sub'terfuge</i> , n.
<i>fuga'ciousness</i> , n.	† <i>fugue</i> , n.	<i>ver'mifuge</i> , n.

* *Frontier*, the utmost verge of any territory, the border; properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country.

† *Frumenty*, food made of wheat boiled in milk.

‡ *Fugue*, a term in music.

FULGE-o, *v.* 2. to shine, to glitter, to be bright: as, *efful'gence*, a shining out, (*lustre*, *brightness*.)

<i>effulge'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ful'gid</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ful'gury</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>efful'gence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fulgid'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>interful'gent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>efful'gent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ful'gour</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reful'gence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ful'gence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ful'gurant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>reful'gency</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ful'gency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ful'gurate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>reful'gent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ful'gent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fulgura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reful'gently</i> , <i>ad.</i>

FULIG-o, *in-is*, *f.* 3. soot, smoke.

<i>fulig'inous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fulig'incusly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
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FULMEN, *in-is*, *n.* 3. fire darted from the clouds, lightning, thunder: as, *ful'minate*, to thunder or make a loud noise or crack.

<i>ful'minant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fulmina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ful'mine</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>ful'minate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ful'minatory</i> , <i>a.</i>	

FUM-us, *m.* 2. smoke, reek or fume: as, *fu'migate*, to smoke; *per'fume*, a sweet odour sent through or forth, (*fragrance*.)

<i>effume'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>fu'migate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>infumed'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>effumabil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fumiga'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'fume</i> , <i>n.</i>
* <i>fuma'do</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fu'mish</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>per'fume'</i> , <i>v.</i>
* <i>fu'matory</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fu'ming</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>perfu'mer</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fume</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>fu'mingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>perfu'matory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>fu'mid</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>fu'mous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>suf'fumiga'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>fumid'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>fu'my</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unfu'med</i> , <i>a.</i>

FUNCT-us, *p. p.* (à *fungor*, to discharge or perform one's duty), discharged or performed one's duty or office: as, *func'tionary*, one who performed, or is charged with an office or employment; *perfunc'tory*, having performed an office thoroughly, (*slight*, *careless*.)

<i>func'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>defunc'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>perfunc'torily</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>func'tionary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>perfunc'tory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>perfunc'toriness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>defunct'</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>		

FUND-a, *f.* 1. a sling, a net, a bag, a store or stock.
fund, *n.* & *v.*

FUND-o, *fusum*, *v.* 3. to pour, to melt: as, *con'found*, to pour together, (*to mix*, *to perplex*, *to amaze*); *fu'sible*,

* *Fumado*, a smoked fish. *Fumatory*, an herb.

that may be *melted*; *refund'*, to *pour back*, (to *pay back* what is received.)

<i>affuse'</i> , v.	<i>diffu'sively</i> , ad.	<i>infu'sion</i> , n.
<i>affu'sion</i> , n.	<i>diffu'siveness</i> , n.	<i>infu'sive</i> , a.
<i>circumfuse'</i> , v.	<i>diffused'</i> , a.	<i>interfused'</i> , a.
<i>circumfu'sion</i> , n.	<i>diffu'sedly</i> , ad.	<i>profuse'</i> , a.
<i>circumfu'sile</i> , a.	<i>diffu'sedness</i> , n.	<i>profuse'ly</i> , ad.
<i>confound'</i> , v.	<i>effuse'</i> , v. & a.	<i>profuse'ness</i> , n.
<i>confoun'der</i> , n.	<i>effused'</i> , a.	<i>profu'sion</i> , n.
<i>confoun'ded</i> , a.	<i>effu'sion</i> , n.	<i>refund'</i> , v.
<i>confoun'dedly</i> , ad.	<i>effu'sive</i> , a.	<i>refund'er</i> , n.
<i>confoun'dedness</i> , n.	<i>found</i> , v.	<i>refu'sable</i> , a.
<i>confuse'</i> , v.	<i>fuse</i> , v.	<i>refuse'</i> , v.
<i>confu'sion</i> , n.	<i>fu'sible</i> , a.	<i>ref'use</i> , n. & a.
<i>confu'sedly</i> , ad.	<i>fusibil'ity</i> , n.	<i>refu'ser</i> , n.
<i>confu'sedness</i> , n.	<i>fu'sile</i> , a. & n.	<i>refu'sal</i> , n.
<i>diffuse'</i> , v. & a.	<i>fu'sion</i> , n.	<i>suffuse'</i> , v.
<i>diffuse'ly</i> , ad.	<i>inconfused'</i> , a.	<i>sut'fu'sion</i> , n.
<i>diffu'ser</i> , n.	<i>infuse'</i> , v.	<i>transfuse'</i> , v.
<i>diffu'sible</i> , a.	<i>infu'ser</i> , n.	<i>transfu'sible</i> , a.
<i>diffu'sion</i> , n.	<i>infu'sible</i> , a.	<i>transfu'sion</i> , n.
<i>diffu'sive</i> , a.		

FUND-US, m. 2. *the bottom*: as, *found*, to lay *the basis* or *bottom* of any building, (to *build*, to *establish*); *profound'*, having *the bottom* far forth or down, (*deep*, *learned*, *humble*.)

<i>found</i> , v.	<i>founda'tionless</i> , n.	<i>profound'ly</i> , ad.
<i>foun'der</i> , n. & v.	<i>foun'dling</i> , n.	<i>profound'ness</i> , n.
<i>foun'dress</i> , n.	<i>fun'dament</i> , n.	<i>profund'ity</i> , n.
<i>foun'derous</i> , a.	<i>fundamen'tal</i> , a. & n.	<i>rebound'</i> , v.
<i>foun'dery</i> , n.	<i>fundamen'tally</i> , ad.	<i>unfoun'ded</i> , a.
<i>founda'tion</i> , n.	<i>profound'</i> , a. & n.	

FUNG-US, m. 2. *a mushroom*, *a sponge*.

<i>fung'us</i> , n.	<i>fung'ous</i> , a.	<i>fungos'ity</i> , n.
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FUN-IS, m. 3. *a rope* or *cord*: as, *funam'bulist*, one who walks on ropes, (*a rope-dancer*.)

<i>fu'nicle</i> , n.	<i>funam'bulatory</i> , a.	<i>funam'bulo</i> , or
<i>funic'ular</i> , a.	<i>funam'bulist</i> , n.	<i>funam'bulus</i> , n.

FUNUS, ər-is, n. 3. *a burial*, *a funeral*: as, *fune'brial*, belonging to *funerals*.

<i>fu'neral</i> , n. & a.	<i>fune'real</i> , a.	<i>fune'brial</i> , a.
<i>fu'nerate</i> , v.	<i>funera'tion</i> , n.	<i>fune'brious</i> , a.

FUR, c. 3. *a thief*: as, *fura'cious*, given to *stealing*.
fura'cious, a. *fur'tive*, a. **fu'runcle*, n.
furac'ity, n.

FURC-*a*, f. 1. *a fork*: as, *bifur'cated*, 'having two head shooting out like a fork.

bifur'cated, a. *fork*, n. & v. *for'ky*, a.
bifurca'tion, n. *for'kedly*, ad. *furca'tion*, n.
bifur'cous, a. *for'kedness*, n.

FURFUR, m. 3. *bran, husk*; *scurf* or *dandriff*.
fur'fur, n. *furfura'ceous*, a.

FURI-*a*, f. 1. (*à furo*, v. 3. *to be mad*), *a fury* or *fiend*; *madness*: as, *infu'riate*, put into *a rage* or *fury*, *enraged*.

fu'rious, a. *fu'riousness*, n. *infu'riate*, a. & v.
fu'riously, ad. *fu'ry*, n.

FUSC-*us*, a. *blackish, tawny* like the Indians.
infusca'tion, n. *offus'cate*, v. *offusca'tion*, n.

FUST-*is*, m. 3. *a stick* or *cudgel*.
fus'tigate, v. *fustiga'tion*, n.

FUTIL-*is*, a. *leaky, babbling, trifling*.
fu'tile, a. *futil'ity*, n.

FUT-*o*, futatum, v. 1. *to blame, to disprove*: as, *confute'*, *to disprove*; *refute'*, *to prove false* or *erroneous*.

confute', v. *confutant*, n. *refu'table*, a.
confut'er, n. *confuta'tion*, n. *refu'tal*, n.
confu'table, a. *irrefu'table*, a. *refuta'tion*, n.
confute'ment, n. *refute'*, v. *refu'ter*, n.

FUTUR-*us*, p. fut. (*ab esse, to be*), *about to be, that shall* or *will be*: as, *futu'rity*, *time*, or *event to come*.

fu'ture, a. & n. *futuriti'on*, n. *futu'rity*, n.
fu'turely, ad.

FY (Eng. for FICO or FACIO), *to make*. (See *Facio*.)

G.

GALA (Spanish), *fine dress*: as, *gal'lant*, *gay*, *fine-dressed*,

* *Furuncle*, literally, *a petty thief*; but it signifies now, *a bile* or *angry pustule*.

brave; gallant', a gay or brave man, (a wooer, or seducer.)

<i>ga'la, n.</i>	<i>gal'lantly, ad.</i>	<i>ungal'lant, a.</i>
<i>gallant', n.</i>	<i>gal'lantness, n.</i>	<i>ungal'lantly, ad.</i>
<i>gal'lant, a.</i>	<i>gal'lantry, n.</i>	<i>ungal'lantry, n.</i>

GALAX (γαλαξ or γαλα), *milk.*

ag'alaxy, n. **gal'axy, n.*

GALEA, *f.* 1. *a helmet—gal'eated, a.*

GALLI—*a, f.* 1. *Gaul or France, a country of Europe.*

<i>gael'ic, n. & a.</i>	<i>gal'lican, a.</i>	<i>Gaul, n.</i>
<i>gal'ic, n. & a.</i>	<i>gal'licism, n.</i>	<i>gaul'ish, a.</i>
<i>gal'lic, a.</i>		

GALLIN—*a, f.* 1. (*à gallus, m.* 2. *a cock*), *a hen.*

gallina'ceous, a.

GALVANI,† *Professor of Anatomy at Bologna.*

<i>galvan'ic, a.</i>	<i>gal'vanize, v.</i>	<i>galvanom'eter, n.</i>
† <i>gal'vanism, n.</i>		

* *Galaxy*, the *milky way*, or *via lactea*, is a broad *white path* or *track*, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a *double path*, but for the most part with a *single one*. It has been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of *fixed stars*, different in situation and magnitude; from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. Hence any *splendid assemblage* of persons or things.—*Agalaxy*, without, or want of *milk*.

† "The wife of *Galvani*, professor of anatomy at Bologna, accidentally discovered, that when the nerve of the limb of a frog, lying near an electrical machine, was touched with a piece of metal, it was thrown into violent convulsions, even though it had been dead for some time.—*Galvani* repeated the experiment, and, after varying it in different ways, proved satisfactorily what had thus been discovered by mere accident. He found that the convulsions could also be excited independently of the electric machine (by means of *metals*.) It has therefore been called *Galvanism*, from its discoverer, and sometimes also *voltic electricity*, (from *Volta*, who supposed that it was merely common electricity evolved by the *metals*, particularly *zinc* and *silver*, the animal being the conductor, and showing its effects); and the apparatus (being plates of zinc and silver, arranged in pairs alternately, and a moist cord being put between each pair) by which this was proved, is now termed a *voltic pile*.—Sir H. Davy found, on using the very powerful battery of the Royal Institution, consisting of 2000 pair of plates, each nearly six inches square, that when the pieces of charcoal were kept at the distance of four inches, there was a brilliant arch of light, and the greater part of them was constantly in a state of ignition. By *Galvanism*, there is not only the evolution of light, but what is still more remarkable, metals are easily ignited, and even fused, so that an intense heat is also excited.—It has been already stated, that it is generally admitted that *Galvanism* and *electricity* are one and the same agent; and that they are so, is evident from their effects. They both cause contraction of the animal fibre. In passing from one object to another, both emit *light* and *heat*. Conductors of electricity are conductors of Galvanism, while those which are

GAM-EO ($\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\omega$), to marry, to give in marriage: as, big'-amy, having two wives at once; dig'amy or deuterog'-amy, second marriage.

ag'amist, n.	big'amist, n.	misog'amy, n.
amal'gam, or	cryptog'amy, n.	misog'amist, n.
amal'gama, n.	cryptog'amous, a.	monog'amy, n.
*amal'gamate, v.	deuterog'amy, n.	monog'amist, n.
amalgama'tion, n.	deuterog'amist, n.	neog'amist, n.
big'am, n.	dig'amy, n.	polyg'amy, n.
big'amy, n.	dig'amist, n.	polyg'amist, n.

GANGREN-A ($\gamma\alpha\gamma\gamma\alpha\iota\nu\alpha$, à $\gamma\gamma\alpha\omega$, to gnaw, to eat), a putrefying ulcer.

gan'grene, n. & v. gan'grenate, v. gan'grenous, a.

GARR-IO, v. 4. to prattle—gar'rulous, a. garrul'ity, n.

GAster, tr-os, ($\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, $\tau\epsilon\phi\omicron\varsigma$), the belly or stomach, as, gas'-tric, belonging to the belly or stomach.

digas'tric, a.	gastril'oquy, n.	gastror'aphy, n.
gas'tric, a.	gastril'oquist, n.	hypogas'tric, a.
gastrot'omy, n.		

GAZETT-A, † (Ital.) a Venetian half-penny; a paper of news, or public intelligence.

ga'zet, n. †gazette', n. & v. gazetteer', n.

GE ($\gamma\eta$), the earth: as, geog'raphy, a description of the earth or world; geol'ogy, the doctrine of the earth:

imperfect conductors of the one, are also imperfect conductors of the other.' — *Fyfe's Elements of Chemistry*. "Although Galvanism and electricity may be considered as the same principles, still, according to the present state of our knowledge, they may be thus distinguished. Galvanism is the portion of electricity which forms the component part of the conducting body, in the act of undergoing a change in its capacity, from a greater to a lesser state; while electricity is the result of a temporary change in non-conducting bodies, inasmuch that their capacities become, by attrition, momentarily increased.' — *Wilkinson's Elem. of Galvanism*.

* Amalgamate, to unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is to make the metals soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by gilders. Used figuratively also; to mix or mingle.

† "Gazetta (à Gaza, a treasure, wealth, Pers.) is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a newspaper, of which the first was published at Venice.—*Dr. Johnson*. It was a kind of literary newspaper, in single sheets, published at Venice in the sixteenth century, which was sold for a gazet. The foglio d'avvisi, from the circumstance of its price, has given the name of gazette to newspapers in many countries. At first, we used, in the plural, gazetzi. Our gazettes began to be regularly printed in 1665."—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd*.

geopon'ics, the science of cultivating *the ground*;
geot'ic, belonging to *the earth*.

*apogæ'on, or	geol'ogist, n.	geom'etrize, v.
*ap'ogee, n.	ge'omancy, n.	geopon'ics, n.
geocen'tric, a.	ge'omancer, n.	geopon'ical, a.
†geodæ'sia, n.	geoman'tic, a.	George, n.
geodæt'ical, a.	†geom'etry, n.	geor'gic, n. & a.
geog'raphy, n.	geom'eter, n.	geor'gical, a.
geog'raper, n.	geom'etral, a.	Georgium-Sidus, n.
geograph'ical, a.	geomet'ric, a.	geos'copy, n.
geograph'ically, ad.	geomet'rical, a.	geot'ic, a.
geol'ogy, n.	geomet'rically, ad.	*hypoge'um, n.
geolog'ical, a.	geometrici'an, n.	

GEL—U, n. 4. *frost, ice, cold*: as, congeal', to turn by frost from a fluid to a solid state; ingel'able, that cannot be frozen; gel'id, extremely cold.

aggela'tion, n.	gel'atine, or	gel'ly, or
congeal', v.	gelat'inous, a.	jel'ly, n.
congeal'able, a.	gel'id, a.	gel'lied, a.
congeal'ment, n.	gel'idness, n.	incongel'able, a.
congeala'tion, n.	gelid'ity, n.	ingel'able, a.
gel'able, a.		

GEMIN—US, a. *double, twain*: as, gemellip'arous, bearing twins; gem'inous, double.

congemin'a'tion, n.	gemin'a'tion, n.	gem'inous, a.
gemellip'arous, a.	gem'ini, n. pl.	ingem'inate, v. & a.
gem'inate, v.	gem'iny, n.	ingemina'tion, n.

GEMM—A, f. 1. *a bud*; a gem or precious stone: as, gem'-mary, pertaining to gems or jewels.

gem, n. & v.	gemma'f'erous, a.	gem'meous, a.
gem'my, a.	gem'mary, a.	gemmos'ity, n.

* Apogæon, apogee, or apogeeum, "a point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion."—Chambers. Hypogeeum, parts of a building under ground, as cellars and vaults.

† Geodæsia, the art of measuring surfaces or land.

‡ Geometry, originally, signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it; but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractly considered, without any regard to matter. Geometry is usually divided into the speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice."—Harris.

§ Gemini, the twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the Zodiac

GENEA (γενεα, à γενω or γινωμαι, *to be born*), a generation, a birth, a descent, a family or race: as, genealogy, the knowledge of families; homogene^ous, having the same nature or principles; geneth^liacs, the science of calculating nativities; theog^ony, the generation of the gods.

autog ^e neal, <i>a.</i>	genethliat ⁱ c, <i>a.</i>	homog ^e eny, <i>n.</i>
cosmog ^o ny, <i>n.</i>	genethliat ^l ogy, <i>n.</i>	homogene ⁱ ty, <i>n.</i>
cosmog ^o nist, <i>n.</i>	gonorrhœ ^a , <i>n.</i> *	homog ^e neous, <i>a.</i>
geneal ^o gy, <i>n.</i>	heterog ^e neal, <i>a.</i>	homog ^e neousness, <i>n.</i>
genealog ⁱ cal, <i>a.</i>	heterogene ⁱ ty, <i>n.</i>	*hy ^o drogen, <i>n.</i>
genealogist, <i>n.</i>	heterog ^e neous, <i>a.</i>	theog ^o ny, <i>n.</i>
Gen ^e esis, <i>n.</i>	homog ^e neal, <i>a.</i>	*ni ^o trogen, <i>n.</i>
geneth ^l iacs, <i>n.</i>	homog ^e nealness, <i>n.</i>	*ox ^o ygen, <i>n.</i>
genethli ^a cal, <i>a.</i>		

GENI-US, *m.* 3. (à geno or gigno,) a guardian angel; a turn of mind; a person of talent. (See Genus.)

GENS, gent-is, *f.* 3. (à genus), that which is begotten; a family, a nation, tribe or clan. (See Genus.)

GENU, *n.* 4. the knee: as, genuflec^tion, the act of bending the knee.

genic ^u late, <i>a.</i>	genicula ^t ion, <i>n.</i>	genuflec ^t ion, <i>n.</i>
genic ^u lated, <i>a.</i>		

GENUIN-US, *a.* (à geno or gigno, *v.* 3. to beget), natural, not spurious; frank, noble. (See Genus.)

GENUS, ěr-is, *n.* 3. (à geno or gigno, *v.* 3. to beget or bring forth), a race or descent; a family, a kind or sort: as, degen^erate, to fall from the virtue of ancestors, or from its kind; gen^der, sex or kind; gen^eral, belonging to a whole tribe, (common or usual); gen^eralize, to reduce to a genus; gen^erous, of noble birth or mind, (liberal): gen^enial, tending to propagation or

* Hydrogen, literally, a generator of water; chemically, a gas, combined with oxygen, producing water; then called inflammable air, and forms the gas-lights. Nitrogen, a generator of nitre in its gaseous state; and constitutes four-fifths of atmospheric air. It extinguishes flame and animal life. Oxygen, a generator of acids. It is essential to life and combustion, constituting one-fifth of atmospheric air, and exists in most vegetable and animal products, acids, salts, and oxides. Oxygen and Nitrogen are gases transparent and colourless, and hence invisible, having neither taste nor smell.

cheerfulness, (natural); gen'uine, of one's own production, (not spurious or vitiated, real.)

aggenera'tion, <i>n.</i>	genera'tion, <i>n.</i>	ingen'der, <i>v.</i>
conge'ner, <i>n.</i>	gen'erative, <i>a.</i>	ingen'derer, <i>n.</i>
congen'eracy, <i>n.</i>	gen'erator, <i>n.</i>	ingen'erable, <i>a.</i>
congen'erous, <i>a.</i>	gen'erous, <i>a.</i>	ingen'erate, <i>a. & v.</i>
congen'erousness, <i>n.</i>	gen'erously, <i>ad.</i>	ingen'erated, <i>a.</i>
conge'nial, or	gen'erousness, <i>n.</i>	*inge'nious, <i>a.</i>
coge'nial, <i>a.</i>	generos'ity, <i>n.</i>	inge'niously, <i>ad.</i>
conge'nialness, <i>n.</i>	ge'nial, <i>a.</i>	inge'niousness, <i>n.</i>
congenial'ity, <i>n.</i>	ge'nially, <i>ad.</i>	in'genite, <i>a.</i>
congen'ite, <i>a.</i>	ge'nio, <i>n.</i>	*ingen'uious, <i>a.</i>
degen'erate, <i>v. & a.</i>	ge'nious, <i>n.</i>	ingen'uously, <i>ad.</i>
degen'erately, <i>ad.</i>	gen'itals, <i>n.</i>	ingen'uousness, <i>n.</i>
degen'erateness, <i>n.</i>	gen'itive, <i>a.</i>	ingenu'ity, <i>n.</i>
degenera'tion, <i>n.</i>	gen'itor, <i>n.</i>	omnig'enous, <i>a.</i>
degen'eracy, <i>n.</i>	gen'iture, <i>n.</i>	primoge'nial, <i>a.</i>
degen'erous, <i>a.</i>	genteel', <i>a.</i>	primogen'iture, <i>n.</i>
degen'erously, <i>ad.</i>	genteel'ly, <i>ad.</i>	progenera'tion, <i>n.</i>
disingen'uious, <i>a.</i>	genteel'ness, <i>n.</i>	prog'eny, <i>n.</i>
disingen'uously, <i>ad.</i>	gen'tile, <i>n. & a.</i>	progen'itor, <i>n.</i>
disingen'uousness, <i>n.</i>	gen'tilish, <i>a.</i>	regen'erate, <i>v. & a.</i>
disingenu'ity, <i>n.</i>	gen'tilism, <i>n.</i>	regen'erateness, <i>n.</i>
engen'der, <i>v.</i>	gentil'ity, <i>n.</i>	†regenera'tion, <i>n.</i>
gen'der, <i>n. & v.</i>	gentiliti'ous, <i>a.</i>	ungen'erated, <i>a.</i>
gen'eral, <i>a. & n.</i>	gen'tilize, <i>v.</i>	ungen'erative, <i>a.</i>
gen'erally, <i>ad.</i>	gen'tle, <i>a.</i>	ungen'erous, <i>a.</i>
gen'eralness, <i>n.</i>	gen'tly, <i>ad.</i>	unge'nial, <i>a.</i>
gen'eralship, <i>n.</i>	gen'tleness, <i>n.</i>	ungenteel', <i>a.</i>
general'ity, <i>n.</i>	gen'tleship, <i>n.</i>	ungen'tle, <i>a.</i>
gen'eralty, <i>n.</i>	gen'tleman, <i>n.</i>	ungen'tly, <i>ad.</i>
gen'eralize, <i>v.</i>	gen'tlewoman, <i>n.</i>	ungen'tleness, <i>n.</i>
gen'eralization, <i>n.</i>	gen'tlemanlike, <i>a.</i>	ungen'tlemanlike, <i>a.</i>
gen'eralissimo, <i>n.</i>	gen'tlemanly, <i>a.</i>	ungen'tlemanly, <i>a.</i>
gener'ic, <i>a.</i>	gen'tlemanliness, <i>n.</i>	unigen'iture, <i>n.</i>
gener'ical, <i>a.</i>	gen'try, <i>n.</i>	uninge'nious, <i>a.</i>
gener'ically, <i>ad.</i>	gen'uine, <i>a.</i>	uningen'uious, <i>a.</i>
gen'erable, <i>a.</i>	gen'uinely, <i>ad.</i>	unregen'eracy, <i>n.</i>
gen'erant, <i>a.</i>	gen'uineness, <i>n.</i>	unregen'erate, <i>a.</i>
gen'erate, <i>v.</i>	ge'nus, <i>n.</i>	

* *Ingenious* and *ingenuous*, literally, being *in-born*; the former respects the *genius* or *mental powers* which are *in-born*, the latter respects the *nobleness of character* which is *in-born*.

† *Regeneration*, the act of *begetting* again; *new birth*; *birth by grace* from carnal to holy affections. "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his *mercy* he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration* and *renewing* of the Holy Ghost."—*Titus* iii. 5.

GERMEN, *in-is*, *n.* 3. *a sprout or shoot, a branch: as, germinate, to sprout, to bud.*

eger'minate, *v.*

ger'man, *n. & a.*

germ, *n.*

ger'minant, *a.*

ger'minate, *v.*

germina'tion, *n.*

regermina'tion, *n.*

GER-o, *gestum*, *v.* 3. *to bear or carry, to bring: as, belligerent, carrying on war; vicegerent, one who carries on or rules for another, (a lieutenant); suggest', to bring under, (to hint, to intimate); ingest', to throw into the stomach.*

alig'erous, *a.*

astrig'erous, *a.*

bellig'erate, *v.*

bellig'erent, *n.*

bellig'erous, *a.*

conge'ries, *n.*

congest', *v.*

congest'ible, *a.*

conges'tion, *n.*

cornig'erous, *a.*

crinig'erous, *a.*

crucig'erous, *a.*

dig'erent, *a.*

*digest', *v.*

*di'gest, *n.*

diges'tedly, *ad.*

diges'ter, *n.*

diges'tible, *a.*

diges'tion, *n.*

diges'tive, *a. & n.*

egest', *v.*

eges'tion, *n.*

ge'rent, *a.*

ger'und, *n.*

gest, *n.*

ges'tic, *a.*

gesta'tion, *n.*

ges'tatory, *a.*

gestic'ulate, *v.*

gesticula'tion, *n.*

gestic'ulator, *n.*

gestic'ulatory, *a.*

ges'ture, *n.*

jest, *n. & v.*

jes'ter, *n.*

indigest', or

indiges'ted, *a.*

indiges'tible, *a.*

indiges'tion, *n.*

ingest', *v.*

inges'tion, *n.*

lanig'erous, *a.*

morigera'tion, *n.*

morig'erous, *a.*

prediges'tion, *n.*

suggest', *v.*

suggester, *n.*

sugges'tion, *n.*

undiges'ted, *a.*

vicege'rent, *n. & a.*

vicege'rency, *n.*

GER-on (*γερον*), *old man*—†geroc'omy, *n.* gero-com'ical, *a.*

GIBB-US, *m.* 2. *a swelling, a hunch on the back.*

gib'bous, *a.*

gib'bousness, *n.*

gibbos'ity, *n.*

GIGAS, *ant-is*, *m.* 3. *a giant: as, gigan'tic, like a giant.*

gi'ant, *n.*

gi'antess, *n.*

gi'antlike, *a.*

gi'antly, *a.*

gi'antship, *n.*

gi'antry, *n.*

gigan'tic, *a.*

gigan'tical, *a.*

gigante'an, *a.*

gigan'tine, *a.*

* *Digest*, *v.* literally, *to carry asunder, to distribute, or to bring what is asunder and set it in order; to range methodically; to concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use. Digest*, *n.* the *pandect* or *volume* of civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

† "*Gerocomy* (from *γερον*, an *old man*, and *comeo*, *κομεω*, to take care of), is that part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen to be observed in *old age*."—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd.*

GINGIV-*a*, *f*. 1. *the gum of the teeth*—gin'gival, *a*.

GLACI-*es*, *f*. 5. (*à gelu*), *ice*: as, gla'cial, of *ice*, *icy*.

conglac'iate, <i>v</i> .	gla'cial, <i>a</i> .	glacia'tion, <i>n</i> .
conglacia'tion, <i>n</i> .	gla'ciate, <i>v</i> .	gla'cious, <i>a</i> .

GLADI-*us*, *m*. 2. (*à clades*, *f*. 3. *slaughter*), *a sword*: as, gladia'tor, *a sword-player*, *a prize-fighter*.

digla'diate, <i>v</i> .	gla'diature, <i>n</i> .	gla'diatory, <i>a</i> .
digladia'tion, <i>n</i> .	gladia'tor, <i>n</i> .	gladiato'rial, <i>a</i> .

GLANS, gland-*is*, *f*. 3. (*βαλανος*), *an acorn*; *a gland*: as, glan'dular, *pertaining to the glands*.

gland, <i>n</i> .	glandif'erous, <i>a</i> .	glan'dular, <i>a</i> .
*glan'ders, <i>n</i> .	glan'diform, <i>a</i> .	glan'dulous, <i>a</i> .
glan'dered, <i>a</i> .	glan'dule, <i>n</i> .	glandulos'ity, <i>n</i> .

GLEB-*a*, *f*. 1. *a clod*, *a turf*.

glebe, <i>n</i> .	gle'bous, <i>a</i> .	gle'by, <i>a</i> .
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GLOB-*us*, *m*. 2. *a globe*, *a round body*, *a ball*: as, conglob'ulate,† *to gather together into a little round mass*.

conglob'e', <i>v</i> .	globe, <i>n</i> .	glob'ule, <i>n</i> .
congl'o'bate, <i>v</i> . & <i>a</i> .	glo'bated, <i>a</i> .	glob'ular, <i>a</i> .
congl'o'bately, <i>ad</i> .	glo'bous, <i>a</i> .	glob'ulous, <i>a</i> .
congloba'tion, <i>n</i> .	globose', <i>a</i> .	glob'by, <i>a</i> .
†congl'o'bulate, <i>v</i> .	globos'ity, <i>n</i> .	

GLOM-*us*, ãr-*is*, *n*. 3. *a clue or ball*: as, conglom'erate, *to gather into a ball*, (*like a ball of thread*.)

agglom'erate, <i>v</i> .	conglom'erate, <i>v</i> . & <i>a</i> .	glom'erate, <i>v</i> .
agglomera'tion, <i>n</i> .	conglomera'tion, <i>n</i> .	glom'erous, <i>a</i> .

GLORI-*a*, *f*. 1. *glory*, *honour*, *renown*: as, glo'rify, *to procure or pay honour or praise*.

disglo'rify, <i>v</i> .	glo'riousness, <i>n</i> .	inglo'rious, <i>a</i> .
glo'ry, <i>n</i> .	glo'rify, <i>v</i> .	inglo'riously, <i>ad</i> .
glo'rious, <i>a</i> .	glorifica'tion, <i>n</i> .	inglo'riousness, <i>n</i> .
glo'riously, <i>ad</i> .	gloria'tion, <i>n</i> .	unglo'rified, <i>a</i> .

* *Glanders*, a disease incident to horse, a running of corrupt matter from the nose, being white, yellow, green, or black, according to its malignity.

† "Swallows certainly sleep all the winter, as a number of them *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water. and lie in the bed of a river."—*Johnson*, in *Boswell's Life of Johnson*. That swallows lie all winter in the bed of a river, is very doubtful, if not untrue. The common belief is, that they migrate, like other birds of passage, to a warmer climate, as Africa, &c.

GLOSS—*α* (γλωσσα), *the tongue, language*: as, *glos'sary*, a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

* <i>epiglot'tis</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glos'sarist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glossog'raphy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>gloss</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>glos'sy</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>glossog'rapher</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>glos'ser</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glos'siness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glot'tis</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>glos'sary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glos'sist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pol'yglot</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>glossa'rial</i> , <i>a.</i>		

GLUTEN, *in-is*, *n.* 3. *a viscous body*, †*glue*: as, *conglu'tinate*, to glue together, (to cement.)

<i>agglu'tinate</i> , <i>v.</i>	† <i>glue</i> , or	<i>glu'ish</i> , or
<i>agglutina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glew</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>glew'ish</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>agglu'tinant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>glu'er</i> , or	<i>glu'tinate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>agglu'tinants</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glew'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glu'tinous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>agglu'tinative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>glue'-boiler</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glu'tinousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>conglu'tinate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>glu'ey</i> , or	<i>glutinos'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>conglutina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glew'y</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>glutina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>conglu'tinative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>glu'eyness</i> , or	<i>glu'tinative</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>conglutina'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glew'iness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unglue'</i> , <i>v.</i>

GLUT—*io*, *glutitum*, *v.* 4. *to swallow*: as, *glut'tonous*, given to excessive eating; †*glut'ton*, one who eats to excess.

<i>deglutiti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>glut'ton</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glut'tonously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>glut</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>glut'tonous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>glut'tony</i> , <i>n.</i>

GLYPHO (γλυφω), *to carve or engrave*: as, *hieroglyph'ic*, an emblem, or the art of writing in picture; an *aglyph*, an ornament by sculpture; *glyptog'raphy*, a description of the art of engraving on gems.

an <i>aglyph</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glyph'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hieroglyph'ic</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
an <i>aglyph'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>glyptog'raphy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hieroglyph'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>glyph</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>glyptograph'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hieroglyph'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>glyph'ic</i> , <i>n.</i>	hi' <i>eroglyph</i> , <i>n.</i>	

GNOMON (γνῶμων from γνῶω, γινῶσκω, *to know*), *a thing that serves to make known*, or indicates: as, *gnomol'ogy*, a collection of maxims and reflections; *gno'mon*, the hand or pin of a dial; *prognos'ticate*, to foretell, to foreshow.

<i>gnome</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>gnom'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>gnomol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>
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* *Epiglottis*, "the thin moveable cartilage, in the form of a little tongue, which covers the aperture of the wind-pipe."—*Ash*.

† *Glue*, "a viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly; any viscous or tenacious matter, by which bodies are held one to another; cement."—*Johnson*.

‡ *Glutton*, a cunning voracious animal, larger than a badger, which inhabits Europe, Asia, and America, and preys on the carcasses of hares, mice, &c. hence any one who eats much is called a *glutton*.

gnomolog'ic, *a.*
 gnomolog'ical, *a.*
 gno'mon, *n.*
 gnomon'ics, *n.*
 gnomon'ic, *a.*
 gnomon'ical, *a.*

*Gnos'tic, *a. & n.*
 gnos'ticism, *n.*
 pathognomon'ic, *a.*
 †physiog'nomy, *n.*
 physiog'nomer, *n.*
 physiog'nomist, *n.*

prognos'tic, *a. & n.*
 prognos'ticable, *a.*
 prognos'ticate, *v.*
 prognostica'tion, *n.*
 prognos'ticator, *n.*

GNOR-*us* for GNAR-*us*, *a. knowing.*

ig'norant, *a.*
 ig'norantly, *ad.*

ig'norance, *n.*

ignora'inus, *n.*

GNOST-*os* (γνωστος), *known, made known.* (See Gnomon.)

GONIA (γωνία), *an angle or corner*: as, diag'on'al, through the angles or corners; oc'tagon, a figure of eight angles; trigonom'etry, the art of measuring triangles, or figures of three angles.

diag'on'al, *n. & a.*
 diag'on'ally, *ad.*
 dec'agon, *n.*
 dodec'agon, *n.*
 endec'agon, *n.*
 goniom'eter, *n.*
 goniomet'rical, *a.*
 hep'tagon, *n.*
 heptag'on'al, *a.*
 hex'agon, *n.*

hexag'on'al, *a.*
 non'agon, *n.*
 nonag'on'al, *a.*
 oc'tagon, *n.*
 octag'on'al, *a.*
 or'thagon, *n.*
 orthog'on'al, *a.*
 ox'ygon, *n.*
 pen'tagon, *n.*
 pentag'on'al, *a.*

pol'ygon, *n.*
 polyg'on'al, *a.*
 tet'ragon, *n.*
 tetrag'on'al, *a.*
 tri'gon, *n.*
 trig'on'al, *a.*
 trigonom'etry, *n.*
 trigonomet'rical, *a.*
 undec'agon, *n.*

GON-*os* (γονος, ἀ γενω, to beget), *progeny.* (See Genea.)

GORDI-*us*, † *m. 2. a Phrygian king—gor'dian, a.*

GORGON, § (γοργων), *a monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; Medusa; a terrific object.*

§gor'gon, *n.*

gorgo'nian, *a.*

* *Gnostics*, those "who, as the fathers tell us, sprang from Simon Magus, and pretended to extraordinary knowledge and illumination; whence they had the name of *Gnostics*."—Tillotson's *Serm.*

† *Physiognomy*, the art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.

‡ A *Phrygian husbandman*, made king by the oracle of Apollo; who is said to have then tied up his utensils of husbandry in the temple, and in a knot so intricate, that no one could find out where it began or ended. It was pretended, that whoever should loose this knot, should be king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, without staying to untie it, cut it with his sword. Hence the *Gordian knot*, came to express any thing difficult or intricate.

§ *Gorgones*, three celebrated sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, whose names were *Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*, all immortal except *Medusa*.

GOTTH-I, *m.* 2. *a celebrated nation of ancient Germany, who were savage warriors.*

goth'ic, *n.* & *a.*
goth'ical, *a.*

goth'icize, *v.*

goth'icism, *n.*

GOURMAND, *m.* (Fr.) *a glutton, a greedy eater.*

gor'mand, or
gour'mand, *n.*

gor'mandize, or
gour'mandize, *v.* & *n.*

gor'mander, *n.*
gor'mandizer, *n.*

GRACIL-IS, *a.* *lean, slender, small.*

grac'ile, *a.*

grac'ilent, *a.*

gracil'ity, *n.*

GRADI-OR, *gressus*, *dep.* 3. (*a gradus*, *m.* 4. *a step*), *to go step by step*: as, *degrade'*, *to go or bring a step down, (to place lower)*; *aggress'*, *to go to, (to assault or begin the quarrel)*; *gradu'ate*, *to go step by step, or mark with degrees, (to dignify with, or take an academical degree)*; *transgress'*, *to pass over or beyond, (to violate or break)*; *progress'sive*, *going forward.*

aggress', *v.* & *n.*

e'gress, *n.*

progressi'on, *n.*

aggressi'on, *n.*

egressi'on, *n.*

progressi'onal, *a.*

aggress'sive, *a.*

grade, *n.*

progres'sive, *a.*

aggress'sor, *n.*

grada'tion, *n.*

progres'sively, *ad.*

al'tigrade, *a.*

grad'atory, *n.* & *a.*

progres'siveness, *n.*

congr'ess, *n.*

gra'dient, *a.*

re'gress, *n.*

congres'sive, *a.*

grad'ual, *a.* & *n.*

regressi'on, *n.*

degrade', *v.*

grad'ually, *ad.*

ret'rograde, *a.* & *v.*

degrade'ment, *n.*

grad'uate, *v.* & *n.*

retrograda'tion, *n.*

degrada'tion, *n.*

grad'uateship, *n.*

retrogressi'on, *n.*

degrad'ingly, *ad.*

gradua'tion, *n.*

subingressi'on, *n.*

degree', *n.*

ingre'dient, *n.*

transgress', *v.*

digress', *v.*

in'gress, *n.*

transgressi'on, *n.*

digressi'on, *n.*

ingressi'on, *n.*

transgres'sor, *n.*

digressi'onal, *a.*

introgressi'on, *n.*

transgres'sive, *a.*

digres'sive, *a.*

prog'ress, *n.*

undergrad'uate, *n.*

digres'sively, *ad.*

GRÆCI-A, *f.* 1. (γραικία), *Greece, a celebrated peninsular country on the south-east of Europe.*

Greece, *n.*

gre'cise, *v.*

greek'ish, *a.*

Gre'cian, *n.* & *a.*

gre'cism, *n.*

greek'ling, *n.*

gre'cianize, *v.*

Greek, *n.* & *a.*

GRAMEN, *in-is*, *n.* 3. *grass*: as, *gramin'eous*, *grassy*
gramin'eous, *a.* *graminiv'orous*, *a.*

GRAMM-*α* (γραφμα, à γραφω, to write), a writing, a letter, literature. (See Grapho.)

GRAND-*is*, *a.* great, lofty: as, ag'grandize, to make great; grand, great, splendid; grandil'oquous, using lofty words.

ag'grandize, <i>v.</i>	grand'mother, <i>n.</i>	grandee'ship, <i>n.</i>
ag'grandizer, <i>n.</i>	grand'son, <i>n.</i>	gran'deur, <i>n.</i>
ag'grandizement, <i>n.</i>	grand'daughter, <i>n.</i>	grandev'ity, <i>n.</i>
aggrandiza'tion, <i>n.</i>	grand'child, <i>n.</i>	grande'vous, <i>a.</i>
grand, <i>a.</i>	grand'sire, <i>n.</i>	grandif'ic, <i>a.</i>
grand'ly, <i>ad.</i>	gran'dam, <i>n.</i>	grandil'oquence, <i>n.</i>
grand'ness, <i>n.</i>	grandee', <i>n.</i>	grandil'oquous, <i>a.</i>
grand'father, <i>n.</i>		

GRANDO, in-*is*, *f.* 3. hail—gran'dinous, *a.*

GRAN-*um*, *n.* 2. a grain of corn: as, gran'ary, a place or store-house for threshed corn or grain; graniv'orous, eating grain; gran'ulous, full of little grains.

grain, <i>n.</i>	granit'ical, <i>a.</i>	†granula'tion, <i>n.</i>
grain'ing, <i>n.</i>	graniv'orous, <i>a.</i>	†grenade', <i>n.</i>
grai'ny, <i>a.</i>	gran'ule, <i>n.</i>	grenadier', <i>n.</i>
gran'ary, <i>n.</i>	gran'ulous, <i>a.</i>	ingrained', <i>a.</i>
gran'ate, or	gran'ulary, <i>a.</i>	pomegran'ate, <i>n.</i>
*gran'ite, <i>n.</i>	gran'ulate, <i>v.</i>	

GRAPH-*o* (γραφω), to trace lines, to write, to describe: as, anemog'raphy, a description of the wind; au'tograph, the hand-writing of any one, (the original,—the opposite of ap'o'graph, a copy); bibliog'raphy, the description of books or literary history; brachyg'raphy, short-hand writing; hi'erogram or hierog'raphy, holy writing; hydrog'raphy, the description of water; lithog'raphy, writing upon stone; orthog'raphy, correct writing of words; polyg'raphy, writing in many unusual ways; graph'ic, well described or delineated, or relating to engraving.

aerog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	adenog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	agram'matist, <i>n.</i>
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* Granite, a kind of fine spotted stone or marble; so called, because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.

† Granulation, pouring melted metals into cold water, that they may divide themselves into grains.

‡ "Grenade, a little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee fastened to the touch-hole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near."—Harris.

*an'agram, n.	chalcog'rapher, n.	††ep'igraph, n.
anagram'matist, n.	chir'ograph, n.	ethnog'raphy, n.
*anagram'matism, n.	†chirog'raphy, n.	ethnograph'ic, a.
anagrammat'ical, a.	chirog'rapher, n.	geog'raphy, n.
anagrammat'ically, a.	chorog'raphy, n.	geog'rapher, n.
anagram'matize, v.	chorog'rapher, n.	geograph'ical, a.
anemog'raphy, n.	chorograph'ical, a.	geograph'ically, ad.
†angiog'raphy, n.	chorograph'ically, a.	glossog'raphy, n.
ap'ograph, n.	‡christianog'raphy, n.	glossog'rapher, n.
apog'raphal, a.	chromatog'raphy, n.	glyptog'raphy, n.
astrog'raphy, n.	††chron'ogram, n. [a.	glyptograph'ic, a.
autobiog'raphy, n.	chronogrammat'ical, ††	gram'mar, n.
au'tograph, n.	chronogram'matist, a.	gram'mar-school, n.
autog'raphy, n.	chronog'raphy, n.	gramma'rian, n.
autog'raphal, a.	chronog'rapher, n.	grammat'ic, a.
autograph'ical, a.	cometog'raphy, n.	grammat'ical, a.
bibliog'raphy, n.	cosmog'raphy, n.	grammat'ically, ad.
bibliog'rapher, n.	cosmog'rapher, n.	grammatica'tion, n.
bibliograph'ic, a.	cosmograph'ical, a.	gram'matist, n.
bibliograph'ical, a.	cryptog'raphy, n.	grammat'icise, v.
biog'raphy, n.	crystallog'raphy, n.	graph'ic, a.
biog'rapher, n.	**di'agram, n.	graph'ical, a.
biograph'ical, a.	**diagraph'ical, a.	graph'ically, ad.
brachyg'raphy, n.	engrave', v.	‡‡graphom'eter, n.
brachyg'rapher, n.	engra'ver, n.	grave, v.
cacog'raphy, n.	††ep'igram, n.	hagiog'rapha, n.
calig'raphy, n.	epigrammat'ic, a.	hagiog'raphy, n.
caligraph'ic, a.	epigrammat'ical, a.	hagiog'raphal, a.
chalcog'raphy, n.	epigram'matist, n.	hagiog'rapher, n.

* "Anagram, anagrammatism, or metagrammatism, is a dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named."—Camden.

† Angiography, a description of vessels in the human body; viz. nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphatics.

† Chirography, literally, hand-writing, the art of writing. Chirograph, formerly, a deed, requiring a counterpart, engrossed twice upon the same piece of parchment, cut through the middle; the same as charter-party: also, a fine. Chirographer, a writer, and by way of distinction, the officer in the common pleas who engrosses fines.

§ Christianography, a description of the nations professing Christianity.

|| Chromatography, is a description of colours; from *Chroma*, -atos, (χρῶμα, -ατος), colour: as, chromatic, relating to colour.

†† Chronogram, an inscription, including the date of any action.

** Diagram, a delineation of geometrical figures; a scheme drawn by way of illustrating any thing; a mathematical scheme. Diagrammatical, descriptive.

†† Epigram, originally, an inscription, now a short poem, terminating in a point. Epigraph, a title or inscription.

‡ Grammar, the art of speaking and writing truly or correctly, according to the rules established by custom and the authority of good writers.

‡‡ Graphometer, a surveying instrument.

hi'erogram, <i>n.</i>	microg'raphy, <i>n.</i>	pseudog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
hierogrammat'ic, <i>a.</i>	mimog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	scenog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
hierogram'malist, <i>n.</i>	mimog'raper, <i>n.</i>	scenograph'ical, <i>a.</i>
hierog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	mon'ogram, <i>n.</i>	scenograph'ically, <i>ad.</i>
hierograph'ic, <i>a.</i>	monog'rammal, <i>a.</i>	selenog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
hierograph'ical, <i>a.</i>	myog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	steganog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
historiog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	nomog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	steganog'raper, <i>n.</i>
historiog'raper, <i>n.</i>	orthog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	stenog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
horog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	orthog'raper, <i>n.</i>	stenog'raper, <i>n.</i>
horologiog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	orthograph'ical, <i>a.</i>	stereog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
horologigraph'ic, <i>a.</i>	orthograph'ically, <i>ad.</i>	stereog'raper, <i>n.</i>
hydrog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	ouranog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	†tel'egraph, <i>n.</i>
hydrog'raper, <i>n.</i>	pan'tograph, <i>n.</i>	topog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
ichnog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	*par'agraph, <i>n.</i>	topog'raper, <i>n.</i>
ichnograph'ical, <i>a.</i>	paragraph'ical, <i>a.</i>	topograph'ical, <i>a.</i>
iconog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	parallel'ogram, <i>n.</i>	typog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
lexicog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	parallelogram'ical, <i>n.</i>	typog'raper, <i>n.</i>
lexicog'raper, <i>n.</i>	phytog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	typograph'ical, <i>a.</i>
lithog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	pol'ygram, <i>n.</i>	typograph'ically, <i>ad.</i>
lithog'raper, <i>n.</i>	polyg'raphy, <i>n.</i>	xylog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
lithograph'ic, <i>a.</i>	psalmog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	zoog'raphy, <i>n.</i>
metagram'matism, <i>n.</i>	psalmog'raphist, <i>n.</i>	zoog'raper, <i>n.</i>
metallog'raphy, <i>n.</i>		

GRATI-*a*, *f.* 1. (*à* gratus, *a.* grateful), *favour, gratitude, thankfulness*: as, gra'cious, full of *favour, (kind, becoming)*; grat'ify, to make grateful, (*to indulge, to please*); gra'tis, *freely, (for nothing.)*

agree', <i>v.</i>	disagree'able, <i>a.</i>	Gra'ces, <i>n.</i>
agreed', <i>a.</i>	disagree'ably, <i>ad.</i>	gra'cious, <i>a.</i>
agree'able, <i>a.</i>	disgrace', <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	gra'cious'ly, <i>ad.</i>
agree'ably, <i>ad.</i>	disgra'cer, <i>n.</i>	gra'ciousness, <i>n.</i>
agree'ableness, <i>n.</i>	disgrace'ful, <i>a.</i>	grate'ful, <i>a.</i>
agreeabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	disgrace'fully, <i>ad.</i>	grate'fully, <i>ad.</i>
agree'ment, <i>n.</i>	disgrace'fulness, <i>n.</i>	grate'fulness, <i>n.</i>
agree'ingly, <i>ad.</i>	disgra'cious, <i>a.</i>	grat'ify, <i>v.</i>
agree'ingness, <i>n.</i>	grace, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	grat'ifier, <i>n.</i>
congrat'ulate, <i>v.</i>	graced', <i>a.</i>	gratifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
congratula'tion, <i>n.</i>	grace'ful, <i>a.</i>	grat'is, <i>ad.</i>
congratula'tor, <i>n.</i>	grace'fully, <i>ad.</i>	grat'itude, <i>n.</i>
congrat'ulatory, <i>a.</i>	grace'fulness, <i>n.</i>	gratu'itous, <i>a.</i>
congrat'ulant, <i>a.</i>	grace'less, <i>a.</i>	gratu'itously, <i>ad.</i>
disagree', <i>v.</i>	grace'lessly, <i>ad.</i>	gratu'ity, <i>n.</i>
disagree'ment, <i>n.</i>	grace'lessness, <i>n.</i>	greet, <i>v.</i>

* Paragraph, something written beside; a distinct part of a discourse.

† "Telegraph, an instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance, through the means of signals."—Mason.

gree'ter, *n.*
 greet'ing, *n.*
 ingrate, *a.*
 ingrate'ly, *ad.*
 ingrate'ful, *a.*
 ingrate'fully, *ad.*

ingrate'fulness, *n.*
 ingrat'itude, *n.*
 ingra'tiate, *v.*
 ingra'tiating, *a.*
 ungrace'ful, *a.*
 ungrace'fully, *ad.*

ungrace'fulness, *n.*
 ungra'cious, *a.*
 ungrate'ful, *a.*
 ungrate'fully, *ad.*
 ungrate'fulness, *n.*
 ungrat'ified, *a.*

GRAVIS, *a.* heavy, weighty : as, ag'gravate, to make heavy, (to make any thing worse); grav'itate, to tend to the centre of attraction.

ag'gravable, *a.*
 ag'gravate, *v.*
 aggrava'tion, *n.*
 aggrieve', *v.*
 aggrie'vance, *n.*
 grave, *a.*
 grave'ly, *ad.*
 grave'ness, *n.*
 grav'id, *a.*

grav'idated, *a.*
 *gravid'a'tion, *n.*
 *gravid'ity, *n.*
 *gravim'eter, *n.*
 grav'itate, *v.*
 †gravita'tion, *n.*
 †grav'ity, *n.*
 grief, *n.*
 grief'less, *a.*

grieve, *v.*
 griev'er, *n.*
 grieve'able, *a.*
 grie'vance, *n.*
 grie'vingly, *ad.*
 grie'vous, *a.*
 grie'vously, *ad.*
 grie'vousness, *n.*
 ingrav'itate, *v.*

GREMI-UM, *n.* 2. the lap, the bosom—gre'mial, *a.*

GREGX, greg-is, *m.* 3. a flock, a herd : as, grega'rious, going in flocks or herds; cong'regate, to flock together, (to assemble); egre'gious, out of, or selected from the flock, (eminent).

ag'gregate, *a. n. & v.*
 ag'gregately, *ad.*
 aggrega'tion, *n.*
 ag'gregative, *a.*
 ag'gregator, *n.*
 cong'regate, *v. & a.*

congrega'tion, *n.*
 congrega'tional, *a.*
 egre'gious, *a.*
 egre'giously, *ad.*
 egre'giousness, *n.*
 gre'gal, *a.*

grega'rian, *a.*
 grega'rious, *a.*
 grega'riously, *ad.*
 grega'riousness, *n.*
 seg'regate, *v. & a.*
 segrega'tion, *n.*

* Gravitation or gravidity, state of being with child, pregnancy. Gravimeter, an instrument for measuring the specific gravities of bodies.

† Gravitation, the act of tending to the centre; the pressure that a body, by the force of its gravity, exerts on another body under it. It is that species of attraction which operates among bodies though placed at a remote distance, with a force proportioned to the quantity of matter contained in these bodies; such as the falling of a stone to the ground. It is different from Cohesion,—a species of attraction which operates among the small particles of the same bodies when brought into close proximity to each other, causing them to unite, and when united, retaining them in that state. The particles of a slate are kept together by means of this property. And it is different from Chemical attraction, which is that force by which the particles of different bodies are intimately united, so as to form a new substance.

‡ "Gravity, that quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shown to be unsolvable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator."—Quincy.

GRIPH-OS (γρίφος, à γρίπος, a net), a riddle—*log'ogriphe.

GRUS, gru-is, m. or f. 3. a crane, a bird: as, congru'ity, a coming or agreeing together, as cranes or birds do in a flock.

cong'ruence, n.	cong'ruous, a.	incong'ruence, n.
cong'ruency, n.	cong'ruously, ad.	incong'ruent, a.
cong'ruent, a.	discongru'ity, n.	incong'ruous, a.
congru'ity, n.	incongru'ity, n.	incong'ruously, ad.

GUARANT-IR for GARANT-IR, v. (Fr.) to guard, to secure, to undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation: as, guarantee', to answer for performance; war'rant, to support, authorise, justify, or secure.

guarantee', or	unwar'rantableness, n.	war'rantably, ad.
guaranty', n. & v.	unwar'rantated, a.	war'rantableness, n.
unguaranteed', a.	war'rant, v. & n.	war'ranter, n.
unwar'rantable, a.	war'rantable, a.	war'ranty, n.
unwar'rantably, ad.		

GUARD-ER for GARD-ER, v. (Fr.) to keep, to watch, to protect, defend: as, guar'dian, one who has the care of an orphan, or of any thing; war'den, a keeper, a head officer.

guard, n. & v.	guar'dianess, n.	unguar'dingly, ad.
guar'dable, n.	guar'dianship, n.	ward, v. & n.
gua'rdedly, ad.	guard'ful, a.	war'den, n.
guard'edness, n.	guard'less, a.	ward'er, n.
guar'der, n.	guard'ship, n.	ward'ship, n.
guar'dian, n. & a.	unguard'ed, a.	ward'robe, n.

GUBERN-o, v. 1. to govern, rule, or manage: as, gov'ernor, one who rules or manages.

gov'ern, v.	gov'ernment, n.	misgov'ernment, n.
gov'ernor, n.	guber'nate, v.	ungov'ernable, a.
gov'erness, n.	guberna'tion, n.	ungov'ernably, ad.
gov'ernable, a.	guber'native, a.	ungov'erned, a.
gov'ernance, n.		

GURGES, it-is, m. 3. a whirlpool, a gulf.

gurge, n.	ingur'gitate, v.	ingurgita'tion, n.
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GUST-us, m. 4. a sense of tasting, a taste, a relish: as,

* Logogriphe, an enigma, a riddle, or captious question, proposed to students at entertainments, for solution, in order to exercise and improve the mind; those who failed in giving an explanation, were subjected to a fine.

gusta'tion, the act of *tasting*; *gus'to*, the *relish* of any thing.

degust', *v.*

degusta'tion, *n.*

disgust', *n. & v.*

disgust'ingly, *ad.*

disgust'ful, *a.*

gust, *n.*

gus'table, *a. & n.*

gusta'tion, *n.*

gust'ful, *a.*

gust'fulness, *n.*

gust'less, *a.*

gus'to, *n.*

ingus'table, *a.*

pregusta'tion, *n.*

GUTT-*a*, *f.* 1. *a drop*—*gut'tated*, *a. gut'tulous*, *a.*

GUTTUR, *n.* 3. *the throat*.

gut'ter, *n. & v.*

gut'tural, *a.*

gut'turalness, *n.*

GYMN-OS (γυμνος), *naked*: as, *gymnas'tic*,* pertaining to *athletic exercises*.

gym'nic, *a. & n.*

gymnosper'mous, *a.*

gymna'sium, *n.*

gymnas'tic,* *a. & n.*

gymnas'tically, *ad.*

gymnos'ophist,† *n.*

GYN-E, GYNÆC-OS (γυνή, γυναικος), *a woman*: as, *gynæ'cian*, relating to *women*; *gynæoc'racy*, or *gy'narchy*, *female power*, (*petticoat government*.)

‡*androg'ynus*, *n.*

androg'ynal, *a.*

androg'ynally, *ad.*

gy'narchy, *n.*

gynæ'cian, *a.*

gynæoc'racy, or

gynecoc'racy, *n.*

misog'yny, *n.*

misog'ynist, *n.*

GYR-US, *m.* 2. (γυρος), *a circle, moving in a circle*: as, *circum'gyrate*, to *roll round* as in *a circle*.

circum'gyrate, *v.*

circumgyra'tion, *n.*

circumgyre', *v.*

gyre, *n. & v.*

gyra'tion, *n.*

gy'romancy, *n.*

H.

HAB-EO, *habitus*, *v.* 2. *to have, to hold*: as, *cohab'it*, to *dwell* or *live together* (as *husband* and *wife*); *exhib'it*,

* *Gymnastics*, "contests of agility and strength, of which there were five kinds; 1. running (*cursus*); 2. leaping (*saltus*); 3. boxing (*pugillatus*); 4. wrestling (*lucta*); and throwing the dart or quoit (*disci jactus*); hence called *certamen athleticum*, or *gymnicum*, because they contended *naked* (γυμνοί), with nothing on but trousers or drawers (*subligaribus tantum velati*), whence *Gymnasium*, a place of *exercise* or a *school*."—*Adam's Rom. Antiq.*

† *Gymnosophists*, a sect of Indian *philosophers*; a name said to be given by the Greeks to the Brahmins. But there were African as well as Asiatic *gymnosophists*. They were so called, because these *philosophers* went nearly *naked*: the word is also used for any *philosopher*.

‡ *Androgynus*, a *man-woman*, an *hermaphrodite*, or one who is both *male* and *female*, or who is *castrated* and *effeminate*.

to hold out; inhab'itable, that may be dwell in; prohib'it, to hold forward, (to forbid, to hinder or debar.)

a'ble, a.	exhibiti'on, n.	inhab'ile, a.
a'bleness, n.	exhibiti'oner, n.	inhabil'ity, n.
abil'ity, n.	exhib'itive, a.	inhab'it, v.
able-bod'ied, a.	exhib'itory, a.	inhab'itable, a.
cohab'it, v.	habil'iment, n.	inhab'itance, n.
cohab'itant, n.	habil'itate, v.	inhab'itant, n.
cohabita'tion, n.	habilita'tion, n.	inhab'iter, n.
cohib'it, v.	habil'ity, n.	inhab'itor, n.
deb'ile, a.	hab'it, n. & v.	inhab'itress, n.
debt, n.	habited', a.	inhabita'tion, n.
debt'or, n.	hab'itable, a.	inhib'it, v.
disa'ble, v.	hab'itableness, n.	inhibiti'on, n.
disa'blement, n.	hab'itance, n.	prohib'it, v.
disabil'ity, n.	hab'itant, n.	prohib'iter, n.
dishabil'itate, v.	habita'tion, n.	prohibiti'on, n.
dishab'it, or	hab'itator, n.	prohib'itory, a.
disinhab'it, v.	hab'itude, n.	uninhab'itable, a.
disinhab'ited, a.	habit'uate, v. & a.	uninhab'itableness, a.
dishabille', a. & n.	habit'ual, a.	uninhab'ited, a.
ena'ble, v.	habit'ually, ad.	una'ble, a.
exhib'it, v. & n.	ina'ble, n.	una'bleness, n.
exhib'itor, n.	inabil'ity, n.	unabil'ity, n.

HABIT-o, v. 1. (à habeo), to have often, to dwell in, to inhabit. (See Habeo.)

HERE-o, hæsum, v. 2. to stick: as, adhere', to stick to; cohe'sion, a sticking together; inhe'rent, sticking in.

adhere', v.	cohe'rent, a.	incohe'rency, n.
adhe'rer, n.	*cohe'sion, n.	incohe'rent, a.
adhe'rence, n.	cohe'sive, a.	incohe'rently, ad.
adhe'rency, n.	cohe'siveness, n.	inhere', v.
adhe'rent, a. & n.	hes'itant, a.	inhe'rence, n.
adhe'rently, ad.	hes'itancy, n.	inhe'rency, n.
cohere', v.	hes'itate, v.	inhe'rent, a.
cohe'rence, n.	hesita'tion, n.	inhe'rently, ad.
cohe'rency, n.	incohe'rence, n.	inhe'sion, n.

HÆR-ES or HERES, éd-is, c. 3. an heir or heiress: as, heredit'ary, relating to an heir, (coming by inheritance.)

coheir', n.	disher'ison, n.	disinher'ison, n.
coheir'ess, n.	disheir', or	exher'edate, v.
disher'it, v.	disinher'it, v.	exhereda'tion, n.

* Cohesion, see foot-note under Gravitation, p. 170.

exheredita'tion, *n.*
heir, *n.*
heir'ess, *n.*
heir'less, *a.*
heir'dom, *n.*
**heir'loom*, *n.*
heir'ship, *n.*

her'itable, *a.*
her'itage, *n.*
hered'itable, *a.*
†heredit'ament, *n.*
hered'itary, *a.*
hered'itarily, *ad.*

inher'it, *v.*
inher'itable, *a.*
inher'itance, *n.*
inher'itor, *n.*
inher'itress, or
inher'itrix, *n.*

HAGI-OS (ἅγιος), *holy, sacred.*

‡*hagiog'rapha*, *n.* *hagiog'raphal*, *a.* *hagiog'rapher*, *n.*
hagiog'raphy, *n.*

HALCYON, || *m.* 3. (ἄλκυων, *ab āles*, *the sea*, and *κυω*, *to bring forth*), *a bird called the King-fisher.*

||*hal'cyon*, *n.* & *a.* *halcyo'nian*, *a.*

HALLELUIAH (הללויה), *praise ye the Lord*, Heb.) *a song of thanksgiving*—¶*hallelu'iah*, *n.* *halleluiat'ic*, *a.*

HALLUCIN-o, *v.* 1. *to utter things at random, to err or mistake, to blunder*—*hallu'ciate*, *v.* *hallucina'tion*, *n.*

HAL-o, *v.* 1. *to breathe, to emit a smell*: as, *inhale'*, *to breathe or draw in (with air)*;—opposed to *exhale*, or *expire, to breathe or draw out.*

**anhe'lation*, *n.* *exhale'ment*, *n.* *halit'uous*, *a.*
anhe'lose', *a.* *exha'lable*, *a.* *inexha'lable*, *a.*
exhale', *v.* *exhala'tion*, *n.* *inhale'*, *v.*

HARMONI-a (ἁρμονία), *agreement, musical concord*: as, *har-mon'ic*, relating to music or musical concord.

dishar'mony, *n.* *disharmo'nious*, *a.* *har'mony*, *n.*

* *Heirloom*, household goods and furniture, which have for several descents belonged to a house, and necessarily come to the *heir* with the house.

† *Hereditament*, a law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

‡ When any Greek letter has the aspirate, or rough-breathing ('), it is represented by the letter *h* in English, as well as in Latin. The Greek words whose initial vowel is aspirated, are placed under the letter *h*.

§ *Hagiographa*, holy writings. The Jews divide the *Holy Scriptures* of the Old Testament into the *Law*, which comprehends the five books of Moses; the *Prophets*; and *Writings* or *Hagiographa*, which comprehended the other books of the Old Testament. *Hagiographer*, a holy writer.—“They were *hagiographers*, who are supposed to be left to the use of their own words.”—*Whitby*.

|| *Halcyon*, a bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, or by the river-side, about the middle of winter, and that there is always a calm during her incubation; hence, *halcyon* came to signify placid, quiet, still, peaceful.

¶ “To demonstrate that God is the proper object of praise, these words—*Praise ye the Lord*, are so compounded together, as they make but one word in Hebrew—*Halleluiah*.”—*Leigh's Critica Sacra*.

** *Anhelation*, literally, the act of breathing round or about, or *panting*; the state of being out of breath.

<i>harmon'ic, a.</i>	<i>har'monizer, n.</i>	<i>harmoni'ousness, n.</i>
<i>harmon'ical, a.</i>	<i>har'monist, n.</i>	<i>inharmon'ious, a.</i>
<i>harmon'ically, ad.</i>	<i>harmoni'ous, a.</i>	<i>inharmon'ical, a.</i>
<i>har'monize, v.</i>	<i>harmoni'ously, ad.</i>	<i>unharmoni'ous, a.</i>

HAUST-UM, sup. (à *haurio, v. 4. to draw*), *to draw*: as, *inexhaus'tible*, that cannot be *drawn* out, (not to be *spent*.)

<i>exhaust', v. & a.</i>	<i>exhaust'less, a.</i>	<i>inexhaus'tibleness, a.</i>
<i>exhaus'ter, n.</i>	<i>exhaus'tible, a.</i>	<i>inexhaus'tive, a.</i>
<i>exhaus'tion, n.</i>	<i>inexhaus'ted, a.</i>	<i>unexhaus'ted, a.</i>
<i>exhaust'ment, n.</i>	<i>inexhaus'tible, a.</i>	

HEBDOMAS, ad-is (ἑβδομας, αδος, ab ἑβδομος, *the seventh*), *space of seven days, a week*: as, *hebdom'adal, weekly*.

<i>heb'domad, n.</i>	<i>hebdom'adary, a.</i>	<i>hebdomat'ical, a.</i>
<i>hebdom'adal, a.</i>		

HEBES, ęt-is, a. *blunt, dull*: as, *heb'etate, to dull*.

<i>heb'etate, v.</i>	<i>hebeta'tion, n.</i>	<i>heb'etude, n.</i>
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HEBRÆ-US, m. 2. (Ἑβραῖος),* *a Hebrew*.

<i>he'braism, n.</i>	* <i>He'brew, n. & a.</i>	<i>hebrici'an, n.</i>
<i>he'braist, n.</i>	<i>He'brewess, n.</i>	

HECATON (ἑκατον), *a hundred*—*hec'atomb, n.*

HECTIC-OS (ἑκτικος, ab εχω, *to have*), *habitual*. (See *Exis*.)

heder-a, f. 1. ivy—*hedera'ceous, a.*

HELI-OS (ἥλιος), *the sun*: as, *he'lioscope*, an instrument for viewing *the sun*; *he'liotrope*, a plant that follows the course of *the sun*, (*the sun-flower*.)

† <i>aphe'lion, n.</i>	<i>Heliop'olis, n.</i>	<i>he'liotrope, n.</i>
<i>heli'acal, a.</i>	<i>helion'eter, n.</i>	‡ <i>parhe'lion, n.</i>
<i>heliocen'tric, a.</i>	<i>he'lioscope, n.</i>	‡ <i>perihelion, n.</i>

* *Hebrew, an Israelite*, one of the children of *Israel*, a Jew. "Either, a family name, from *Eber*, who was the great grandson of *Shem*, and *Abraham's* great, great, great grandfather; that is, he was a lineal descendant from *Eber*, in the seventh generation.—*Abraham* and his *pos'erity* are called *Hebrews*, because they spoke the same language, and professed and practised the same religion that *Eber* did. Or, it comes from the preposition עבר, *gnebher, trans, beyond*; from whence those that lived *beyond*, or to the *east* of the river *Euphrates*, were called by the *Canaanites* and others who lived on the west עבְרִיִּם, *gnibrim*, or *Hebrews*: and because *Abraham* came from *beyond*, or to the *east* of the river (*Euphrates*), hence his *posterity* acquired the appellation עבְרִיִּם, *gnibhrim*, or *Hebrews*."—*Jennings' Jew. Antiq.*

† For *aphelion* and *perihelion*, see foot-note under *apogæon*, p. 159.

‡ *Parhelion*, a mock sun.

HELLEN (Ἑλλην), *a Greek*: as, *hel'lenism*, *Greek idiom*.

hel'lenic, a.

hel'lenize, v.

hellenis'tical, a.

hel'lenism, n.

**hel'lenist, n.*

hellenis'tically, ad.

HELMINS, *inth—os* (ἑλμινς, ἰνθός), *a worm*.

anthelmin'thic, a.

helmin'thic, a.

helminthol'ogy, n.

HEM—A (αἷμα), *blood*: as, *hem'orrhage*, *a flow of blood*;
hemopto'sis, *a spitting of blood*.

hemopto'sis, or

hem'orrhagy, n.

em'eroids, n.

hemop'tysis, n.

†hem'orrhoids, or

hemorrhoid'al, a.

hem'orrhage, or

HEMER—A (ἡμερα), *a day*: as, *ephem'eral*, *relating to a day*, *or lasting but a day*.

ephem'era, n.

†ephemer'ides, pl.

ephem'eron-worm, a.

ephem'eral, a.

†ephem'eris, n.

ephem'erous, a.

ephem'eric, a.

ephem'erist, n.

HEMIS—US (ἡμισυς), *half*: as, *hem'isphere*, *half a globe or sphere*; *hem'icycle*, *a half round*.

||hem'icrany, n.

hem'isphere, n.

hem'istic, or

hem'icycle, n.

hemispher'ic, a.

hem'istich, n.

¶hem'iplegy, n.

hemispher'ical, a.

hemis'tichal, a.

HEPAR, *hepat-os* (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος), *the liver*.

hepat'ic, a.

hepat'ical, a.

HEPT—A (ἑπτα), *seven*: as, *hep'tarchy*, *a sevenfold government*,—as *England under the seven Saxon Chiefs*.

hep'tagon, n.

heptag'onol, a.

heptacap'sular, a.

* It may be proper to take notice of the distinction between the *Hellenes*, Ἕλληνες, and *Hellenists*, Ἑλληνισταί. The former were *Greeks* by birth and nation, and as such distinguished from the Jews, Acts xvi. 1.; xix. 10.; Rom. i. 16.; ii. 9. The *Hellenists*, Ἑλληνισταί, or *Grecians*, being Jews by proselytism, who used the Greek tongue in their sacred exercises, the Hebrew Jews and Grecian Jews were distinguished in those days, not so much by the places of their birth, as by the language they used in their public prayers and services.—See Jennings' *Jew. Antiq.*

† *Hemorrhoids*, or *emeroids*, literally, *a discharge or flowing of blood*; the piles; a swelling of the parts round the anus or fundament, with an emission of blood.

‡ *Ephemerides*, (the plural of *Ephemeris*, *a journal*, an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets), astronomical tables, showing the present state of the heavens for every day at noon.

§ *Hemi*, is the abbreviated form of *hemisys* (ἡμισυς), signifying, like *demi* (Fr.), and *semi* (Lat.), *half*.

|| *Hemicrany*, a pain that affects only *one part* of the head at a time.

¶ *Hemiplegy* (ἡμισυς, *half*; and plesso, πλῆσσω, *to strike or seize*), *a palsy*, or any nervous affection relating thereunto that *seizes one side* at a time; some *partial* disorder of the nervous system.

• <i>hep'tachord</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>hep'tarchy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>heptar'chist</i> , <i>n.</i>
* <i>heptan'dria</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>heptar'chic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>hep'tateuch</i> , <i>n.</i>

HERB—*a*, *f.* 1. *an herb; grass: as, herba'ceous, relating to herbs; her'bage, herbs collectively.*

<i>herb</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>her'barist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>her'bist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>herba'ceous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>her'barize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>herb'less</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>her'bage</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>her'bary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>her'bous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>her'bag'd</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>her'belet</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>herboriza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>her'bal</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>herbes'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>her'bulent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>her'balist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>her'bid</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>her'by</i> , <i>a.</i>

HERCUL—*es*, † *m.* 3. *a hero of antiquity—hercu'lean, a.*

• HEREMITE, *m.* (Fr. *ab éρημος*), *a solitary.* (See *Eremos*.)

* *Heptandria* (in Botany), one of the Linnean classes, including those *plants* which have *seven stamens* to the flower; those which have *one stamen* to the flower, are called *monandria*; two, *diandria*; three, *triandria*; four, *tetrandria*; five, *pentandria*; six, *hexandria*; seven, *heptandria*; eight, *octandria*; nine, *enneandria*; ten, *decandria*; eleven, *endecandria*; twelve, *dodecandria*; many, *polyandria*.

† *Hercules*, *a celebrated hero* of antiquity, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, who travelled as far as the Straits of Gibraltar, and is said to have erected two pillars, one at Cadiz in Spain, and the other opposite at Ceuta in Africa. *Hercules*, by the will of Jupiter, was subjected to the power of Eurystheus, king of Argos and Mycenæ, son of Sthenelus and Nicippe. He, apprehensive of *Hercules'* power and strength, commanded him to achieve a number of enterprises, the most difficult and arduous ever known, generally called the *twelve labours* of Hercules. For undertaking these, he received a *coat of arms* and *helmet* from Minerva; a *sword* from Mercury; a *horse* from Neptune; a *shield* from Jupiter; a *bow* and *arrows* from Apollo; and from Vulcan, a *golden cuirass* and *brazen buskin*, with a celebrated *club* of brass. The first labour imposed by Eurystheus upon *Hercules*, being yet in the 16th year of his age, was, to kill the *lion of Nemæa*, which ravaged the country near Mycenæ. 2. To destroy the *Lernæan Hydra*, which had 7 heads according to Apollodorus, 50 according to Simonides, and 100 according to Diodorus. When one head was destroyed, two others immediately sprang up; but his friend Iolas, by his command, burned the root of it with a hot iron, which succeeded, and he became victorious. 3. To bring *alive* and *unhurt* into the presence of Eurystheus a *stag* famous for its incredible *swiftness*, its golden horns, and brazen feet. 4. To bring alive a *wild boar*, which ravaged the neighbourhood of Erymanthus. In this expedition he destroyed the Centaur, and caught the *boar*, at whose sight Eurystheus was so frightened, that he hid himself for some days in his brazen vessel. 5. To clean the *stables* of Augeas, where 3000 oxen had been confined for *many years*. 6. To kill the *carnivorous birds* which ravaged the country near the lake Stymphalis in Arcadia. 7. To bring *alive* into Peloponnesus a *prodigious wild bull*, which laid waste the island Crete. 8. To bring the *mares* of Diomedes, which fed upon human flesh. 9. To obtain the *girdle* of the *queen* of the Amazons. 10. To kill the *monster Geryon*, king of Gades or Cadiz, and bring to Argos his numerous *flocks*, which fed upon human flesh. 11. To obtain *apples* from the garden of the *Hesperides*. 12. The last and most dangerous of his labours, to bring upon earth the *three-headed dog Cerberus*, which guarded the entrance of hell, to prevent the living from entering the infernal regions, and the dead from escaping from their confinement. His exploits are celebrated by the poets and historians of antiquity.—See *Lempriere's Classical Dictionary*.

HERES-IS (αἵρεσις, *ab* αἵρεω, *to take*), *the act of taking, an opinion. a dogma*: as, *her'etic*, one tainted with *heresy*.

arch-her'esy, *n.*

her'esiarch, *n.*

heret'ical, *a.*

arch-her'etic, *n.*

her'esiarchy, *n.*

heret'ically, *ad.*

*her'esy, *n.*

her'etic, *n.*

HERMES (Ἑρμης), *Mercury, the interpreter and messenger of the Gods; the imagined inventor of chemistry.*

†hermaph'rodite, *n.*

hermaphrodit'ically, *hermet'ic, a.*

hermaphrodit'ic, *a.*

[*ad.* †hermet'ical, *a.*

hermaphrodit'ical, *a.* hermaphrode'ity, *n.* hermet'ically, *ad.*

HEROS (ἥρως), *a brave man, a hero*: as, *hero'ic*, relating to a hero or brave man.

he'ro, *n.*

hero'icly, *ad.*

heroicom'ic, *a.*

her'oine, *n.*

hero'ical, *a.*

heroicom'ical, *a.*

hero'ic, *a. & n.*

hero'ically, *ad.*

her'oism, *n.*

HETER-OS (ἑτερος), *other, another, dissimilar*: as, *heteroge'neous*, *other* or *dissimilar* in nature; *het'erarchy*, the government of an *alien*.

het'erarchy, *n.*

het'erodoxy, *n.*

heteroge'neous, *a.*

‡het'eroclite, *n. & a.*

heterodox'ical, *a.*

heteroge'neousness, *a.*

heteroclit'ical, *a.*

het'erogene, *a.*

||heteros'cii, or

heteroc'litous, *a.*

heteroge'neal, *a.*

heteros'cians, *n.*

het'erodox, *a. & n.*

heterogene'ity, *n.*

heteros'cian, *a.*

HEX (ἕξ), *six*: as, *hexam'eter*, a verse of *six* feet; *hex'a-pod*, an animal with *six* feet, *hex'aped*, *six* feet, or a *fathom*; *hexas'tich*, a poem of *six* lines.

hex'achord, *n.*

hexam'eter, *n. & a.*

hex'aped, or

‡hexae'dron, *n.*

hexamet'ric, *a.*

hex'apod, *n.*

hex'agon, *n.*

hexamet'rical, *a.*

hexas'tic, or

hexag'ony, *n.*

hexan'dria, *n.*

hexas'tich, *n.*

hexag'onal, *a.*

hexan'gular, *a.*

hex'astyle, *n.*

* *Heresy*, literally, *the act of taking*; "an error in some fundamental doctrine of the Christian faith, or a private opinion different from that of the catholic and orthodox church."—Crabbe's Dict.

† *Hermaphrodite*, an animal uniting two sexes.

‡ *Hermetical*, chemical.

§ *Heteroclite*, literally, *a leaning or inclining another way*. Any thing or person *deviating* from the common rule. "Such nouns as *vary* from the common form of declension by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise, are called *heteroclites*."—Clarke.

|| *Heteroscii*, or *Heteroscians*, those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live between the tropics and polar circles; so called, because those on the north have their shadows always in an opposite direction to those on the south, and vice versa.

‡ *Hexaedron*, a cube, or solid with six faces or sides.

HEX-IS (ἔξις, *ab* ἔχω, *to have*), *a state of the mind or body a habit.* (See *Exis*.)

HIAT-US, *m.* 4. (*à* hio, *v.* 1. *to gape, to open*), *a gaping.*
hia'tus, n. hia'tion, n. inhia'tion, n.

HIBERNI-A, *f.* 1. *Ireland—hiber'nian, n. & a. hiber'ni cism, n.*

HIBERN-US, *a.* (*à* hiems or hyems, *-is, f.* 3. *winter*), *of winter—hiber'nal, a.*

HIER-OS (ἱερός), *sacred, holy*: *as, hi'erarchy, a sacred government, (ecclesiastic establishment); hi'eromancy, divination by sacrifices; hi'erology, a discourse on sacred things.*

<i>hi'erarch, n.</i>	<i>hieroglyph'ically, a.</i>	<i>hierograph'ic, a.</i>
<i>hi'erarchy, n.</i>	<i>hi'erogram, n.</i>	<i>hierograph'ical, a.</i>
<i>hierarch'al, a.</i>	<i>hierogrammat'ic, a.</i>	<i>hierology, n.</i>
<i>hierar'chical, a.</i>	<i>hierogram'matist, n.</i>	<i>hi'eromancy, n.</i>
<i>hi'eroglyph, n.</i>	<i>hierog'rapha, n.</i>	<i>†hi'erophant, n.</i>
<i>*hieroglyph'ic, n. & a.</i>	<i>hierog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>Hierop'olis, n.</i>
<i>hieroglyph'ical, a.</i>		

HILAR-IS, *a. cheerful, merry, gay*: *as, exhil'arate, to make cheerful, (to enliven, to gladden.)*

exhil'arate, v. hilar'ity, n. hil'arate, v.
exhilara'tion, n.

HIPP-OS (ἵππος), *a horse*: *as, hippopot'amus, the river horse (found in the Nile); hip'pogriff, a winged horse.*

†hippocen'taur, n. hippopot'amus, n. hip'pogriff, n.
Archip'pus, n. §hip'podrome, n.

HISTORI-A, *f.* 1. (ἱστορία, *ab* ἵστωρ, *one who knows*), *a narration of facts and events, history*: *as, historiog'rapher, a writer of history.*

his'tory, n./ histo'rian, n. histo'ried, a.
histo'rial, a. histor'ify, v. histo'rier, n.

* *Hieroglyphics, certain characters, figures, or signs, made use of by the ancient Egyptians, instead of letters, to express the conception of men, particularly the mysteries of their religion: hence the term hieroglyph, a carving or engraving of some sacred thing. "A lamp among the Egyptians is the hieroglyphic of life."—Wilkins. In a general sense, a hieroglyphic is any symbol or figure which may serve to represent an object: such are our astronomical characters.*

† *Hierophant, one who teaches the rules of religion; a minister or priest.*

‡ *Hippocentaur, a fabulous monster, half-horse, and half-man.*

§ *Hippodrome, a course for chariot and horse races, or exercises.*

histor'ic, *a.*
 histor'ical, *a.*
 histor'ically, *ad.*
 historiolog'y, *n.*

historiog'raphy, *n.*
 historiog'rapher, *n.*
 historiograph'ical, *a.*
 his'tory-piece, *n.*

sto'ry, *n.*
 sto'ried, *a.*
 sto'ry-teller, *n.*

HISTRIO, *on-is*, *m.* 3. (*à* *hister*, a Tuscan word), *a stage-player*: as, *histrion'ic*, befitting the stage, (*theatrical*.)

his'trion, *n.* *histrion'ical*, *a.* *histrionism*, *n.*
histrion'ic, *a.* *histrion'ically*, *ad.*

HODIE, *adv.* (*à* *hoc die*), *to-day*—*hodier'nal*, *a.*

HOL-OS (*ὅλος*), *the whole, all*: as, *cathol'icon*, *a universal medicine*; *hol'ocaust*, *a sacrifice wholly burnt*.

**cath'olic*, *a. & n.* *cathol'ical*, *a.* *cathol'icon*, *n.*
cath'olicly, *ad.* *cath'olicism*, *n.* *hol'ocaust*, *n.*
cathol'icness, *n.* *cathol'icize*, *v.* †*hol'ograph*, *n.*

HOMIL-OS (*ὁμιλος*, *ab* *ὁμος*), *an assembly; company*: as, *hom'ily*, *a discourse read to a congregation*.

hom'ily, *n.* *hom'ilist*, *n.* *homilet'ical*, *a.*

HOMO, *in-is*, *c.* 3. *a man*: as, *hu'man*, belonging to man, *human'ity*, *mankind* or *kindness*.

hom'icide, *n.* *hu'manate*, *a.* *hu'manist*, *n.*
homici'dal, *a.* *humane'*, *a.* *hu'manize*, *v.*
hu'man, *a.* *humane'ly*, *ad.* *inhu'man*, *a.*
hu'manly, *ad.* *humane'ness*, *n.* *inhu'manly*, *ad.*
hu'mankind, *n.* *human'ity*, *n.* *inhuman'ity*, *n.*

HOM-OS (*ὁμος*), *united, like, equal, the same*: as, *homol'ogous*, *having the same manner or proportions*.

homog'eny, *n.* *homoge'neousness*, *a.* *homon'ymy*, *n.*
homoge'neal, *a.* *homogene'ity*, *n.* *homon'yymous*, *a.*
homoge'nealness, *n.* *homol'ogous*, *a.* †*homot'onous*, *a.*
homoge'neous, *a.*

* *Catholic*, literally, *the whole from side to side, all, general*. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholic*, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time, or to any sect of Christians. Some truths are said to be *catholic*, because they are received by *all the faithful*. *Catholic* is often set in opposition to *heretic* or *sectary*, and to *schismatic*. "*Catholic, or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called catholic, because they are directed or addressed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality.*"—*Calmet*. *Catholic*, the noun, is usually applied to a *papist*; a *Roman Catholic*.

† *Holograph*, an instrument written wholly by the person who signs it

‡ *Homotonous*, literally, *having the like, equal, or same tone or strength; equable*: said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension—*Quincy*.

HONOR, *m.* 3. *respect, regard*: as, *dishon'our*, to take away or deprive of *honour*, (*to disgrace*); *hon'orary*, done or made in *honour*, conferring *honour* without gain.

dishon'est, <i>a.</i>	hon'est, <i>a.</i>	hon'ourable, <i>a.</i>
dishon'estly, <i>ad.</i>	hon'estly, <i>ad.</i>	hon'ourably, <i>ad.</i>
dishon'our, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	hon'esty, <i>n.</i>	hon'ourableness, <i>n.</i>
dishon'ourer, <i>n.</i>	hon'orary, <i>a.</i>	hon'ourless, <i>a.</i>
dishon'ourable, <i>a.</i>	hon'our, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	undishon'oured, <i>a.</i>
dishon'ourably, <i>ad.</i>	hon'ourer, <i>n.</i>	unhon'oured, <i>a.</i>

HOR—A, *f.* 1. (ὥρα), *an hour*: as, *ho'ral* or *ho'rary*, relating to *an hour*; *horog'raphy*, an account of the *hours*; *horom'etry*, the art of measuring the *hours*.

ho'ral, <i>a.</i>	horologiograph'ic, <i>a.</i>	hour, <i>n.</i>
ho'rally, <i>ad.</i>	hor'ologe, <i>n.</i>	hour'ly, <i>a.</i> & <i>ad.</i>
ho'rary, <i>a.</i>	horol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	hour'-glass, <i>n.</i>
horog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	*hor'oscope, <i>n.</i>	hour-hand', <i>n.</i>
*horologiog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	horom'etry, <i>n.</i>	hour-plate', <i>n.</i>

HOR—OS (ὄρος), *a boundary, a limit; a rule*: as, *hori'zon*, the line that *bounds* or *terminates* the *view*, (or that seems to join the *heaven* with the *earth*.)

†aph'orism, <i>n.</i>	aph'orist, <i>n.</i>	hori'zon, <i>n.</i>
aph'orism'er, <i>n.</i>	†di'orism, <i>n.</i>	horizon'tal, <i>a.</i>
aphorist'ical, <i>a.</i>	dioris'tically, <i>ad.</i>	horizon'tally, <i>ad.</i>
aphorist'ically, <i>ad.</i>		

HORRE—O, *v.* 2. *to be rough or dreadful*,—as an animal with its hair standing on end, or the like: as, *hor'rible*, that may be *dreaded* or *detested*.

abhor', <i>v.</i>	hor'rent, <i>a.</i>	hor'ridly, <i>ad.</i>
abhor'rence, <i>n.</i>	hor'rible, <i>a.</i>	hor'ridness, <i>n.</i>
abhor'rency, <i>n.</i>	hor'ribly, <i>ad.</i>	horrif'ic, <i>a.</i>
abhor'rent, <i>a.</i>	hor'ribleness, <i>n.</i>	horris'onous, <i>a.</i>
abhor'rer, <i>n.</i>	hor'rid, <i>a.</i>	hor'ror, <i>n.</i>

HORT—OR, *hortatus*, *v.* *dep.* 1. *to exhort, to encourage*: as, *dehort'*, to *dissuade*; *exhort'*, to *incite* by *words* to any good action; *hor'tatory*, *encouraging*,—used of *precepts* not of *persons*.

dehort', <i>v.</i>	dehor'ter, <i>n.</i>	dehorta'tion, <i>n.</i>
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* *Horologiography*, a description of a *horologe* or an instrument that tells the hour, as a *clock*, *watch*, or *hourglass*: also, the art of constructing *dials*. *Horoscope*, the configuration of the planets at the *hour* of birth.

† *Aphorism*, literally, *a separating by marking limits; a maxim, a precept limited or contracted* in a short sentence. *Diorism*, *distinction*, or *definition*, which in few words explains what is spoken of.

dehor'tatory, <i>a.</i>	exhorta'tion, <i>n.</i>	horta'tion, <i>n.</i>
exhort', <i>v.</i>	exhor'tative, <i>a.</i>	hor'tative, <i>a. & n.</i>
exhor'ter, <i>n.</i>	exhor'tatory, <i>a.</i>	hor'tatory, <i>a.</i>

HORT-US or ORT-US, *m.* 2. *a garden; an orchard: as, horten'sial, fit for a garden; horticulture, the art of cultivating gardens; hor'tulan, belonging to a garden.*

horten'sial, <i>a.</i>	hor'tulan, <i>a.</i>	hor'tus-siccus, <i>n.</i>
hor'ticulture, <i>n.</i>	hort'yard, <i>or</i>	or'charding, <i>n.</i>
horticul'tural, <i>a.</i>	or'chard, <i>n.</i>	or'chardist, <i>n.</i>
hor'ticulturist, <i>n.</i>		

HOSPES, *it-is, c.* 3. *one who entertains, or is entertained, a host or guest: as, hos'pital, a place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; hospital'ity, the practice of entertaining strangers; inhos'pitable, affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.*

hos'pitable, <i>a.</i>	host, <i>n. & v.</i>	inhos'pitable, <i>a.</i>
hos'pitably, <i>ad.</i>	host'ess, <i>n.</i>	inhos'pitably, <i>ad.</i>
hos'pitableness, <i>n.</i>	*hotel', <i>n.</i>	inhos'pitableness, <i>n.</i>
hos'pital, <i>n.</i>	hos'tler, <i>or</i>	inhospital'ity, <i>n.</i>
hospital'ity, <i>n.</i>	os'tler, <i>n.</i>	unhos'pitable, <i>a.</i>

HOST-IS, *c.* 3. *an enemy: as, hos'tile, relating to an open enemy, (adverse).*

host, <i>n.</i>	hostil'ity, <i>n.</i>	inhos'tile, <i>a.</i>
hos'tile, <i>a.</i>	hos'tilize, <i>v.</i>	unhos'tile, <i>a.</i>
hos'tilely, <i>ad.</i>		

HUMAN-US, *a.* (*à homo*), *of a man.* (See *Homo*.)

HUM-EO, *v.* 2. *to be wet or moist: as, humect', or humect'-ate, to make moist or wet; hu'moral, relating to the humours.*

dishu'mour, <i>n. & v.</i>	hu'mid, <i>a.</i>	hu'morous, <i>a.</i>
humect', <i>or</i>	humid'ity, <i>n.</i>	hu'morously, <i>ad.</i>
humec'tate, <i>v.</i>	hu'mour, <i>n. & v.</i>	hu'morousness, <i>n.</i>
humecta'tion, <i>n.</i>	hu'moral, <i>a.</i>	hu'moursome, <i>a.</i>
humec'tive, <i>a.</i>	hu'morist, <i>n.</i>	hu'moursomely, <i>ad.</i>

HUMER-US, *m.* 2. *the shoulder—hu'meral, a.*

HUM-US, *f.* 2. *the ground, the earth: as, exhume', to take*

* *Hotel*, "formerly *hostel*, a *lodging-house*, particularly a *public-house* furnished with beds, &c. for the accommodation of *occasional lodgers*, who are there supplied with apartments hired for the night, or by the week. Of this kind of *lodging-house*, Mr. Malone says, there was not one till about the year 1760. In 1810, he considered the number of them to be above 100. The designation of *Coffee-house* and *Hotel*, is now very common."—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd*.

out of *the* grave; *humil'iate*, to make *humble*, or near the *earth*.

exhume', or

ex'humate, *v.*

exhuma'tion, *n.*

hum'ble, *a. & v.*

hum'bly, *ad.*

hum'bleness, *n.*

hum'bler, *n.*

hum'bling, *a. & n.*

hum'ble-minded, *a.*

hum'ble-mouthed, *a.*

huma'tion, *n.*

humicuba'tion, *n.*

humil'iate, *v.*

humilia'tion, *n.*

humil'ity, *n.*

inhume', or

inhu'mate, *v.*

inhuma'tion, *n.*

post'hume, *a.*

*post'humous, *a.*

post'humously, *ad.*

HYAL-OS (ὑαλος), *glass* or *chrystal*—*hy'aline*, *a.*

HYDOR (ὕδωρ), *water*: as, *hy'dromancy*, predicting by *water*; *hy'dromel*, a drink of *honey* and *water*; *hydrom'eter*, an instrument to measure *water* or *fluids*; *hydrostat'ics*, the science of weighing *fluids*, or weighing bodies in *fluids*; *hy'drus*, a *water-snake*.

†clepsy'dra, *n.*

drop'sied, *a.*

†hy'ades, or

†hy'ads, *n.*

hy'dragogues, *n.*

hydrau'lics, *n.*

hydrau'lical, *a.*

hy'drocele, *n.*

hydroceph'alus, *n.*

§hydrodyna'mics, *n.*

hy'drogen, *n.*

hydrog'raphy, *n.*

•hydrog'rapher, *n.*

hy'dromancy, *n.*

hydrol'ogy, *n.*

hy'dromel, *n.*

hydrom'eter, *n.*

hydrom'etry, *n.*

hydropho'bia, or

hy'drophoby, *n.*

hy'dropsy, or

||drop'sy, *n.*

hydrop'ical, or

drop'sical, *a.*

hydrop'ic, *a.*

hydrostat'ical, *a.*

hydrostat'ics, *n.*

¶hydot'ic, *n.*

hy'drus, or

hy'dra, *n.*

HYEMS, *f. 3. winter*: as, *hy'emal*, belonging to *winter*.

hy'emal, *a.*

hy'emate, *v.*

hyema'tion, *n.*

HYGR-OS (ὕγρος), *moist, wet*.

**hygrom'eter, *n.*

hy'groscope, *n.*

hygroscop'ic, *a.*

HYMEN (ὕμην), *a fine skin; the god of marriage*.

hy'men, *n.*

hymene'al, *n. & a.*

hymene'an, *n. & a.*

* *Posthumous*, done, had, or published after one's *death*, or after one is put into the *ground*.

† *Clepsydra*, a kind of clock among the ancients that told the hours by *water*.

† *Hyades*, or *Hyads*, a *watery* constellation.

§ *Hydrodynamics*, the science which treats of the *power* and *force* of *water*; or, of the *motion* of *liquids* or *non-elastic fluids*, and the *force* with which they act on other bodies.

|| “*Dropsy*, a collection of *water* in the body, from too lax a tone of the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts stuffed.”—*Quincy*.

¶ *Hydrotic*, purger of *water* or *phlegm*.

** *Hygrometer*, an instrument to measure the degrees of *moisture* and *dryness* of the air: *Hygroscope*, an instrument to show these, and to estimate the quantity of either extreme.

- HYPN-OS** (ὑπνος), *sleep*—ant'hypnot'ic, *a. hypnot'ic a.*
HYSTER-OS (ὑστερος), *later or lower*; also, *the womb*: as,
hyster'ic, troubled with fits, or disorders in *the womb*.
 antihyster'ic, *a.* hyster'ic, *a.* hyster'ical, *a.*
 *hyster'ics, *n.*

I.

- IAMB-US**, *m. 2.* (ιαμβος), *a poetic foot*—†iam'bic, *n. & a.*
IBI, *adv. there, in that place*—nullibi'ety, *n. al'ibi, n.*
ICHNEUMON, *m. 3.* (ιχνευμων, ab ιχνος, *a footstep or vestige*),
a small animal that searches out and devours the eggs
of crocodiles: as, *ichnog'raphy*, *a ground plot*.
 ichneu'mon, *n.* ichnog'raphy, *n.* ichnograph'ical, *a.*
 ichneu'mon-fly, *n.*
ICHOR, *m. 3.* (ιχωρ), *the serum or watery part of the blood*,
thin acrid matter distilling from wounds.
 i'chor, *n.* i'chorous, *a.*
ICHTHYS (ιχθυς), *a fish*: as, *ichthyol'ogy*, *the science of*
fish; *ichthyoph'agist*, *a fish-eater*.
 ichthyol'ogy, *or* ichthyoph'agy, *n.* ichthyoph'agist, *n.*
 ichthyol'ogy, *n.*
ICON (εικων, ab εικω, *to be like*), *an image or picture*: as,
iconol'ater, *a worshipper of images*.
 i'con, *n.* iconoclas'tic, *a.* iconol'ogy, *n.*
 †icon'oclast, *n.* iconog'raphy, *n.* iconol'ater, *n.*
ICTER-US, *m. 2.* (ικτερος), *the jaundice*—icter'ical, *a.*
IDEA, *f. 1.* (ιδεα, ab ειδω, *to see*), *a mental image*: as, *ide'-*
alize, *to form ideas*.
 ide'a, *n.* ide'ally, *ad.* ide'ate, *v.*
 ide'al, *a.* ide'alize, *v.* unide'al, *a.*
IDEM, *pron. (ab is-dem), the same*: as, *iden'tify*, *to prove*
sameness, or to make the same.
 iden'tity, *n.* iden'tically, *ad.* iden'tify, *v.*
 iden'tic, *a.* iden'ticalness, *n.* identifica'tion, *n.*
 iden'tical, *a.*

* *Hysterics*, fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in *the womb*; so called, because *the womb* is the *lowest* of the viscera.

† *Iambic*, a poetic foot, consisting of a short and long syllable; used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

‡ *Iconoclast* (ἀ κλαζω, *clazo, to break*), *a breaker of images*.

IDI-OS (ἰδιος), *peculiar, private*: as, *idioc'rasy, peculiarity of constitution*; *id'iom*, a mode of speaking *peculiar to a language*.

<i>idioc'racy, n.</i>	<i>idiomat'ical, a.</i>	<i>id'iotism, n.</i>
<i>idiocrat'ical, a.</i>	<i>idiomat'ic, a.</i>	<i>idiot'ic, a.</i>
<i>id'iocy, n.</i>	† <i>idiosyn'crasy, n.</i>	<i>idiot'ical, a.</i>
* <i>idiop'athy, n.</i>	<i>id'iot, n.</i>	<i>id'iotize, v.</i>
<i>id'iom, n.</i>		

IDOL-UM, n. 2. (εἰδωλον, *ab* εἶδος, *a form, a figure*), *an image worshipped as God*: as, *idol'atry, the worship of images, or of any thing as God*.

<i>i'dol, n.</i>	<i>i'dolish, a.</i>	<i>idol'atrize, v.</i>
<i>i'dolize, v.</i>	<i>idol'atry, n.</i>	<i>idolat'rical, a.</i>
<i>i'dolizer, n.</i>	<i>idol'ater, n.</i>	<i>idol'atrous, a.</i>
<i>i'dolism, n.</i>	<i>idol'atress, n.</i>	<i>idol'atrously, ad.</i>

IGN-IS, m. 3. *fire*: as, *ig'nite, to set on fire*; *igniv'omous, vomiting fire*.

<i>ig'neous, a.</i>	<i>ig'nify, v.</i>	<i>igniti'on, n.</i>
<i>ignip'otent, a.</i>	<i>ignif'luous, a.</i>	<i>igni'tible, a.</i>
<i>ig'nis-fatuus, n.</i>	<i>ignite', v.</i>	<i>igniv'omous, a.</i>

IMAGO, in-is, f. 3. *an image or picture*: as, *im'agery, sensible representations, representations in writing*; *imag'inative, relating to the imagination or power of forming ideal pictures*.

<i>im'age, n. & v.</i>	<i>imag'inant, a. & n.</i>	<i>inimag'inable, a.</i>
<i>im'agery, n.</i>	<i>imag'inary, a.</i>	<i>unimag'inable, a.</i>
<i>imag'ine, v.</i>	<i>imagina'tion, n.</i>	<i>unimag'inably, ad.</i>
<i>imag'iner, n.</i>	<i>imag'inative, a.</i>	<i>unimag'ined, a.</i>
<i>imag'inable, a.</i>	<i>imag'ining, a.</i>	

IMBECILL-IS (*ab* in, on, & bacillus, *m. 2. a staff*), *weak, feeble, leaning on a staff*.

<i>imbecile', n.</i>	<i>imbecil'ity, n.</i>	<i>imbecil'itate, v.</i>
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IMIT-OR, v. dep. 1. *to copy or resemble*: as, *im'itator, one who copies another*; *inim'itable, that cannot be copied or resembled, (above imitation.)*

<i>im'itable, a.</i>	<i>imitabil'ity, n.</i>	<i>im'itate, v.</i>
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* *Idiopathy, peculiar feeling*; a primary disease, that neither depends on, nor proceeds from another.

† *Idiosyncrasy, a peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another.*

imita'tion, *n.*
im'itative, *a.*
im'ilator, *n.*

inim'itable, *a.*
inim'itably, *ad.*

inimitabil'ity, *n.*
unim'itable, *a.*

IMPER—o, *v.* 1. (*ab in et paro*), to command, to rule: as,
imper'ative, commanding.

*em'peror, *n.*
em'press, *n.*

impero'tial, *a.*
impe'rial, *a.*

impe'riality, *n.*
impe'rious, *a.*

*em'pire, *n.*

impe'rially, *ad.*

impe'riously, *ad.*

im'perate, *a.*

impe'rialist, *n.*

impe'riousness, *n.*

imper'ative, *a.*

impe'rialized, *a.*

INAN—IS, *a.* empty—inane', *a.* inaniti'on, *n.* inan'ity, *n.*

INDIGEN—A, *f.* 1. the native of a place.

†indig'enous, *a.*

†in'digene, *n.*

INDULG—EO, *v.* 2. to indulge.

indulge', *v.*

indul'gency, *n.*

indul'gently, *ad.*

indul'gence, *n.*

indul'gent, *a.*

INCHO—o, *v.* 1. to begin: as, in'choate, to begin.

in'choate, *v. & a.*

inchoa'tion, *n.*

in'choative, *a.*

in'choately, *ad.*

INDUSTRI—A, *f.* 1. diligence, assiduity.

in'dustry, *n.*

indus'triously, *ad.*

unindus'trious, *a.*

indus'trious, *a.*

INFANS, nt-is, *c.* 3. (*ab in et fari*), a child that cannot yet speak. (See *Fari*.)

INFERUS, *a.* below, beneath: as, infe'rior, lower in place, station or rank of life, or value.

infe'rior, *a. & n.*

infer'nal, *a. & n.*

infer'nally, *ad.*

inferior'ity, *n.*

INFEST—US, *a.* hostile to, eager to hurt; harassing.

infest', *v.*

infesta'tion, *n.*

infes'tuous, *a.*

INGUEN, ĩn-is, *n.* 3. the groin—ing'uinal, *a.*

INQU—US, (*ab æquus*), uneven, unjust, wicked. (See *Equus*.)

* *Emperor*, a monarch of title and dignity superior to a king; as, the emperor of Germany. *Empire*, imperial power, sovereign command; the region over which dominion is extended.

† *Indigenous*, native to a country; originally produced or born in a region:—opposite to *exotic*, *foreign*; not produced in our own country; also, a foreign plant.

† *Indigene*, a native.

INITI-UM, *n.* 2. (*ab in et eo*), *a beginning.* (See *Eo*.)

INQUIN-o, *v.* 1. *to defile, to pollute, to corrupt.*

in'quinate, v. *inquin'a'tion, n.*

INSUL-A, *f.* 1. *an island*: *as, in'sulate, to make an island.*

<i>in'sular, a. & n.</i>	<i>isle, n.</i>	<i>i'solated, a.</i>
<i>in'sulary, a.</i>	<i>i'slet, n.</i>	<i>penin'sula, n.</i>
<i>in'sulate, v.</i>	<i>i'sland, n.</i>	<i>penin'sular, a.</i>
<i>in'sulated, a.</i>	<i>i'slander, n.</i>	<i>penin'sulated, a.</i>

INTEGER, *a.* (*ab in et tango, to touch*), *entire, not touched*;
upright: *as, in'tegrate, to make a whole.*

<i>in'teger, n.</i>	<i>integral'ity, n.</i>	<i>in'tegrate, v.</i>
<i>in'tegral, a. & n.</i>	<i>in'tegrant, a.</i>	<i>integra'tion, n.</i>
<i>in'tegrally, ad.</i>	<i>integ'rity, n.</i>	

INTERPRET-OR, *v. dep.* 1. *to explain*: *as, misinter'pret, to explain to a worse sense, or wrong intention.*

<i>inter'pret, v.</i>	<i>inter'pretative, a.</i>	<i>misinter'preter, n.</i>
<i>inter'preter, n.</i>	<i>inter'pretatively, ad.</i>	<i>misinter'pretable, a.</i>
<i>inter'pretable, a.</i>	<i>misinter'pret, v.</i>	<i>misinterpreta'tion, n.</i>
<i>interpreta'tion, n.</i>		

INTESTIN-A, *n.* 2, (*ab intus, within*), *the guts, the bowels, the inwards*: *as, intes'tinal, relating to the guts.*

intes'tinal, a. *intes'tine, a. & n.* *intes'tines, n.*

INT-US, *adv.* or INTR-A, *prep.* *within*: *as, inter'nal, inward or of the inside*; *inte'rior, inward, inner.*

<i>inte'rior, a. & n.</i>	<i>inter'nally, ad.</i>	<i>intima'tion, n.</i>
<i>inte'riorly, ad.</i>	<i>in'timate, a. n. & v.</i>	<i>intrin'sical, a.</i>
<i>intern', a.</i>	<i>in'timately, ad.</i>	<i>intrin'sically, ad.</i>
<i>inter'nal, a.</i>	<i>in'timacy, n.</i>	<i>intrin'sic, a.</i>

INVIT-o, *v.* 1. *to bid or ask*; *to allure*: *as, invita'tion, the act of inviting, bidding, or calling.*

<i>disinvite', v.</i>	<i>invita'tion, n.</i>	<i>invi'tingly, ad.</i>
<i>invite', v.</i>	<i>invi'tatory, a.</i>	<i>invi'tingness, n.</i>
<i>invi'ter, n.</i>	<i>invi'ting, n. & a.</i>	<i>uninvi'ted, a.</i>
<i>invite'ment, n.</i>		

IOTA (iota), *the name of the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet*; *a point, a tittle, the least particle.*

io'ta, n. *jot, n. & v.* *jot'ting, n.*

IR-A, *f.* 1. *anger, wrath*: *as, iras'cible, inclined or dis-*

posed to *anger*; *ir'ritable*, easily *angered* or *provoked*; *ir'ritate*, to excite *anger*.

* <i>dire</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ir'e'fully</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ir'ritable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dire'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>iras'cible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>irritabil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>dire'fulness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>iras'cibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ir'ritate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>ire</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>irascibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>irrita'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ire'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>i'rous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ir'ritatory</i> , <i>a.</i>

IREN-*E* (ἱρηνη), *peace*—†*i'renarch*, *n.* *iren'ical*, *a.*

IRIS, *f.* 3. (ἰρις), *the rain-bow*; *circle round the pupil of the eye*; *the fleur-de-luce*—*i'ris*, *n.*

IRONI-*A* (εἰρωνεία, *ab* εἰρων, *a dissembler*), *a figure of speech*, when one means the *contrary* of what is said.

<i>i'rony</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>iron'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>i'ronist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>iron'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>iron'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	

ISCH-*O* (ἰσχω), *to retain, to hold*—‡*is'chury*, *n.* *ischuret'ic*, *n.*

IS-*OS* (ἴσος), *equal*: as, *isoch'ronal*, of *equal times*; *isos-celes*, *equal legs or sides*.

<i>isoch'ronal</i> , <i>a.</i>	§ <i>isoperimet'rical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>isother'mal</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>isoch'ronous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>isos'celes</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	

ISTHM-*US*, *m.* 2. (ἰσθμός), *a neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent*—*is'thmus*, *n.* *is'thmian*, *a.*

ISRAEL (יִשְׂרָאֵל, *ab* ירה, *strength, power*, Heb.) *Jacob*.

<i>Is'rael</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Is'raelite</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Is'raelitish</i> , <i>a.</i>
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ITALI-*A*, *f.* 1. *Italy, the name of a country in Europe*.

<i>Ital'ian</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>ital'ianate</i> , <i>v.</i>	‡ <i>ital'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ital'icise</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ital'ianize</i> , <i>v.</i>	

* *Dire* (Dei ira, *the wrath of God*), *cruel*; *dreadful*, *horrible*; *mournful*.

† *Irenarch*, an officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve public tranquillity.

‡ *Ischury*, a *stoppage of urine*, whether by gravel or other causes. *Ischuretic* such *medicines* as force *urine* when *suppressed*.

§ *Isoperimetrical* figures, are such as have *equal perimeters* or *circumferences*, of which the circle is the greatest.—Harris.

|| *Israel*, a *prince with God*, or *prevailing with God*; or one who *wrestleth with God*. The name given by God to Jacob on the night, or rather morning previous to meeting his brother Esau: "And God said, Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but *Israel*: for as a prince *hast thou power* with God and with men, and *hast prevailed*."—Gen. xxxii. 1—32. xxxv. 10. *Israel* denotes the children of *Jacob*, and is often in Scripture taken for the *people of God*.—Exod. vi. 6, 7. 2 Kings xvii. 34. Psal. cxxxv. 4, 12. Isa. xix. 25. xiv. 4.

‡ *Italic*, denoting a type first used by *Italians*.

ITER-UM, *adv.* again, a second time : as, *it'erate*, to repeat, to utter again.

it'erable, *a.*

it'erant, *a.*

reit'erate, *v.*

it'erate, *v.*

it'ervative, *a.*

reiteration, *n.*

itera'tion, *n.*

ITER, *itin'er-is*, *n.* 3. (*ab eo, itum, to go*), a journey, a march : as, *itin'erary*, a book of travels ; or done on a journey.

itin'erant, *a.*

itin'erary, *n. & a.*

itin'erate, *v.*

J.

JAC-EO, *v.* 2. to lie : as, *adja'cent*, *lying* to or near.

adja'cent, *a. & n.*

interja'cent, *a.*

ja'cent, *a.*

adja'cency, *n.*

interja'cency, *n.*

subja'cent, *a.*

circumja'cent, *a.*

JAC-IO, *jactum*, *v.* 3. to throw, to cast, or to dart : as, *eject'*, to throw out ; *inject'*, to throw in ; *object'*, to cast against ; *object*, something cast in the way ; *ejac'ulate*, to throw, shoot, or dart out ; *subject'ive* throwing or placing under, or relating to the subject.

ab'ject, *a. & n.*

dejec'tedly, *ad.*

objec'tion, *n.*

ab'jectly, *ad.*

dejec'tedness, *n.*

objec'tionable, *a.*

ab'jectness, *n.*

dejec'tory, *a.*

objec'tive, *a.*

abject', *v.*

dejec'ture, *n.*

objec'tively, *ad.*

abjec'tion, *n.*

disjec'tion, *n.*

objec'tiveness, *n.*

abjec'tedness, *n.*

eject', *v.*

objec'tor, *n.*

adject', *v.*

ejec'tion, *n.*

project, *n.*

adjec'tion, *n.*

eject'ment, *n.*

projectile, *n. & a.*

ad'jective, *a.*

ejac'ulate, *v.*

project', *v.*

ad'jectively, *ad.*

ejacula'tion, *n.*

projec'tion, *n.*

adjectiti'ous, *a.*

ejac'ulatory, *a.*

projec'tor, *n.*

conject', *v.*

inject', *v.*

projec'ture, *n.*

conjec'tor, *n.*

injec'tion, *n.*

reject', *v.*

conjec'ture, *n. & v.*

insubjec'tion, *n.*

rejec'ter, *n.*

conjec'turable, *a.*

interject', *v.*

rejec'tion, *n.*

conjec'tural, *a.*

interjec'tion, *n.*

rejec'table, *a.*

conjec'turally, *ad.*

jactita'tion, *n.*

rejecta'neous, *a.*

conjectural'ity, *n.*

jac'ulate, *v.*

rejectiti'ous, *a.*

conjec'turer, *n.*

jacula'tion, *n.*

subject, *a. & n.*

deject', *v. & a.*

jac'ulatory, *a.*

subject', *v.*

dejec'ter, *n.*

misconjec'ture, *n. & v.*

subject'ed, *a.*

dejec'tion, *n.*

ob'ject, *n.*

subject'ion, *n.*

deject'ly, *ad.*

object', *v.*

subject'ive, *a.*

subjectively, *ad.*
superinjection, *n.*
*traject', *v.*

*traject', *n.*
traject'ion, *n.*
*traject'tory, *n.*

unobjec'ted, *a.*
unobjec'tionable, *a.*
unsub'ject, *a.*

JACOB-US, *m.* 2. (יעקב, *Jacob*, the heeler or supplanter, Heb.)
James.

†jac'obin, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	jac'obinism, <i>n.</i>	jac'obitism, <i>n.</i>
jac'obine, <i>n.</i>	jac'obinize, <i>v.</i>	‡Jaco'bus, <i>n.</i>
jacobin'ical, <i>a.</i>	‡jac'obite, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	

JACUL-UM, *n.* 2. (à jacio), a javelin, a dart. (See Jacio.)

JALOUX, *a.* (Fr.) suspicious in love; emulous.

jeal'ous, <i>a.</i>	jeal'ousness, <i>n.</i>	unjeal'ous, <i>a.</i>
jeal'ously, <i>ad.</i>	jeal'ousy, <i>n.</i>	

JANU-A, *f.* 1. a gate, a door—jan'itor, *n.*

JANUARI-US, || *m.* 2. first month of the year—Jan'uary, *n.*

JEHOVAH (Heb. יהוה), the incommunicable name of God;
the self-existent, and giver of existence.

JEJUN-US, *a.* empty—je'june', *a.* je'june'ness, *n.* jejun'ity, *n.*

JESUS, *m.* 4. (Ἰησοῦς, אֵשׁוּעַ, Heb.) Our Blessed Saviour.

Jesh'ua, <i>n.</i>	‡Jes'uit, <i>n.</i>	Jes'uitess, <i>n.</i>
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* *Traject'*, *v.* to cast beyond or through *Traject'*, *n.* a ferry or passage for a water-carriage. *Trajectory*, the orbit of a comet.

† *Jacobin*, or *Jacobine*, a *friar* of the order of St. Dominic; a grey or white *friar*: one of an execrable faction in the late French democratical revolution, distinguished by their hatred of religion, monarchy, and social order; so called from their meeting at the church of St. *Jacobus*, or a monastery of the *Jacobin* friars. "With the *Jacobins* of France, vague intercourse is without reproach; marriage is reduced to the vilest concubinage; children are encouraged to cut the throats of their parents; mothers are taught that tenderness is no part of their character."—*Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

‡ *Jacobite*, one of a sect of heretics, who were anciently a branch of the *Eutychians*, and are still subsisting in the Levant. "The *Jacobites* took their denomination from one *Jacob*, a Syrian, who began to disseminate his doctrines in the East about the close of the sixth century. His sect are sometimes distinguished by the name of *Monophysites*, the progeny of the *Eutychians*, who asserted the single nature of Christ, in opposition to the orthodox, who maintained that his nature was twofold,—human and divine."—*Prof. White's Serm.*

§ *Jacobus*, a gold coin worth twenty-five shillings; so called from king *James* the first of England, in whose reign it was struck.

|| *Januarius*, from *Janus*, an ancient king of Italy; also, the god of the year, who presided over the gates of heaven, and over peace and war. To him this month, among the Romans, was consecrated. He is painted with two faces (*bifrons* vel *biceps*.) His temple was open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

‡ *Jesuit* (*Jesuite*, Fr.) one of a religious and learned order, founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a Spanish military man, in the sixteenth century; which presumed to take the name of the *Society of Jesus*. "This society having been

jes'uitéd, a.
jesuit'ic, a.
jesuit'ical, a.

jesuit'ically, ad.
jes'uitism, n.
Je'sus, n.

Jo'se, n.
Jo'ses, n.
Josh'ua, n.

JOC-US, m. 2. *a joke or jest: as, jocose', full of jokes, or given to jest; joc'ularly, in a laughable or joking way.*

jocose', a.
jocose'ly, ad.
jocose'ness, n.
jocos'ity, n.
jocose'rious, a.
joc'ular, a.

joc'ularly, ad.
jocular'ity, n.
joc'ulator, n.
joc'ulatory, a.
joc'und, a.
joc'undly, ad.

joc'undness, n.
jocun'dity, n.
joke, n. & v.
jo'king, n. & a.
jo'kingly, ad.
jo'ker, n.

JOIN-DRE, v. (Fr. à jungo), *to join.* (See Jungo.)

JOIR,* m. (Fr.) *a day: as, jour'ney, the travel of a day; so'journ, to dwell anywhere for a time.*

adjourn', v.
adjourn'ment, n.
**jour'nal, n.*
jour'nalist, n.

jour'nalize, v.
jour'ney, n. & v.
†jour'neyman, n.
jour'ney-work, n.

rejour'n', v.
so'journ, v. & n.
sojour'ner, n.
sojour'ning, n.

JUBIL-UM, n. 2. *a joyful shout.*

ju'bilant, a.

jubila'tion, n.

†ju'bilee, n.

JUCUND-US, a. *pleasant—injucun'dity, n. jucun'dity, n.*

erected on purpose to fight the Pope's battles, not with prayers, and tears, and monastic addresses, but with learning, *policy*, and *address*.—its members are freed from all service or austerities, which would interrupt their studies, or might render their address less agreeable to all sorts of people."—*Dr. Geddes's Tracts.* The word, in our language, has been applied to men of great *cunning, craft, and deceit*; whence the common word *jesuitical*.

* *Jour, journal* (Pr.) *giornale* (Ital.) probably from *dies, diurnus* (Lat.) the soft sound of *di* in *diurnus*, being nearly equivalent to the French *j*.

† *Journeyman*, a workman hired by the day. They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by statute it be extended to those likewise that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year.—*Cowel.*

‡ The *Jubilee* was the grand *Sabbatical year* of the Jews, celebrated after every seven septenaries of years; viz. every *forty-ninth* or *fiftieth year*, in commemoration of their deliverance out of Egypt. This was a year of *general release*, not only of all *debts*, like the common *Sabbatical year*, but of all *slaves*; and of all *lands* and *possessions* which had been sold, or otherwise alienated from the families and tribes to which they originally belonged. Critics are not agreed about the etymology of the word יובל, *Jobel*. Some derive it from *Jubal*, the inventor of musical instruments, Gen. iv. 21.; and suppose that this year was named after him, because it is a year of *mirth* and *joy*, on which music is a common attendant; or as we say in English, *a jovial time*; the word *jovial* being perhaps a corruption of the Hebrew word *Jobel*; or else, because it was ushered in with the musical sound of the trumpet through the whole land. There is another opinion, which bids as fair for probability as any, that *Jobel* comes from יבול, *jabal*, in *hiphil* הִבִּיל, *hebil*, which signifies *to recal, restore, bring back, &c.* because this year restored all slaves to their liberty, and

JUDAH,* (יהודה, *the praise of the Lord*, אָהַרָה, *to put or hold forward or forth; to profess or confess, to praise*), *the fourth son of Jacob*.

*Jew, n.	Jew'ry, n.	Juda'ically, ad.
Jew'ess, n.	*Ju'dah, n.	Ju'daism, n.
Jew'ish, a.	Ju'das, n.	Ju'daize, v
Jew'ishly, ad.	Jude'a, n.	Ju'daizer, n.
Jew'ishness, n.	Juda'ical, a.	

JUDIC-o, judicatum, v. 1. (jus dicere, *to speak the law, to administer justice*), *to give sentence, to judge*: as, ju'dicatory, *distributing justice, or a court of justice*; judici'al, *relating to a judge or legal justice*; pre-judice, *judgement formed beforehand, without examination*.

abju'dicated, a.	injudici'ous, a.	judici'ous, a.
abjudica'tion, n.	inju'dici'ously, ad.	judici'ously, ad.
adjudge', v.	injudici'ousness, n.	judici'ousness, n.
adjudge'ment, n.	judge, n. & v.	misjudge', v.
adju'dicate, v.	judg'er, n.	prejudge', v.
adjudica'tion, n.	judge'ment, n.	prejudge'ment, n.
diju'dicate, v.	judge'ship, n.	preju'dicate, v. & a.
dijudica'tion, n.	ju'dicatory, n. & a.	prejudica'tion, n.
extrajudici'al, a.	ju'dicative, a.	preju'dicative, a.
extrajudici'ally, ad.	ju'dicature, n.	preju'dicacy, n.
impreju'dicate, a.	judici'al, a.	prejudice, n. & v.
inju'dicable, a.	judici'ally, ad.	prejudici'al, a.
injudici'al, a.	judici'ary, a.	prejudici'ally, ad.

brought back all alienated estates to the families to which they originally belonged. Accordingly, the Septuagint renders *Jabel*, ἀφεσις, *a remission*, Lev. xxv. 10.; and see 8—19. And Josephus saith it signifies λευθεριαν, *liberty*.—*Josep. Antiq. Lib. III. cap. xii. sect. 3.*—See *Jennings' Jew. Antiq.*

* In the strictest sense, this appellation יהודים, *Jehudim*, Ἰουδαῖοι, or *Jews*, belongs only to the posterity and tribe of *Judah*, after the defection of the ten tribes. *Hebrews*, in the full extent of the word, were the posterity of *Abraham*, the *Hebrew*; *Israelites*, the posterity of *Jacob*, or *Israel*; and *Jews*, the posterity of *Judah*, one of the sons of *Israel*. But after the division of *Abraham* and *Israel's* posterity into two kingdoms, under *Rehoboam* and *Jeroboam*, the one (under *Rehoboam*), was called the kingdom of *Judah*, because the tribe of *Judah* had the greater part of it, and also because the kings were of that tribe: the other, (who revolted under *Jeroboam*), consisting of ten tribes, was called the kingdom of *Israel*. Hence arose a distinction between *Jews* and *Israelites*. But as the ten tribes were afterwards, in a manner, lost in the Assyrian captivity, and the kingdom of *Judah* only continued through succeeding ages a body politic, the name *Jews* came to be applied indifferently to all *Hebrews* and *Israelites*, whether they belonged to the two tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, or to the ten revolting tribes, whether they returned to *Judea* (as no doubt some of the ten, as well as of the two, tribes did, *Ezra* vi. 17.) or not.—*Jennings' Jew. Antiq.*

prejudici' alness, *n.*
rejudge', *v.*

unjudged', *a.*
unpreju'dicate, *a.*

unprej'udiced, *a.*

JUGUL-UM, *n.* 2. *the throat—ju'gular, a.*

JUG-UM, *n.* 2. *a yoke : as, con'jugal, relating to marriage ; ab'jugate, to unyoke ; ad'jugate, to yoke to ; con'jugate, to join, to tie, as it were to one yoke.*

ab'jugate, *v.*
ad'jugate, *v.*
assub'jugate, *v.*
con'jugal, *a.*
con'jugally, *ad.*

con'jugate, *v.*
conjuga'tion, *n.*
*subdue', *v.*
subdu'able, *a.*
subdu'al, *n.*

sub'jugate, *v.*
subjuga'tion, *n.*
yoke, *n. & v.*
yoke'-fellow, *n.*
yoke'mate, *n.*

JUNG-o, junctum, *v.* 3. *to join : as, ad'junct, something joined or united to (though not essentially) ; conjunc'tion, a joining or connecting together ; enjoin', or in-join', to make to join, (to direct, to order) ; subjunc'tive, joined under, or added to.*

adjoin', *v.*
adjoin'ant, *a.*
ad'junct, *n. & a.*
ad'junctly, *ad.*
adjunc'tion, *n.*
adjunc'tive, *a. & n.*
ad'junc'tively, *ad.*
cojoin', *v.*
conjoin', *v.*
conjoint', *a.*
conjoint'ly, *ad.*
conjunct', *a.*
conjunct'ly, *ad.*
conjunc'tion, *n.*
conjunc'tive, *a.*
conjunc'tively, *ad.*
conjunc'tiveness, *n.*

conjunc'ture, *n.*
disjoin', *v.*
disjoint', *v.*
disjunct', *a.*
disjunc'tion, *n.*
disjunc'tive, *a.*
disjunc'tively, *ad.*
enjoin', *v.*
enjoin'er, *n.*
enjoin'ment, *n.*
injoin', *v.*
injunc'tion, *n.*
join, *v.*
join'ing, *n.*
join'er, *n.*
join'ery, *n.*
joint, *n. & v.*

joint'ly, *ad.*
junc'tion, *n.*
junc'tive, *a.*
junc'ture, *n.*
†jun'ta, or
jun'to, *n.*
misjoin', *v.*
reconjoin', *v.*
rejoin', *v.*
rejoin'der, *n.*
rejoint', *v.*
subjoin', *v.*
subjunc'tion, *n.*
subjunc'tive, *a.*
unjoin'ted, *a.*
unjoin', *v.*
unjoint', *v.*

JUNC-US, *m.* 3. *a bulrush, a flag—jun'cous, a.*

JUPITER, jov-is, *m.* 3. *the chief god of the Greeks and Romans ; as, jo'vial, relating to, or under the influence of Jupiter, (gay, airy, merry, cheerful.)*

jol'ly, *n.*
jol'lily, *ad.*
jol'liness, *n.*

jol'lity, *n.*
jo'vial, *a.*
jo'vially, *ad.*

jo'vialness, *n.*
jo'vialist, *n.*
jo'vialty, *n.*

* Subdue. See foot-note, p. 114.

† Junta or Junto, a cabal ; a kind of men combined in any secret design ; a congress of statesmen, a council.

JUR--o, juratum, *v.* 1. *to swear*: as, *abjure'*, to cast off, retract, or recant upon *oath*; *adjure'*, to impose an *oath*, or charge earnestly by *oath*; *per'jury*, sworn through or contrary to the truth, (false *oath*.)

<i>abjure'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>conjura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ju'ryman</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>abjur'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>conjure'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>nonju'ring</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>abjura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>con'jure</i> , <i>v.</i>	† <i>non'juror</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>abjure'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>con'jurer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'jure</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>adjure'</i> , <i>v.</i>	* <i>ju'rat</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'jurer</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>adju'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ju'ratory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>per'jury</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>adjura'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ju'ror</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unper'jured</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>conjure'</i> , <i>v.</i>	† <i>ju'ry</i> , <i>n.</i>	

JUS, jur-is, *n.* 3. *right, law, justice*: as, *in'jury*, hurt without *justice*; *jurid'ical*, administering *justice* or *law*; *jurispru'dence*, the science of *law*.

<i>in'jure</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>jurid'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>jurisdic'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>in'jurer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jurid'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>jurispru'dence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>in'jury</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>juris-con'sult</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jurispru'dent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inju'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>jurisdic'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ju'rist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>inju'riously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>jurisdic'tional</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unin'jured</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inju'riousness</i> , <i>n.</i>		

JUST--us, *a.* (à *jus*), *just, upright, lawful, reasonable*: as, *jus'tify*, to make *just*, (to clear from imputed guilt; to free from past sin by pardon; to maintain.)

<i>adjust'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>jus'ticement</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>justif'icative</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>adju'ster</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jus'ticeship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>justifica'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>adjust'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>justic'iary</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>justif'icatory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inju'stice</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jus'tify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>unjust'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>just</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>ad.</i>	<i>jus'tifier</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unjust'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>just'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>jus'tifiable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unjus'tifiable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>just'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jus'tifiably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unjus'tifiably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
‡ <i>jus'tice</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>jus'tifiableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unjus'tifiableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>jus'ticeable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>justifica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unjus'tified</i> , <i>a.</i>

JUVEN--is, *a.* *young*: as, *ju'venile*, belonging to *youth*.

<i>ju'venile</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ju'nior</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rejuvenes'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>juvenil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>junior'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rejuvenes'cency</i> , <i>n.</i>

* *Jurat*, a magistrate in some corporations.

† "*Jury*, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question."—*Cowel*.

‡ *Nonjuror*, one who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family, who have succeeded him.

§ *Justice*, the virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. It is either *distributive*, belonging to magistrates; or *commutative*, respecting common transactions between men.

JUV-o, jutum, *v.* 1. *to help, to assist*: as, adju'tor, one who *helps*; coadju'tor, one who *assists* another, (a fellow-helper.)

ad'jument, *n.*

ad'jutancy, *n.*

ad'jutant, *a. & n.*

adju'tor, *n.*

adju'trix, *n.*

ad'jutory, *a.*

ad'juvate, *v.*

ad'juvant, *a.*

aid, *v.*

aid'er, *n.*

aid'ant, *a.*

aid'less, *a.*

*aide'-de-camp, *n.*

coad'jument, *n.*

coad'jutancy, *n.*

coad'jutant, *a.*

coadju'tor, *n.*

coadju'trix, *n.*

L.

LABI-UM, *n.* 2. *the lip*—la'bial, *a.* la'biated, *a.* labioden'tal, *a.*

LAB-o (λαβω, for λαμβανω), *to take*: as, syl'lable, *a taking* together, of a certain number of letters.

†as'trolabe, *n.*

dis'syllable, *n.*

mon'osyllable, *n.*

monosyllab'ical, *a.*

octosyl'lable, *n.*

pol'y syllable, *n.*

polysyllab'ical, *a.*

quadrisyl'lable, *n.*

quinsyl'lable, *n.*

septisyl'lable, *n.*

sexisyl'lable, *n.*

syl'lable, *n. & v.*

syllab'ic, *a.*

syllab'ical, *a.*

syllab'ically, *ad.*

†syl'labus, *n.*

tris'y llable, *n.*

trisyllab'ical, *a.*

LAB-or, lapsus, *v. dep.* 3. *to fall or glide*: as, collapse', *to fall* together, (to close so as that one side touches the other); sublapsa'rian, done under or after the fall of man.

collapse', *v. & a.*

collapsed', *a.*

collap'sion, *n.*

delapsed', *a.*

elapse', *v.*

‡illapse', *n.*

||interlapse', *n.*

la'bent, *a.*

lapse, *n. & v.*

lap'sed, *a.*

preterlapsed', *a.*

relapse', *v. & n.*

relap'ser, *n.*

sublapsa'rian, *n. & a.*

sublap'sary, *a.*

†supralapsa'rian, *n.*

& *a.*

supralap'sary, *a.*

LABOR, *m.* 3. *labour, toil*: as, labo'rious, full of *labour* or *toil*; lab'oratory, a place where medicines are prepared, (a chemist's work-room.)

elab'orate, *v. & a.*

elab'orately, *ad.*

elab'orateness, *n.*

* Aide-de-camp, an officer who attends the general that has the chief command of the army, to carry his orders to the inferior officers.

† Astrolabe, an instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, sun, or stars at sea.

‡ Syllabus, an abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

§ Illapse, literally, a falling on; a gradual emission or entrance of one thing into another; a sudden attack; a casual coming.

|| Interlapse, the flow of time between any two events.

¶ The supralapsarians, with whom the object of the decree is: homo conditus, man created, not yet fallen; and the sublapsarians, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt mass.—Hammond.

elabora'tion, n.
elab'oratory, or
lab'oratory, n.
inelab'orate, a.
la'bour, n. & v.

la'bourer, n.
labo'rious, a.
labo'riously, ad.
labo'riousness, n.
la'bourless, a.

la'boursome, a.
underla'bourer, n.
unla'bour'd, a.
unlabo'rious, a.

LABYRINTH—*us, m. 2. a maze, or a place formed with inextricable windings*—**lab'yrinth, n. labyrin'thian, a.*

LAC, lact-is, n. 3. milk: as, *lac'teal*, belonging to milk or *chyle*—a white juice like milk; *lactes'cent*, becoming or producing milk.

ablac'tate, v.
†*ablacta'tion, n.*
†*delacta'tion, n.*
‡*lac'tary, a. & n.*
lacta'tion, n.

||*lac'tage, n.*
lacte'an, a.
lac'teal, a. & n.
lac'teous, a.
lactes'cence, n.

lactes'cent, a.
lactif'erous, a.
‡*oblec'tate, v.*
oblecta'tion, n.
lac'tic, a.

LACER, a. torn, rent: as, *lac'erable*, that may be torn.

delac'erate, v.
delacera'tion, n.
dilac'erate, v.

dilacera'tion, n.
illac'erable, a.
lac'erable, a.

lac'erate, v.
lacera'tion, n.
lac'ervative, a.

LACHRYM—*a, f. 1. a tear*: as, *lach'rymable*, worthy of tears, (*lamentable*.)

delachryma'tion, n.
illach'rymable, a.
lach'rymal, a.

lach'rymable, a.
lach'rymary, a.

lachryma'tion, n.
 ***lach'rymatory, n.*

LACONI—*a, f. 1. the country of the Spartans or Lacedemonians in Peloponnesus, who spoke and wrote in a short, concise, and pithy style*; hence.

lacon'ic, a.
lacon'ical, a.

lacon'ically, ad.

lac'onism, n.

* *Labyrinthus*, a building whose numerous passages and perplexing windings, render the way from it difficult, and almost impracticable. There were four very famous among the ancients, one near the city of the Crocodiles or Arsinoë in Egypt; another in Crete; a third at Lemnos; and a fourth in Italy, built by Porsena. That of Crete, built by Dædalus, was the most famous of all in classic history; that of Arsinoë, the most ancient. It was divided into twelve halls, and 3000 chambers; 1500 in the upper part, and the same number below; hence a *maze*, or *place formed with inextricable windings*.—See *Lempriere's Class. Dict.*

† *Ab lactation*, one of the methods of grafting; and according to the signification of the word, as it were a *weaning* of a scion by degrees from its *mother stock*, not cutting it off wholly from the stalk, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

‡ *Delactation*, a *weaning* from the breast.

§ *Lactary*, a place where milk is kept, a *dairy-house*.

|| *Lactage*, produce from animals yielding milk.

¶ *Oblectate*, to *delight* or *please*,—as milk to a child.

** *Lachrymatory*, a vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LAMENT-OR, *v. dep.* 1. *to bewail*: as, *lam'entable*, to be *lamented*, (causing or expressing sorrow, pitiful.)

<i>lament'</i> , <i>v. & n.</i>	<i>lamenta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lament'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>lam'entable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>lament'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unlament'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>lam'entably</i> , <i>ad.</i>		

LAMIN-A, *f.* 1. *a thin plate*: as, *lam'ellar*, relating to *thin scales or plates*.

<i>lam'ina</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lam'ellar</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>lam'ellated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>lam'inated</i> , <i>a.</i>		

LAN-A, *f.* 1. *wool*: as, *lan'ifice*, *woollen* manufacture.

<i>lan'ifice</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lanig'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>
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LANCE-A, *f.* 1. *a lance, a spear*: as, *lan'ciate*, to *tear or rend* as by *spears*.

<i>lance</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>lan'cet</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lancia'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>lan'cer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lan'ciate</i> , <i>v.</i>	

LANGU-EO, *v.* 2. *to fade, to droop*: as, *lang'uid*, *fading*, (*faint, weak; dull*.)

<i>lang'uid</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>lang'uish</i> , <i>v. & n.</i>	<i>lang'uishing</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>lang'uidly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>lang'uisher</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lang'uishingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>lang'uidness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lang'uishment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lang'uor</i> , <i>n.</i>

LANI-US, *m.* 2. *a butcher*—*dila'niate*, *v.* **la'niary*, *n.* *la'ni-ate*, *v.*

LANUGO, *in-is*, *f.* 3. *soft tender hair or down*—*lanu'ginous*, *a.*

LA-OS (λαος), *the people*: as, *la'ity*, *the people*, as distinguished from the clergy.

<i>Archela'us</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lay</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>Laodice'ans</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>la'ic</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>lay'man</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Nic'olas</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>la'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>Laodice'a</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Nicola'itans</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>la'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>		

LAPIS, *id-is*, *m.* 3. *a stone*: as, *dilap'idate*, to *free from stones*, (to go to ruin, or make desert); *lap'idary*, one who deals in *stones and gems*.

<i>dilap'idate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>lap'idate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>lapides'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dilapida'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>lapida'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>lapidif'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inlap'idate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>lapid'eous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>lap'idist</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>lap'icide</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lapides'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>la'pis</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>lap'idary</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>		

* *Laniary*, a shambles, or place where meat is sold. *Laniate*, to tear or cut in pieces like a butcher.

† *Lapicide*, a stone-cutter. *Lapidation*, a stoning. *Lapidific*, forming stone.

LAQUE-US, m. 2. *a snare, a trick.*

illa'queate, v. *illaquea'tion, n.*

LARD-UM, n. 2. *bacon; the grease of swine.*

lard, n. & v.

lar'derer, n.

**lar'dry, n.*

**lar'der, n.*

lar'da'ceous, a.

LARG-US, a. *big, extensive, liberal:* *as, lar'gess, a gift.*

enlarge', v.

large, a.

lar'gess, n.

enlar'ger, n.

large'ly, ad.

†largiti'on, n.

enlarge'ment, n.

large'ness, n.

unenlarged', a.

LASCIV-US, a. *lewd, lustful, wanton.*

lasciv'ious, a.

lasciv'iousness, n.

lasciv'ient, a.

lasciv'iously, ad.

lasciv'ien'cy, n.

LASS-US, a. *weary, worn-out—las'situde, n.*

LATE-O, v. 2. *to hide, to conceal:* *as, la'tent, hidden, secret*

la'tency, n.

lat'itancy, n.

latita'tion, n.

la'tent, a.

lat'itant, a.

LATER, m. 3. *a brick or tile—lateriti'ous, a.*

LATIN-US, a. (*à Latium, n. 2. a country of Italy*), *Latin, or of the people of Latium.*

†Lat'in, n. & a.

lat'inism, n.

latin'ity, n.

lat'inly, ad.

lat'inist, n.

lat'inize, v.

LATRI-Å (*λατρεία, à λατρεῖς, a servant*), *service for hire; worship:* *as, demonol'atry, the worship of the devil; pyrol'atry, fire-worship.*

demonol'atry, n.

idol'atry, n.

idol'atrize, v.

iconol'ater, n.

idolat'rical, a.

§la'tria, n.

idol'ater, n.

idol'atrous, a.

pyrol'atry, n.

idol'atress, n.

idol'atrously, ad.

LATR-O, latratum, v. 1. *to bark:* *as, obla'trate, to bark or rail against.*

la'trate, v.

la'trant, a.

oblatra'tion, n.

latra'tion, n.

obla'trate, v.

LATUM, sup. (*à fero, latum*), *to carry, to bear, to bring:* *as, dil'atory, carrying asunder or hither and thither,*

* *Larder*, a room where *meat* is kept or salted. *Lardry*, a place where *victuals* are kept. † *Largition*, the act of *giving*.

† *Latin*, written or spoken in the language of the *old Romans*.

§ *LatRIA*, the highest kind of *worship*; distinguished by the Papists from *dulia* or inferior *worship*.

(*tardy, loitering*); *leg'islate*, to carry, pass, or make laws; *rel'ative*, carrying or bringing back, (*having relations*); *obla'tion*, an offering, a sacrifice.

abla'tion, <i>n.</i>	legisla'tion, <i>n.</i>	prol'ate, <i>a.</i>
*ab'lative, <i>a.</i>	legisla'tionship, <i>n.</i>	prola'tion, <i>n.</i>
antiprelat'ic, <i>a.</i>	leg'islative, <i>a.</i>	relate', <i>v.</i>
antiprelat'ical, <i>a.</i>	legisla'tor, <i>n.</i>	rela'ter, <i>n.</i>
collate', <i>v.</i>	legisla'tress, <i>n.</i>	rela'tion, <i>n.</i>
colla'tion, <i>n.</i>	legisla'ture, <i>n.</i>	rela'tionship, <i>n.</i>
collatiti'ous, <i>a.</i>	misrelate', <i>v.</i>	rel'ative, <i>a. & n.</i>
colla'tive, <i>a.</i>	misrela'tion, <i>n.</i>	rel'atively, <i>ad.</i>
colla'tor, <i>n.</i>	mistranslate', <i>v.</i>	rel'ativeness, <i>n.</i>
correlate', <i>v.</i>	mistransla'tion, <i>n.</i>	subla'tion, <i>n.</i>
cor'relate, <i>n.</i>	mistransla'tor, <i>n.</i>	super'lative, <i>a.</i>
†correl'ative, <i>a.</i>	†oblate', <i>a.</i>	super'latively, <i>ad.</i>
correl'ativeness, <i>n.</i>	obla'tion, <i>n.</i>	super'lativeness, <i>n.</i>
di'l'atory, <i>a.</i>	obla'tioner, <i>n.</i>	translate', <i>v.</i>
di'l'atorily, <i>ad.</i>	prel'acy, <i>n.</i>	transla'table, <i>a.</i>
di'l'atoriness, <i>n.</i>	‡prel'ate, <i>n.</i>	transla'tion, <i>n.</i>
elate', <i>a. & v.</i>	prel'ateship, <i>n.</i>	transla'tor, <i>n.</i>
ela'tion, <i>n.</i>	prelat'ical, <i>a.</i>	transla'tory, <i>a.</i>
il'lative, <i>a. & n.</i>	prelat'ically, <i>ad.</i>	unprelat'ical, <i>a.</i>
il'latively, <i>ad.</i>	prela'tion, <i>n.</i>	unrela'ted, <i>a.</i>
illa'tion, <i>n.</i>	prel'ature, <i>n.</i>	unrel'ative, <i>a.</i>
indil'atory, <i>a.</i>	prel'atureship, <i>n.</i>	unrel'atively, <i>ad.</i>
irrel'ative, <i>a.</i>	prel'aty, <i>n.</i>	untransla'table, <i>a.</i>
irrel'atively, <i>ad.</i>	prolate', <i>v.</i>	untransla'ted, <i>a.</i>
leg'islate, <i>v.</i>		

LATUS, *ēr-is, n. 3. the side*: as, *lat'eral*, belonging to the side; *collat'eral*, sides together.

collat'eral, <i>a.</i>	lat'erally, <i>ad.</i>	quadrilat'eral, <i>a.</i>
collat'erally, <i>ad.</i>	lateral'ity, <i>n.</i>	septilat'eral, <i>a.</i>
equilat'eral, <i>a.</i>	multilat'eral, <i>a.</i>	trilat'eral, <i>a.</i>
lat'eral, <i>a.</i>		

* *Ablative*, that takes away; denoting the *sixth case* of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away.

† *Correlative*, literally, carrying back with; having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another; as, father and son, husband and wife, &c. are *correlative* terms.

‡ *Oblate*, flattened at the poles—used of a spheroid.

§ *Prelate*, one carried or advanced before the rest; an *ecclesiastic* of the highest order and dignity of the church.

|| *Prolate*, *v.* to pronounce, to utter. *Prolate*, *a.* extended beyond an exact round.

LAT-US, *a. broad, wide*: as, *lat'itude*, a being *broad* or *wide*; *dilate'*, to *widen*, (to speak *largely* and *copiously*.)

<i>dilate'</i> , v. & a.	<i>dilata'tion</i> , n.	<i>lat'itude</i> , n.
<i>dila'tor</i> , or	<i>dila'table</i> , a.	* <i>latitudina'rian</i> , n. & a.
<i>dila'ter</i> , n.	<i>dilatabil'ity</i> , n.	<i>latitudina'rianism</i> , n.
<i>dila'tion</i> , n.	<i>latiros'trous</i> , a.	

LAUR-US, *f. 4. or 2. a laurel or bay-tree.*

† <i>lau'reate</i> , v. a. & n.	<i>lau'rel</i> , n.	<i>lau'relled</i> , a.
† <i>laurea'tion</i> , n.		

LAUS, *laud-is, f. 3. praise; glory*: as, *allow'*, to *give to*, to *admit*; *lau'datory*, bestowing *praise*.

<i>allow'</i> , v.	<i>illau'dably</i> , ad.	<i>lau'dableness</i> , n.
<i>allow'able</i> , a.	<i>laud</i> , n. & v.	<i>laudabil'ity</i> , n.
<i>allow'ableness</i> , n.	<i>lau'der</i> , n.	‡ <i>lau'danum</i> , n.
<i>allow'ance</i> , n.	<i>lau'dable</i> , a.	<i>lau'dative</i> , a.
<i>collaud'</i> , v.	<i>lau'dably</i> , ad.	<i>lau'datory</i> , a. & n.
<i>illau'dable</i> , a.		

LAVO, *lotum, v. 1. & 3. (λουω), to wash*: as, *laun'dry*, a place or room in which clothes are *washed*.

<i>laun'der</i> , n.	§ <i>la'va</i> , n.	<i>lave</i> , v.
<i>laun'derer</i> , n.	<i>lava'tion</i> , n.	¶ <i>la'ver</i> , n.
<i>laun'dress</i> , n.	<i>lav'atory</i> , n.	<i>lo'tion</i> , n.
<i>laun'dry</i> , n.		

LAX-US, *a. loose, open*: as, *lax'ity*, a being *loose*; *prolix'*, *loose*, (long, tedious.)

<i>lax</i> , a. & n.	<i>lax'ativeness</i> , n.	<i>prolix'ious</i> , a.
<i>lax'ly</i> , ad.	<i>prolix'</i> , a.	<i>relax'</i> , v. & n.
<i>lax'ity</i> , n.	<i>prolix'ly</i> , ad.	<i>relax'able</i> , a.
<i>lax'ness</i> , n.	<i>prolix'ness</i> , n.	<i>relaxa'tion</i> , n.
<i>laxa'tion</i> , n.	<i>prolix'ity</i> , n.	<i>relax'ative</i> , a. & n.
<i>lax'ative</i> , a. & n.		

LECH-ER, *v. (Fr.) to lick, to taste—rel'ish, n. & v. rel'ish-able, a.*

* *Latitudinarian*, one who thinks and acts *at large*; one who *departs* from orthodoxy, or who is *free* in religious opinions.

† *Laureation*, denotes, in the universities, the act or state of having *degrees* conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of *laurel* among the ancients. *Laureate*, to crown with *laurels*.

‡ *Laudanum* (a cant word from *laudo*, Lat.) a soporific tincture.

§ *Lava* (Ital.) liquid and vitrified, or sulphureous matter discharged by volcanoes at the time of their eruption.

|| *Lavatory*, a *wash*; something in which parts diseased are *washed*.

¶ *Laver*, a *washing* vessel.

LECHER, (Eng. à luxuria), a *lewd* or *lustful* person.

lech'er, n. & v.

lech'erous, a.

lech'erousness, n.

lech'ery, n.

lech'erously, ad.

LEG-o, *legatum*, v. 1. to send as an ambassador; to leave by will, to bequeath: as, *allege'*, to send on embassy, (to affirm, to bring as an excuse or proof; to cite or quote.)

ab'legate, v.

col'leagueship, n.

§leg'atary, or

ablega'tion, n.

colleg'atary, n.

§legatee', n.

allege', v.

col'lege, n.

leg'ate, n.

allega'tion, n.

col'lege-like, a.

lega'tion, n.

alleg'er, n.

colle'gial, a.

leg'ative, a.

allege'able, a.

colle'gian, n.

legator', n.

allege'ment, n.

colle'giate, a. & n.

misallege', v.

alleg'iance, n.

*del'egacy, n.

misallega'tion, n.

alleg'iant, n.

†del'egate, v. n. & a.

rel'egate, v.

colleague', v.

delega'tion, n.

relega'tion, n.

col'league, n.

‡leg'acy, n.

uncolle'giate, v. & a.

LEG-o, *lectum*, v. 3. (λεγω, to say), to gather, to read, to choose: as, *collect'*, to gather together; *el'igible*, that may be gathered out, or fit to be chosen; *elec'tion*, the act of choosing or gathering out; *lec'ture*, the thing read, (a discourse); *neglect'*, not to gather, (to omit by carelessness); *prolegom'ena*, introductory observations.

||acatalec'tic, n.

collec'tively, ad.

dialec'tical, a.

collect', v.

collec'tible, a.

dialectici'an, n.

collec'tion, n.

¶collecta'neous, a.

di'l'igence, n.

collec'tor, n.

¶collectiti'ous, a.

di'l'igent, a.

collec'torship, n.

**di'alect, n.

di'l'igently, ad.

collec'tive, a.

‡dialec'tic, a. & n.

‡†eclec'tic, n. & a.

* *Delegacy*, a number of persons sent to act for, or to represent, a public body.

† *Delegate*, one sent to act for another, a deputy, a vicar.

‡ *Legacy*, a thing left by will.

§ *Legatary* or *Legatee*, one who has a legacy left him.

|| *Acatalectic*, a verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

¶ *Collectaneous* or *collectitious*, gathered up together,—as notes compiled from various books.

** *Dialect*, literally, a reading or speaking asunder or apart; the subdivision of a language, as of the Greek—the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic *dialects*: style or manner of expression; language or speech.

‡† *Dialectic* or *dialectical*, logical, argumental.

‡†† *Eclectic*, literally, one who gathers out; one of those ancient philosophers, who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, gathered out or took from any author or sect, what they judged good. One of a sect in the Christian Church, called also modern *Platonics*, as considering the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit and genius of the Christian. One of a sect of Physicians among the ancients.

<i>elect'</i> , <i>v. a. & n.</i>	<i>intellectual'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neglec'tingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>elec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intel'ligence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neglec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>electioneer'ing</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>intel'ligency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neglec'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>elec'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>intel'ligencer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neg'ligence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>elec'tively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>intel'ligencing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>neg'ligent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>elec'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intel'ligent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>neg'ligently</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>elec'toress</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intel'ligently</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>predilec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>elec'toral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>intelligen'tial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pre-elect'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>electoral'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intel'ligible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pre-elect'ion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>elec'torate</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intel'ligibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>prelec't'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>el'egance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intel'ligibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prelec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>el'egancy</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>lec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prelec'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>el'egant</i> , <i>a.</i>	§ <i>lec'tionary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prolegom'enon</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>el'egantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>lec'ture</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>prolegom'ena</i> , <i>n. pl.</i>
* <i>el'egit</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lec'turer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>recollect'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>el'igible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>lec'tureship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>recollec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>eligibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>le'gend</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>re-elect'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>illeg'ible</i> , <i>a.</i>	¶ <i>leg'endary</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>re-elect'ion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>illeg'ibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>leg'ible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>select'</i> , <i>v. & a.</i>
<i>illegibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>leg'ibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>select'edly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>indil'igence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>leg'ibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>selec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>indil'igent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>legibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>select'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>indil'igently</i> , <i>ad.</i>	** <i>le'gion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>selec'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>inel'egance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>le'gionary</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>uncollec'ted</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inel'egancy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>les'son</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>unelec'ted</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inel'egant</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>lex'icon</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unel'igible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inel'egantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>lexicog'raphy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unlec'tured</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>in'tellect</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lexicog'raper</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unintel'ligent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>intellec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neglect'</i> , <i>v. & n.</i>	<i>unintel'ligible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>intellec'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>neglec'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unintel'ligibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>intellec'tual</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>neglect'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unintelligibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>intellec'tualist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neglect'fully</i> , <i>ad.</i>	

LEGUMEN, ĩn-is, *n.* 3. *all kind of pulse: as, peas, beans, &c.—leg'ume, or legu'men, n. legu'minous, a.*

* *Elegit*, (in law,) *a writ*, so called.

† *Intellect*, the *mind*; the power of understanding.

‡ *Lec'tion*, a *reading* or *lesson*; a variety in *copies*.

§ *Lec'tionary*, a book containing parts of Scripture, *read* in churches.

|| *Legend*, a *chronicle* or *register* of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible, unauthentic narrative; any inscription, particularly on medals or coins.

¶ *Legendary*, relating to a *legend*, fabulous, romantic; or, a relator of *legends*, a book of old histories.

** *Legion*, a body of men among the Romans, about 5000, *chosen* for military service; any great number.

†† *Lexicon*, a dictionary; a book teaching the *signification* of words.

LEISURE (Eng. à loisir, Fr.) *freedom from business; convenience of time.*

lei'sure, *n.* & *a.* lei'sureable, *a.* lei'sureably, *ad.*
lei'surely, *a.* & *ad.*

LEN-IS, *a.* *gentle, soft, mild*: as, len'ity, *a* being *mild*.

le'nient, *a.* & *n.* len'iment, *n.* len'ity, *n.*
len'ify, *v.* len'itive, *a.* & *n.*

LENS,* *lent-is, f. 3. lentil, a kind of pulse.*

*lens, *n.* len'tiform, *a.* len'til, *n.*
lentic'ular, *a.*

LENTIGO, ĩn-is, *f. 3. a pimple on the face.*

lenti'go, *n.* lentig'inous, *a.*

LE-o, *v. 2.* OR LIN-o, *v. 3. to besmear or daub; to blot*: as, indel'eble, *that cannot be blotted out.*

del'eble, *or* †delete'rious, *or* indel'ible, *a.*
del'ible, *a.* †del'etary, *a.* indel'ibly, *ad.*
delete', *v.* del'etory, *n.* indelibil'ity, *n.*
dele'tion, *n.* indel'eble, *or*

LEO, ōn-is, *m. 3. a lion*: as, li'only, *like a lion.*

leo, *n.* li'on, *n.* li'on-like, *a.*
le'onine, *a.* li'oness, *n.* li'only, *a.*

LEPR-A, *f. 1. (λεπρα), a loathsome disease, covering the body with white scales*: as, lep'er, *one infected with a leprosy.*

lep'er, *n.* lep'rously, *ad.* lepros'ity, *n.*
lep'erous, *or* lep'rousness, *n.* lep'rosy, *n.*
lep'rous, *a.*

LEPS-IS (λεψις, à λαμβανω, *to take*), *a taking or receiving*: as, analep'tic, *receiving or recovering, (comforting.)*

†acatalep'sia, *n.* antepilep'tic, *a.* catalep'sy, *n.*
analep'tic, *a.* †catalep'sis, *or* catalep'tic, *a.*

* *Lens*, a piece of glass or other transparent substance of the figure of a *lentil*, which either collects the rays of light into a point, or disperses them, according to their form and the laws of refraction; such as a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope. The *convex lens* converges the rays of light, and the *concave* disperses the rays.

† *Delete'rious* or *deleter'y*, blotting from; deadly, destructive, poisonous.

† *Acatalepsy*, impossibility of complete recovery.

§ *Catalepsy* or *cataplexy*, the seizing or attacking of a distemper; a lighter species of apoplexy or epilepsy; a brain distemper.

*dilem'ma, *n.*†ep'ilepsy, *n.*epilep'tic, *a.*epilep'tical, *a.*†lem'ma, *n.*§metalep'sis, *n.*metalep'tic, *a.*metalep'tically, *ad.*||prolep'sis, *n.*

†prolep'tic, or

prolep'tical, *a.*prolep'tically, *ad.*LEPUS, *ör-is, m. 3. a hare—lep'orine, a.*

LETHE (ληθή), *forgetfulness, oblivion: as, leth'argy, the disease causing forgetfulness, (a morbid drowsiness, the sleepy disease.)*

le'the, *n.*lethe'an, *a.*le'theed, *a.*leth'argy, *n.*lethar'gic, *a.*lethar'gical, *a.*lethar'gically, *ad.*lethar'gicness, *n.*lethar'gicalness, *n.*LETH-UM or LET-UM, *n. 2. death.*

le'thal, or

le'tal, *a.*lethal'ity, *n.*lethif'erous, *a.*LEUC-OS (λευκος), *white; pale, languid.***leucophleg'macy, *n.* leucophlegmat'ic, *a.* mesoleu'cys, *n.*

LEVI (לוי, *joined; ליה, to join, couple, to associate*), *the third son of Jacob by Leah.*

††Le'vite, *n.*levit'ical, *a.*levit'ically, *ad.*LEVIG-O or LÆVIG-O, *v. 1. (à lævis, a. smooth), to polish.*lev'igate, *v. & a.*leviga'tion, *n.*LEV-O, levatum, *v. 1. (à levis, a. light), to lift up, to raise:*

* *Dilemma*, a *taking* or *receiving* in either way; an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

† *Epilepsy*, literally, the act of *seizing* upon, or *attacking*; a *convulsion*, or *convulsive* motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with loss of sense. A *convulsive* motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with so great violence that the mind cannot retain them.—*Quincy.*

† *Lemma*, literally, a *receiving* or *taking*; a proposition previously assumed.

§ *Metalepsis*, a *changing* or *transposition*; a continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

|| *Prolepsis*, literally, the act of *taking* before; a figure in rhetoric, according to which, objections likely to be advanced are answered beforehand; an error in chronology, by which events are dated *too early*.

¶ *Proleptic* is a medical term applied to certain fits of a disease; *previous, antecedent*.

** *Leucophlegmacy*, *pale*ness with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

†† *Levites*, the posterity of *Levi*, were one of the tribes of Israel; and from the great zeal they showed against idolatry in the case of the golden calf, (Exod. xxxii. 26—28), God was pleased to set that whole tribe apart to the office of ministration in his service in the sanctuary, instead of the first-born of Israel, Numb. i. 47—54. iii. 12, 13. chap. viii. 5—26. Aaron and his family were appointed to the office of high priest, Lev. viii. 1 Chron. xxiii. 13. But the *Levites* were a lower order of ecclesiastical persons, inferior to the priests, and their assistants in the sacred service, 1 Chron. xxiii. 26. to the end.

as, *alle'viate*, to make *light*, (to ease); *el'evate*, to *raise up aloft*, (to exalt); *relieve'*, to *lift up*, (to ease, to succour); *lev'y*, to *raise*, or the act of *raising money* or men.

<i>alle'viate</i> , v.	<i>leav'en</i> , n. & v.	<i>lift</i> , v. & n.
<i>allevia'tion</i> , n.	<i>levant'</i> , n. & a.	<i>lift'er</i> , n.
<i>alle'viative</i> , n.	* <i>levan'ter</i> , n.	<i>lift'ing</i> , n.
<i>el'evate</i> , v. & a.	<i>levan'tine</i> , a.	<i>rel'evant</i> , a.
<i>eleva'tion</i> , n.	† <i>leva'tor</i> , n.	<i>releva'tion</i> , n.
<i>el'evator</i> , n.	† <i>lev'ee</i> , n.	<i>relieve'</i> , v.
<i>illev'iable</i> , a.	§ <i>lev'er</i> , n.	<i>relie'ver</i> , n.
<i>irrel'evancy</i> , n.	<i>lev'iable</i> , a.	<i>relieve'able</i> , a.
<i>irrel'evant</i> , a.	<i>lev'y</i> , n. & v.	<i>relief'</i> , n.
<i>irrel'evantly</i> , ad.	<i>lev'ity</i> , n.	<i>subleva'tion</i> , n.
<i>irrelieve'able</i> , a.	<i>levita'tion</i> , n.	

LEX, *leg-is*, f. 3. a *law* or *rule*: as, *ille'gal*, not *lawful*; *law'yer*, one who professes or is skilled in *law*; *legisla'tion*, the act of giving *laws*; *leg'islator*, one who makes *laws*; *legit'imate*, *legal*, *genuine*, born in *marriage*.

<i>ille'gal</i> , a.	<i>law-brea'ker</i> , n.	<i>le'galize</i> , v.
<i>ille'gally</i> , ad.	<i>lawgiv'er</i> , n.	<i>leg'islate</i> , v.
<i>ille'galness</i> , n.	<i>lawgiv'ing</i> , a.	<i>legisla'tion</i> , n.
<i>illegal'ity</i> , n.	<i>law'less</i> , a.	<i>leg'islative</i> , a.
<i>ille'galize</i> , v.	<i>law'lessly</i> , ad.	<i>leg'islator</i> , n.
<i>illegit'imate</i> , a. & n.	<i>law'lessness</i> , n.	<i>leg'islatress</i> , n.
<i>illegit'imately</i> , ad.	<i>law'-maker</i> , n.	<i>leg'islatorship</i> , n.
<i>illegit'imacy</i> , n.	<i>law'-monger</i> , n.	<i>legisla'ture</i> , n.
<i>illegitima'tion</i> , n.	<i>law'yer</i> , n.	<i>le'gist</i> , n.
<i>law</i> , n.	<i>law'yerly</i> , a.	<i>legit'imacy</i> , n.
<i>law'ful</i> , a.	<i>le'gal</i> , a.	<i>legit'imate</i> , a. & v.
<i>law'fully</i> , ad.	<i>le'gally</i> , ad.	<i>legit'imately</i> , ad.
<i>law'fulness</i> , n.	<i>legal'ity</i> , n.	<i>legit'imateness</i> , n.

* *Levanter*, a strong *easterly* wind; so called by the sailors in the *Mediterranean*; or one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager he has lost.

† *Levator*, a *chirurgical instrument*, whereby depressed parts of the skull are *lifted up*.

‡ *Levee*, the time of *rising*; or the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a *morning*.

§ *Lever*, "the second *mechanical power*, is a balance supported by a *hypomochlion* (*hypo*, ὑπο, *under*, and *mochlos*, μοχλος, a *lever*,—or what supports the *iever*); only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to *elevate* or *raise* a great weight; whence comes the name *lever*."—Harris.

|| *Relevant*, literally, *lifting up* again; *relieving*; *lending aid*; *affording something* to the purpose.

<i>legitima'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sacrilegi'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sacrilegi'ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
* <i>priv'ilege</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>sacrilegi'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>sac'rilegist</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>sac'rilege</i> , <i>n.</i>		

LIBER, *a.* *free*: as, *lib'erate*, to *free* or *set free*; *deliv'er* to *set free*, (to *save*, to *give up*; to *speak*.)

<i>delib'erate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>illib'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>libera'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>delib'erately</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>illib'erally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>libera'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>delib'erateness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>illiberal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>lib'ertine</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>delibera'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>indelib'erate</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>lib'ertinage</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>delib'orative</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>indelib'erated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>lib'ertinism</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>delib'eratively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>lib'eral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>lib'erty</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>deliv'er</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>lib'erally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>redelib'erate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>deliv'erer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>liberal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>redeliv'er</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>deliv'erance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lib'eralize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>redeliv'ery</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>deliv'ery</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>lib'erate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>undelib'erated</i> , <i>a.</i>

LIBER, *libri*, *m.* 2. *a book*: as, *li'brary*, a *collection* of *books*, or *place* where *books* are *kept*.

§ <i>li'bel</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>li'bellous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>libra'rian</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>li'beller</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>li'brary</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>libra'rianship</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>li'belling</i> , <i>n.</i>		

LIBIDO, *in-is*, *f.* 3. *desire*, *lust*, *passion*.

<i>libid'inous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>libid'inousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unlibid'inous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>libid'inously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>libid'inist</i> , <i>n.</i>	

LIB-o, *v.* 1. to *taste*, to *touch gently*; to *pour out*.

<i>deli'bate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>deliba'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>liba'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
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LIBR-A, || *f.* 1. *a pound*; *a balance*: as, *equilib'rium*, *equal balance*, (*equality* of *weight*, of *evidence*, *motives* or *powers*); *li'bral*, of *a pound weight*.

<i>equili'brate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>equilib'riously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>li'bral</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>equilibra'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>equil'ibrist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>li'brate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>equilib'rium</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>equilib'riety</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>libra'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>equilib'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>li'bra</i> , <i>n.</i>	

LICE-o, *licitum*, *v.* 2. to *be lawful*: as, *illic'it*, not *lawful*; *licen'tious*, unrestrained by *law* or *morality*; *license'*, to *permit* by *law*.

* *Privilege*, a *private law*, or enjoying the advantage of a *private law*; a *special right* or *peculiar advantage*; *immunity*, a *right* not *universal*.

† *Sacrilege*, the crime of breaking a *sacred law*; or *profaning* *sacred things*; such as the *robbing* of a *church*.

‡ *Libertine*, one *unconfined*, or at *liberty*; one who *lives without restraint* or *law*, or who *pays no regard* to the *precepts* of *religion*; (in *law*), a *freedman*, or *rather*, the *son* of a *freedman*.

§ *Libel*, literally, a *little book* or *writing*; a *satire*; *defamatory writing*; a *lampoon*; (in *law*), a *declaration* or *charge in writing* against a *person* exhibited in *court*.

|| *Libra*, the *seventh sign* in the *Zodiac*; the *balance*.

illic'it, *a.*illic'itly, *ad.*

li'cence, or

li'cense, *n.* & *v.*li'censer, *n.*li'censeable, *a.*licen'tiate, *n.* & *v.*licen'tious, *a.*licen'tiously, *ad.*licen'tiousness, *n.*lic'it, *a.*lic'itly, *ad.*lic'itness, *n.*

LICI-o, licitum, (com^p. form of lacio, *v.* 3. to allure), to draw, to allure: as, elic'it, to draw out, (by labour or art.)

allic'ieny, *n.*allic'ient, *n.*elic'it, *v.* & *a.*elic'itate, *v.*elicitat'ion, *n.*

LICTOR, *m.* 3. an officer or servant who attended on the principal Roman magistrates—lic'tor, *n.*

LID-o, lisum, (com^p. form of lædo, *v.* 3. to hurt, to strike: as, collisi'on, the act of striking together.

allisi'on, *n.*collide', *v.*collisi'on, *n.*elide', *v.*elisi'on, *n.*

LIEU, *m.* (Fr.) place, room, stead: as, lieuten'ant, one who holds office or rule in place or stead of another.

lieu, *n.*lieuten'ancy, *n.*lieuten'ant, *n.*lieuten'antship, *n.**pur'lieu, *n.*

LIGN-um, *n.* 2. wood: as, lig'neous, made of wood.

lign-al'oes, *n.*lig'neous, *a.*lig'nous, *a.*lig'num-vitæ, *n.*

LIG-o, ligatum, *v.* 1. to bind, to tie: as, col'ligate, to bind together; lig'ature, the thing tied, or act of binding; ob'ligatory, binding.

ab'ligate, *v.*al'ligate, *v.*alliga'tion, *n.*allig'ature, *n.*circumliga'tion, *n.*col'ligate, *v.*colliga'tion, *n.*deliga'tion, *n.*disoblige', *v.*disobliga'tion, *n.*disob'ligatory, *a.*disobli'ging, *a.*disobli'gingly, *ad.*disobli'gingness, *n.*irreligi'on, *n.*irreligi'ous, *a.*irreligi'ously, *ad.*league, *n.* & *v.*leagued', *a.*lea'guer, *n.*li'able, *a.*li'ableness, *n.*liabil'ity, *n.*liege, *a.* & *n.*liege'man, *n.*†lig'ament, *n.*ligamen'tal, *a.*

* *Purlieu*, literally, a place clear or exempt from the forest. "In Henry III.'s time, the Charta de Foresta (was) established; so that there was much land disafforested, which hath been called *pourlieus* ever since."—Howell's *Lett.* Hence the grounds on the borders of a forest; border; inclosure; district.

† *Ligament*, a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, and harder than a membrane; their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated by exercise; any thing that connects; a bond or chain.

ligamen'tous, a.
liga'tion, n.
lig'ature, n.
ob'ligate, v.
obliga'tion, n.
**obliga'to, n.*
obli'gatory, a.

oblige', v.
†oblige'e, n.
obli'ger, n.
oblige'ment, n.
obli'ging, a.
obli'gingly, ad.
obli'gingness, n.

obligor', n.
religi'on, n.
religi'onist, n.
religi'ous, a.
religi'ously, ad.
religi'ousness, n.

LIMB-US, ‡ *m.* 2. *a border or margin*—‡ *lim'bo, or lim'bus, n.*

LIMEN, in-is, *n.* 3. *a threshold; an entrance or beginning.*

elim'inate, v.

§ *inlimine, ad.*

prelim'inary, a. & n.

elimina'tion, n.

LIMES, it-is, *m.* 3. *a path; a limit or boundary: as, illim'itable, that cannot be bounded or limited.*

illim'it'ole, a.

lim'it, n. & v.

limita'tion, n.

illim'i'ably, ad.

lim'ited, a.

lim'itless, a.

illim'ited, a.

lim'itedly, ad.

unlim'itable, a.

illim'itedness, n.

lim'iter, n.

unlim'ited, a.

illimita'tion, n.

lim'itary, a.

unlim'itedly, ad.

LIMPID-US, *a.* *clear, pure, transparent.*

lim'pid, a.

lim'pidness, n.

lim'pitude, n.

LINE-A, *f.* 1. *a line: as, delin'eate, to make lines down, (to sketch, to paint, to describe); lin'eage, the line or race of a family, ascending or descending.*

curvilin'ear, a.

line, n.

out'line, n.

delin'eate, v.

lin'eal, a.

predelinea'tion, n.

delinea'tion, n.

lin'eally, ad.

rectilin'ear, a.

delin'eament, n.

lin'eament, n.

rectilin'eous, a.

interline', v.

lin'ear, a.

sublinea'tion, n.

interli'ning, n.

linea'tion, n.

tralin'eate, v.

interlinea'tion, n.

lin'eage, n.

underline', v.

interlin'ear, a.

multilin'eal, a.

unlin'eal, a.

interlin'eary, a. & n.

LINGU-A, *f.* 1. *the tongue; a language: as, lingua'cious, full of tongue; ling'uist, one skilled in languages.*

biling'uous, a.

hand-lan'guage, n.

lin'go, n.

* *Obligato* (Ital.) a musical term, signifying *necessary, on purpose, for the instrument named.*

† *Obligee*, a person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a legal or written contract.—See *Cowel*.

‡ *Limbo* or *Limbus*, ("Eo quod sit *limbus* inferorum,"—*Du Cange*; that is, as if the frontier or margin of the other world), a region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; popularly *hell*; any place of *misery* and *restraint*.

§ *In limine*, in the threshold or outset; before any thing is said or done.

lan'guage, *n.*
 lan'guaged, *a.*
 *lan'guet, *n.*

lingua'cious, *n.*
 linguaden'tal, *a.*

ling'uist, *n.*
 subling'ual, *a.*

LINQU-*o*, lictum, *v.* 3. *to leave, to forsake*: as, delinq'uent, one who *forsakes* or *fails* in duty, (an offender.)

delinq'uency, <i>n.</i>	derelic'tion, <i>n.</i>	relin'quishment, <i>n.</i>
delinq'uent, <i>n.</i>	rel'ict, <i>n.</i>	relin'quisher, <i>n.</i>
der'elict, <i>a.</i>	relin'quish, <i>v.</i>	relin'quishing, <i>n.</i>

LI-*os* (λαῖος), *smooth, soft*—†li'entery, *a.* lienter'ic, *a.*

LIP-*o* (λεῖπω), *to leave out; to fail*: as, ellip'sis, (in rhet.) something *left out*, (in geom.) an *oval figure*.

‡eclipse', <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	ellip'tic, <i>a.</i>	lipoth'ymy, <i>n.</i>
‡eclip'tic, <i>a.</i>	ellip'tical, <i>a.</i>	lipoth'ymous, <i>a.</i>
‖ellip'sis, <i>n.</i>	ellip'tically, <i>ad.</i>	

LIQUE-*o*, *v.* 2. *to melt, to be liquid or clear*: as, col'liquate, *to melt*, (to turn from solid to fluid), liq'uefy, *to melt* or *grow liquid*.

colliq'uable, <i>a.</i>	eliqua'tion, <i>n.</i>	liq'uor, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
colliq'uament, <i>n.</i>	liq'uable, <i>a.</i>	‡liqueur', <i>n.</i>
col'liquant, <i>a.</i>	liq'uate, <i>v.</i>	liq'uid, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
col'liquate, <i>v.</i>	liqua'tion, <i>n.</i>	liq'uidate, <i>v.</i>
colliqua'tion, <i>n.</i>	liq'uefy, <i>v.</i>	liquida'tion, <i>n.</i>
colliq'uative, <i>a.</i>	liquefac'tion, <i>n.</i>	liq'uidness, <i>n.</i>
colliquefac'tion, <i>n.</i>	liq'uefiable, <i>a.</i>	liquid'ity, <i>n.</i>
deliq'uate, <i>v.</i>	liques'cent, <i>a.</i>	unliq'uified, <i>a.</i>
deliqua'tion, <i>n.</i>	liques'cency, <i>n.</i>	

LIR-*a*, *f.* 1. *a furrow or ridge of land*: as, delir'ious, from or out of the *furrow*, (doting, raving.)

delir'ate, <i>v.</i>	delira'tion, <i>n.</i>	delir'ament, <i>n.</i>
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* *Languet*, any thing cut in the form of a *tongue*.

† *Lientery*, a particular looseness or *diarrhœa*, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool, with little or no alteration.—*Quincy*. But, *dysentery*, a looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

‡ *Eclipse*, a leaving or putting out; an obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon, by the interposition of the earth;—darkness or obscuration.

§ *Ecliptic*, literally, a leaving or going out; a great circle of the sphere, in which the sun performs his apparent annual motion. It is supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiac, and makes an angle with the equinoctial in the points of Aries and Libra, of nearly 23° 30', which is called the obliquity of the ecliptic.

‖ *Lipothymy*, a leaving off, or failing the soul or heart, a swoon or fainting fit.

‡ *Liqueur*, a draught of some spiritous and high-flavoured liquid, used by those whose gentility recoils at the vulgar phrase—a *drum*.

delir'ancy, *n.*
delir'ium, *n.*

delir'ious, *a.*

delir'iousness, *n.*

LIS, lit-is, *f.* 3. *strife*; *a law-suit*: as, lit'igate, to contest in law; litigi'ous, given to law-suits.

delit'igate, *v.*

lit'igate, *v.*

litigi'ously, *ad.*

delitiga'tion, *n.*

litiga'tion, *n.*

litigi'ousness, *n.*

lit'igant, *n. & a.*

litigi'ous, *a.*

LITAN-IA (λιτανια), *prayer, supplication*—lit'any, *n.*

LITER-A, *f.* 1. *a letter*: as, lit'erature, learning or skill in letters; litera'ti, the learned; oblit'erate, to put letters out, (to efface any thing written.)

allitera'tion, *n.*

let'tered, *a.*

lit'erary, *a.*

allit'erative, *a.*

let'ter-founder, *n.*

lit'erate, *a.*

illit'eracy, *n.*

let'terpress, *n.*

litera'ti, *n.*

illit'eral, *a.*

lit'eral, *a.*

lit'erature, *n.*

illit'erate, *a.*

lit'erally, *ad.*

lit'erator, *n.*

illit'erateness, *n.*

lit'eralism, *n.*

oblit'erate, *v.*

illit'erature, *n.*

lit'eralist, *n.*

oblitera'tion, *n.*

let'ter, *n. & v.*

literal'ity, *n.*

LITH-OS (λιθος), *a stone*: as, lithot'omy, the art or practice of cutting for the stone.

*a'erolite, *n.*

lithograph'ic, *a.*

lithot'omy, *n.*

†lith'arge, *n.*

lith'omancy, *n.*

lithot'omist, *n.*

lithog'raphy, *n.*

†lithontrip'tic, *a.*

lith'ic, *a.*

lithog'raper, *n.*

LIT-OS (λειτος), *public*—§lit'urgy, *n.* litur'gic, *a.* litur'gical, *a.*

LITT-US, ōr-is, *n.* 3. *the shore*—lit'toral, *a.*

LIVID-US, *a. black and blue*—liv'id, *a.* liv'idness, *n.* livid'ity, *n.*

LIVR-ER, *v.* (Fr.) *to give or deliver up*: as, deliv'ery, the act of giving or delivering up.

deliv'er, *v.*

deliv'ery, *n.*

redeliv'er, *v.*

deliv'erer, *n.*

||liv'ery, *n. & v.*

redeliv'ery, *n.*

deliv'erance, *n.*

liv'eryman, *n.*

* Aerolite, a stone, it is said, that falls from the air or atmosphere.

† Litharge, properly, lead in a semivitreous state, gathered from silver ore when purifying, or otherwise prepared; a white metal compounded of lead and silver.

‡ Lithontripctic (à tribo, τριβω, to pour, to melt), any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

§ Liturgy, form of prayers; formulary of public devotions.

|| Livery, the act of giving possession: (Livery and seison is delivery and possession): Release from wardship; the writ by which possession is obtained. The clothes given to servants, from the scarfs or ribbands of chosen colours, given

LIXIVI-UM, *n.* 2. *lye*; water impregnated with salt of any kind—*lixiv'ium*, *n.* *lixiv'ial*, *a.* *lixiv'iate*, *a.* *lixivia'tion*, *n.*

LIX-US, (*com^p* form of *laxus*), *loose*; *long*. (See *Laxus*.)

LOC-US, *m.* 2. *a place*: as, *col'locate*, to place together; *dis'locate*, to put out of place or joint; *lo'cal*, relating to place.

ab'locate, *v.*

ablocat'ion, *n.*

alloca'tion, *n.*

col'locate, *v.* & *a.*

collocat'ion, *n.*

eloca'tion, *n.*

interlocat'ion, *n.*

dis'locate, *v.*

dislocat'ion, *n.*

lo'cal, *a.*

lo'cally, *ad.*

local'ity, *n.*

lo'cate, *v.*

locat'ion, *n.*

locomo'tion, *n.*

locomo'tive, *a.*

locomotiv'ity, *n.*

translocat'ion, *n.*

LOCUST-A, *f.* 1. *a locust, a devouring insect*—**lo'cust*, *n.*

LOG-OS (λογος, à λεγω, to speak), *reason, a word, a speech, a discourse, science or knowledge*: as, *anthol'ogy*, a collection of flowers or poems; *apol'ogy*, defence, excuse. *asthenol'ogy*, a discourse on weakness; *di'ologue*, a discourse between two (or more); *entomol'ogy*, a discourse on insects; *log'ic*, the art of reasoning.

by the ladies of old to knights. "To such (knights) as were victorious, prizes were awarded by the judges, and presented by the hands of ladies,—with ribbands, or scarfs, of chosen colours, called *liveries*. Those *liveries* are the ladies' favours spoken of in romance; and appear to have been the origin of the ribbands which still distinguish so many orders of knighthood."—*Brydson's Summary of Heraldry*. From the old cavaliers wearing the *livery* of their mistresses, the custom of people of quality making their servants wear a *livery*, to denote service, is supposed to be derived,—hence a *particular dress*; a *garb* worn as a token or consequence of any thing. *Livery*, in former days, thus seems also to have been used for a *cockade*. *Livery*, in London, denotes the collective body of *liverymen*, or the *freemen* of a company.—*Johnson's Dict.* by Todd.

* *Locust*, signifies, "(1.) *a certain vile insect*. Their nature is to be together, therefore vast multitudes are resembled by them, *Nah. iii. 15*. In *Arabia*, and other countries that are infested by them, they come in vast numbers upon their corn when ripe, and what they do not eat, they infect with their touch and their moisture coming from them; and afterwards dying in great numbers, they poison the air, and cause a *pestilence*. God plagued the Egyptians, by sending swarms of them into their land, *Exod. x. 12—19*. (2.) Either a large sort of grasshoppers, or a kind of green herb, *Lev. xi. 22*. *Matth. iii. 4*. (3.) *Authors or teachers of false doctrine, who infect others by instilling their poisonous doctrines into them, Rev. ix. 3—11*."—*Cruden's Scrip. Concordance*. "The Hebrews had several sorts of locusts, which are not known among us: the old historians and modern travellers remark, that locusts are very numerous in Africa, and many places of Asia; that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of locusts, (*Lev. xi. 21, 22*.) Since there was a prohibition against using locusts, it is not to be questioned but that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine and the neighbouring countries."—*Calmet*.

*ambil'ogy, n.	asthenol'ogy, n.	demonol'ogy, n.
amphibol'ogy, n.	††astrol'ogy, n.	dendrol'ogy, n.
amphibolog'ical, a.	astrol'oger, n.	dendrol'ogist, n.
amphibolog'ically, ad.	astrolo'gian, n.	di'alogise, v.
amphil'ogy, n.	astrolog'ical, a.	di'alogism, n.
†anal'ogy, n.	**astro-theol'ogy, n.	di'alogist, n.
analog'ical, a.	atheolo'gian, n.	dialogis'tical, a.
analog'ically, ad.	††battol'ogy, n.	dialogis'tically, ad.
analog'icalness, n.	battol'ogist, n.	di'alogue, n.
anal'ogize, v.	battol'ogize, v.	di'alogue-writer, n.
anal'ogous, a.	botanol'ogy, n.	†††doxol'ogy, n.
anal'ogism, n.	botanol'ogist, n.	doxolog'ical, a.
angiol'ogy, n.	††cat'alogue, n. & v.	†††ec'logue, n.
anthol'ogy, n.	‡‡chirolog'y, n.	‡‡‡el'oge, n.
antholog'ical, a.	chronol'ogy, n.	el'ogist, n.
†antil'ogy, n.	chronol'oger, n.	el'ogy, n.
antilog'arithms, n.	chronol'ogist, n.	enterol'ogy, n.
apol'ogy, n.	chronolog'ic, a.	entomol'ogy, n.
apologet'ic, a.	chronolog'ical, a.	entomolog'ical, a.
apologet'ical, a.	conchol'ogy, n.	entomol'ogist, n.
apol'ogist, n.	craniol'ogy, n.	ep'ilogue, n.
apol'ogize, v.	†††cryptol'ogy, n.	epil'ogize, v.
apol'ogizer, n.	dactylol'ogy, n.	††††epil'ogism, n.
‡ap'ologue, n.	**dec'alogue, n.	epilogis'tic, a.
aretol'ogy, n.	dec'alogist, n.	****ethol'ogy, n.

* *Ambilogy*, *amphilogy*, or *amphibology*, discourse of uncertain meaning.

† *Analogy*, literally, a *speaking* again, an *answering* to, or *agreeing* with; the *similitude* of *relation* or *resemblance* between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as, *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind. Thus, *learning* has the same *relation* to mind which *light* has to the eye; hence, analogically, *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind.

‡ *Antilogy*, a contradiction between any *words* and passages in an author.

§ *Apologue*, an allegorical *discourse*, contrived to teach some moral truth.

|| *Aretology*, (ab ἀρετή, *arete*, *virtue*.) that part of moral philosophy which treats of *virtue*, its nature, and the means of arriving at it.

†† *Astrology*, the practice of foretelling things by the *knowledge* of the *stars*,

--an art now generally exploded as irrational and false.

** *Astro-theology*, *divinity* founded on the *observation* of the celestial bodies.

†† *Battology*, (a βάττος, *Battus*, who made long hymns, consisting of many lines, full of *tautologies*.) or *Polylogy*, denotes a multiplicity of *words*, or often repeating one and the same thing.

‡‡ *Catalogue*, a list of books or things one after the other.

§§ *Chirology* or *Dactylology*, the art of *talking* or *conversing* with the hands or fingers. ||| *Cramiology*, the science of the skull, or of cerebral pathology

††† *Cryptology*, literally, secret science; enigmatically, *language*.

*** *Decalogue*, the ten *commandments* given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai

††† *Doxology*, a form of giving glory to God.

††† *Eclogue*, a pastoral poem,—because Virgil called his pastorals *eclogues*.

§§§ *Eloge*, a funeral oration, a *panegyric* on the dead.

|||| *Epilogue*, a *speech* upon, or conclusion of a *discourse*; the poem or speech at the end of a play.

†††† *Epilogism*, computation, enumeration.

**** *Ethology*, science of morals.

etholog'ical, <i>a.</i>	genealog'ical, <i>a.</i>	horolog'ography, <i>n.</i>
*etiolog'y, <i>n.</i>	genealogist, <i>n.</i>	horolog'ograph'ic, <i>a.</i>
†etymolog'y, <i>n.</i>	§genethlial'ogy, <i>n.</i>	hydrolog'y, <i>n.</i>
etymolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	geol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	††hymnol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
etymolog'ically, <i>ad.</i>	geolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	illog'ical, <i>a.</i>
etymolog'er, <i>n.</i>	geol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	illog'ically, <i>ad.</i>
etymolog'ist, <i>n.</i>	gnomol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	illog'icalness, <i>n.</i>
etymolog'ize, <i>v.</i>	gnomolog'ic, <i>a.</i>	ichthyol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
†euchol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	gnomolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	ichthyol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
eu'logy, or	helminthol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	§§log'arithms, <i>n.</i>
eulog'ium, <i>n.</i>	hierol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	log'ic, <i>n.</i>
eulog'ical, <i>a.</i>	†historiol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	log'ical, <i>a.</i>
eulog'ically, <i>ad.</i>	homol'ogous, <i>a.</i>	log'ically, <i>ad.</i>
eu'logize, <i>v.</i>	*hor'ologe, <i>n.</i>	logici'an, <i>n.</i>
geneal'ogy, <i>n.</i>	††horol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	log'ogriphe, <i>n.</i>

* *Etiology*, (*ab æt'ia*, cause, reason), an account of the causes or reasons of any thing, generally of a distemper.

† *Etymology*. (See page 127.)

† *Euchology*, a *formulary* of prayers.

§ *Genethlialogy*, literally, *natal rites*; a species of divination practised by those who pretended to foretell, at the moment of birth, what would happen to a child during the whole course of its life.

|| *Geology*, the science which treats of the structure of the earth, or of the different minerals, stones, earths, &c. which enter into its composition, and the manner in which they are disposed in regard to each other.

† *Historiology*, knowledge or explanation of history.

** *Horologe*, an instrument that indicates the hour of the day. But *chronometer* is now generally used.

†† *Horology*, the art of constructing *horologes*, or machines for measuring and indicating portions of time,—as clocks, watches, &c.

†† *Hymnology*, a collection of *hymns*.

§§ “*Logarithms*, which are the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another, were first invented by Napier Lord Merchiston, (of Merchiston castle near Edinburgh,) a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an *arithmetical* proportion, as the numbers they answer to, do in a *geometrical* one: for instance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512.

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are *logarithms*. The addition and subtraction of *logarithms*, answers to the multiplication and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by dissecting the *logarithms* of any numbers for the square root, and trisecting them for the cube, and so on.”—Hawis.

|||| *Logic*, the art of reasoning, or the art which teaches the right use of reason, and treats of the several operations of the mind which are employed in argumentation or reasoning, as memory, conception, abstraction, imagination, judgment, reason, or understanding; also, consciousness, perception, attention, association of ideas; all these are called the mental or intellectual faculties or powers of man. *Logic* is so called, because *thinking* is only an inward mental discourse, wherein the mind converses with itself. *Logic*, one of the seven sciences. (See foot-note on *philology*, page 214.)

*logom'achy, <i>n.</i>	§§neol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	¶¶¶pathol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
†macrol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	neolo'gian, <i>n.</i>	patholog'ical, <i>a.</i>
‡mantol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	neol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	pathol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
mar'tyrologe, <i>or</i>	neol'ogism, <i>n.</i>	petrol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
§martyrol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	neolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	***pharmacol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
martyrolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	neuro'ogy, <i>n.</i>	pharmacol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
martyrol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	¶¶nosol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	†††philol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
menol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	***ontol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	philol'oger, <i>n.</i>
¶meteorol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	ontol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	philol'ogier, <i>n.</i>
meteorol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	ontolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	philolog'ic, <i>a.</i>
meteorolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	ornithol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	philolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
mineral'ogy, <i>n.</i>	ornithol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	philol'ogize, <i>v.</i>
mineral'ogist, <i>n.</i>	††osteol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	philol'ogus, <i>n.</i>
*mon'ologue, <i>n.</i>	osteolog'ical, <i>n.</i>	†††phraseol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
myol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	osteol'ogist, <i>a.</i>	phraseolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
††mythol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	†††pantalo'gia, <i>n.</i>	§§§phrenol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
mythol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	§§§paradoxol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	phrenolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
mytholog'ical, <i>a.</i>	paral'ogy, <i>n.</i>	phrenol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
mythol'ogize, <i>v.</i>	paral'ogism, <i>n.</i>	physicotheol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
††necrol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	paral'ogize, <i>v.</i>	¶¶¶¶physiol'ogy, <i>n.</i>

* *Logomachy*, a contention in or about words.

† *Macrology*, long and tedious talk without matter; in rhetoric, a redundant or too copious style.

‡ *Mantology*, a discourse on prophecy.

§ *Martyrology* or *Martyrologe*, a catalogue or register of martyrs.

|| *Menology*, register of months.

¶ *Meteorology*, the doctrine of meteors.

** *Monologue*, a scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

†† *Mythology*, system of fables; explanation of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world, or of the heathen divinities.

‡‡ *Necrology*, an account of persons deceased.

§§ *Neology*, invention or use of new words and phrases; or a new application of old words.

|||| *Neurology*, a discourse on, or description of the nerves.

¶¶ *Nosology*, doctrine of diseases.

*** *Ontology*, a discourse on beings in general; the science of the affections of being in general—*metaphysics*.

††† *Osteology*, a description of the bones.

††† *Pantalogia*, a collection of all the words in a language.

§§§ *Paradoxology*, the use of paradoxes or opinions apparently absurd or contradictory, although sometimes true in fact.

|||| *Paralogy* or *Paralogism*, false reasoning, a false argument.

¶¶¶ *Pathology*, that branch of medicine which explains the symptoms of diseases.

**** *Pharmacology*, the knowledge of drugs and medicines.

†††† *Philology*, the science or study of language; criticism; grammatical learning; also an assemblage of sciences, consisting of grammar, rhetoric, logic, poetry, antiquities, history, and criticism, called by the French *Belles-Lettres*.

†††† *Phraseology*, a mode of speech; style, diction.

§§§§ *Phrenology*, literally, the science of mind, or of cerebral pathology; a newly invented science, which professes to teach, from the conformation of the human skull, the particular characters and propensities of men, presuming that the faculties and operations of the human mind have their particular seat in certain parts of the brain, and are to be traced by particular external marks.

||||| *Physico-theology*, divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

¶¶¶¶ *Physiology*, the doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

physiol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	♂pseudol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	tautolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
physiolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	psychol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	††technol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
physiol'oger, <i>n.</i>	psycholog'ic, <i>a.</i>	technolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
*phytol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	psycholog'ical, <i>a.</i>	♂♂theol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
phytolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	♂somatol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	theolo'gian, <i>n.</i>
phytol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	**syl'logism, <i>n.</i>	theol'ogist, or
†pneumatol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	syl'logize, <i>v.</i>	the'ologue, <i>n.</i>
polyl'ogy, <i>n.</i>	syllogis'tic, <i>a.</i>	theolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
potamol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	syllogis'tical, <i>a.</i>	theolog'ically, <i>ad.</i>
†prol'ogue, <i>n.</i>	syllogis'tically, <i>ad.</i>	zool'ogy, <i>n.</i>
prol'ogize, <i>v.</i>	††tautol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	unanalog'ical, <i>a.</i>
prosyl'logism, <i>n.</i>	tautol'ogist, <i>n.</i>	

LONG—us, *a.* *long*: as, *longim'anous*, having long hands: *lon'gitude*, a being long, (*length*); *ob'long*, longer than broad.

elong', or	longim'etry, <i>n.</i>	longsuf'fering, <i>a. & n.</i>
elon'gate, <i>v.</i>	***longin'quity, <i>n.</i>	long'ways, <i>ad.</i>
elonga'tion, <i>n.</i>	long'ish, <i>a.</i>	longwind'ed, <i>a.</i>
long, <i>a.</i>	lon'gitude, <i>n.</i>	ob'long, <i>a.</i>
long'ly, <i>ad.</i>	longitu'dinal, <i>a.</i>	ob'longly, <i>ad.</i>
long'ness, <i>n.</i>	longlived', <i>a.</i>	ob'longness, <i>n.</i>
††longanim'ity, <i>n.</i>	longshan'ked, <i>a.</i>	overlong', <i>a.</i>
longev'ity, <i>n.</i>	long'some, <i>a.</i>	prolong', <i>v.</i>
longe'val, <i>a.</i>	long'spun, <i>a.</i>	prolonga'tion, <i>n.</i>
longe'vous, <i>a.</i>	long'tongued, <i>a.</i>	prolon'ger, <i>n.</i>
longim'anous, <i>a.</i>	long'sufferer, <i>n.</i>	

LOQU—OR, locutus, *v. dep. 3.* to speak: as, *al'loquy*, a speaking to, (*address*); *col'loquy*, a speaking together, (*talk*); *el'oquence*, a speaking out, (*the power of speaking with fluency and elegance*); *loqua'cious*, full of talk or tongue; *ob'loquy*, a speaking against, (*blame.*)

al'loquy, <i>n.</i>	allocu'tion, <i>n.</i>	altil'oquence, <i>n.</i>
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* *Phytology*, the doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

† *Pneumatology*, the doctrine of spiritual existence.

‡ *Prologue*, preface, introduction to any discourse or performance; a speech made at the commencement of a play—the opposite to *epilogue*.

§ *Pseudology*, falsehood of speech.

|| *Psychology*, a treatise or discourse on the soul; an inquiry into the nature and properties of the soul.

♂ *Somatology*, the doctrine of bodies.

** *Syllogism*, literally reasoning with or together; artificial reasoning; an argument composed of three propositions or reasons; as, every man thinks, Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.

†† *Tautology*, repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

†† *Technology*, the description or discourse upon arts.

♂♂ *Theology*, divinity, or study of God.

||| *Zoology*, a treatise or discourse on animals or living creatures.

†† *Longanimity*, length of mind, forbearance.

*** *Longinquity*, remoteness, not nearness

*ambil'oquy, <i>n.</i>	el'oquence, <i>n.</i>	ob'loquy, <i>n.</i>
ambil'oquous, <i>a.</i>	el'oquent, <i>a.</i>	oblo'quious, <i>a.</i>
†antil'oquy, <i>n.</i>	el'oquently, <i>ad.</i>	‡paucil'oquy, <i>n.</i>
anti'l'oquist, <i>n.</i>	grandil'oquence, <i>n.</i>	‖proloc'utor, <i>n.</i>
‡centil'oquy, <i>n.</i>	grandil'oquous, <i>a.</i>	proloc'utorship, <i>n.</i>
circumlocu'tion, <i>n.</i>	interlocu'tion, <i>n.</i>	‡solil'oquy, <i>n.</i>
circumloc'utory, <i>a.</i>	interloc'utor, <i>n.</i>	solil'oquize, <i>v.</i>
col'loquy, <i>n.</i>	interloc'utory, <i>a.</i>	**stutil'oquy, <i>n.</i>
collo'quial, <i>a.</i>	locu'tion, <i>n.</i>	stutil'oquence, <i>n.</i>
col'loquist, <i>n.</i>	loquac'ity, <i>n.</i>	††ventril'oquy, <i>n.</i>
collocu'tion, <i>n.</i>	loqua'cious, <i>a.</i>	ventril'oquism, <i>n.</i>
colloc'utor, <i>n.</i>	magnil'oquous, <i>a.</i>	ventril'oquist, <i>n.</i>
elocu'tion, <i>n.</i>	multil'oquous, <i>a.</i>	ventril'oquous, <i>a.</i>
el'ocutive, <i>a.</i>		

LOY or LOI, *f.* (Fr.) *law*: as, *loy'al* relating to *law*, (*obedient, true* to a prince or lover.)—*disloy'al*, *a.*

disloy'ally, <i>ad.</i>	loy'al, <i>a.</i>	loy'alty, <i>n.</i>
disloy'alty, <i>n.</i>	loy'ally, <i>ad.</i>	loy'alist, <i>n.</i>

LORIC-*a*, *f.* 1. (*à lorum*, *n.* 2. *a thong*), *a coat of mail*, originally *made of raw hides*—*lor'icate*, *v.* *lorica'tion*, *n.*

LOX-*os* (λοξος), *oblique*: as, *loxodrom'ic*, the art of *oblique* sailing.

LUBRIC-*us*, *a.* *slippery, smooth*; *inconstant*: as, *lu'bricate*, to make *smooth* or *slippery*.

lu'bricate, <i>v.</i>	lu'bric, <i>a.</i>	lubrifac'tion, <i>n.</i>
lubrica'tor, <i>n.</i>	lubric'ity, <i>n.</i>	lubrifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
lubric'itate, <i>v.</i>	lu'bricous, <i>a.</i>	

LUC-*eo*, *v.* 2. (*à lux*, *lucis*, *f.* 3. *light*), to *shine*: as, *elu'cidate*, to make *shine* out, or to *clear*, (to explain); *lu'cid*, *shining*; *noctil'ucous*, *shining* in the night.

antelu'can, <i>a.</i>	elu'cidative, <i>a.</i>	lu'cent, <i>a.</i>
elu'cidate, <i>v.</i>	elu'cidator, <i>n.</i>	lu'cid, <i>a.</i>
elucida'tion, <i>n.</i>	interlu'cent, <i>a.</i>	lu'cidness, <i>n.</i>

* *Ambiloquy*, doubtful or ambiguous discourse.

† *Antiloquy*, a speaking against; contradiction.

‡ *Centiloquy*, a hundredfold discourse.

§ *Pauciloquy*, a speaking little, or sparing and rare speech.

‖ *Prolocutor*, the foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

‡ *Soliloquy*, a speaking to one's-self alone, or a discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

** *Stutiloquy* or *stutiloquence*, foolish talk or discourse.

†† *Ventriloquy* or *ventriloquism*, a speaking inwardly in the upper part of the mouth and throat, so that the sound seems to issue from the belly; the art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice, proceeding out of the thorax, to a by-stander, seems to come from some distance, or in any direction.—*Chambers*.

lucid'ity, *n.*
 *Lu'cifer, *n.*
 †lucife'rian, *a.*
 lucif'erous, *a.*
 lucif'erously, *ad.*
 lucif'ic, *a.*

lu'ciform, *a.*
 lu'culent, *a.*
 pel lu'cid, *a.*
 pel lu'cidness, *n.*
 pellucid'ity, *n.*
 noctil'uca, *n.*

noctil'ucous, *a.*
 rel u'cent, *a.*
 semipellu'cid, *a.*
 translu'cency, *n.*
 translu'cent, *a.*
 translu'cid, *a.*

LUCR-UM, *n.* 2. *gain, profit*: as, lu'crative, gainful.

lu'cre, *n.* lu'crative, *a.* lucrif'erous, *a.* lucrif'ic, *a.*

LUCT-OR, luctatus, *v. dep.* 1. *to struggle*: as, oblucta'tion, a struggling against; reluc'tant, struggling back or against, (unwilling.)

collucta'tion, *n.*
 elucta'tion, *n.*
 ineluc'table, *a.*
 lucta'tion, *n.*

oblucta'tion, *n.*
 reluct, or
 reluc'tate, *v.*
 relucta'tion, *n.*

reluc'tance, *n.*
 reluc'tancy, *n.*
 reluc'tant, *a.*
 reluc'tantly, *ad.*

LUCUBR-o, *v.* 1. *to study or work by candle light.*

lu'cubrate, *v.* lucubra'tion, *n.* lu'cubratory, *a.*

LUD-o, lusum, *v.* 3. (a ludus, *m.* 2. *play*), *to play*; *to deceive*: as, allude', *to play to*, (to hint at, to insinuate); collu'sive, *playing or acting together in a fraud*; delude', *to cheat, to deceive*; illu'sive, *playing upon or deceiving by false show*; lu'dicrous, *exciting laughter.*

allude', *v.*
 allu'sion, *n.*
 allu'sive, *a.*
 allu'sively, *ad.*
 allu'siveness, *n.*
 allu'sory, *a.*
 collude', *v.*
 collu'der, *n.*
 †collu'sion, *n.*
 collu'ding, *a.*
 collu'sive, *a.*
 collu'sively, *ad.*
 collu'siveness, *n.*
 collu'sory, *a.*
 delude', *v.*
 delu'ding, *a.*

delu'der, *n.*
 delu'dable, *a.*
 delu'sion, *n.*
 delu'sive, *a.*
 delu'sory, *a.*
 elude', *v.*
 elu'dible, *a.*
 elu'sion, *n.*
 elu'sive, *a.*
 elu'sory, *a.*
 illude', *v.*
 illu'sion, *n.*
 illu'sive, *a.*
 illu'sively, *ad.*
 illu'siveness, *n.*
 illu'sory, *a.*

inelu'dible, *a.*
 ludib'rious, *a.*
 lu'dicrous, *a.*
 lu'dicrously, *ad.*
 lu'dicrousness, *n.*
 ludifica'tion, *n.*
 ludif'icatory, *a.*
 luso'rious, *a.*
 lu'sory, *a.*
 prel'ude, *n.*
 prel'ude', *v.*
 prelu'der, *n.*
 prelu'dious, *a.*
 prelu'sive, *a.*
 prelu'sory, *a.*
 prolu'sion, *n.*

* *Lucifer*, literally, *light bearing*; the chief of the devils, or prince of the air; the morning or day star; the planet *Venus*, when it rises before the sun.

† *Luciferian*, like or belonging to *Lucifer*; proud, haughty, arrogant, devilish.

‡ *Collusion*, is, in our common law, a *deceitful agreement or compact* between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right.—*Cowel*.

LUGUBR-*is*, *a.* (à lugeo, *v.* 2. to mourn), mournful.

lu'c'tual, *a.*

lugu'brious, *a.*

LUMBRIC-*us*, *m.* 2. an earth-worm—*lum'brical, *a.*

LUMB-*us*, *m.* 2. the loin—†lumba'go, *n.* lum'bal, or lum'bar, *a.*

LUMEN, in-*is*, *n.* 3. (à lux), light: as, illume', illumine, or illu'minate, to shine on, or put light in; lu'minary, a body or thing that gives light.

†allu'minor, *n.*

illu'minator, *n.*

lu'minously, *ad.*

illumine', *v.*

lu'mine, *v.*

lu'minousness, *n.*

illu'mine, *v.*

lu'minate, *v.*

relume', *v.*

illu'minate, *v. a. & n.*

lu'minary, *n.*

relu'mine, *v.*

illumina'tion, *n.*

lumina'tion, *n.*

trilu'minar, or

illu'minative, *a.*

lu'minous, *a.*

trilu'minous, *a.*

LUN-*a*, *f.* 1. (à luceo), the moon: as, lu'nacy, a disease or madness influenced by the moon; sub'lunary, under the moon, (of this world.)

interlu'nar, or

lu'nary, *a.*

plenilu'nary, *a.*

interlu'nary, *a.*

lu'nated, *a.*

semilu'nar, or

lu'nacy, *n.*

§lune, *n.*

semilu'nary, *a.*

lu'natic, *a. & n.*

||lu'net, *n.*

sublu'nar, or

luna'tion, *n.*

††lunette', *n.*

sub'lunary, *a.*

lu'nar, or

luniso'lar, *a.*

superlu'nar, *a.*

LU-*o*, lutum, *v.* 3. to wash away, or purge: as, allu'vial, washing to,—as a river with its brink carrying the particles to another place; elute', to wash off.

ab'luent, *a.*

allu'vion, *n.*

dilu'tion, *n.*

**ablu'tion, *n.*

allu'vions, *a.*

dilu'ter, *n.*

allu'vial, *a.*

††dilute', *v.*

dil'uent, *a. & n.*

* Lumbrical, in anatomy, denoting muscles of the hands and feet, which, on account of their smallness and figure, have derived this name of resemblance to worms.

† Lumbago, in anatomy, are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers; they are most commonly from fulness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shudderings, and erratic pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat and other critical discharges of fevers.—Quincy.

‡ Alluminor, one who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; so called, because he gives graces, light, and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured.

§ Lune, any thing in the shape of a half-moon; fit of lunacy or frenzy.

|| Lunet, a little moon.

†† Lunette, a small half-moon.

** Ablution, the act of washing from; the water used in washing; the rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles; the cup given without consecration to the laity in the Popish churches.

†† Dilute, literally, to wash asunder, to make thin or weak by the admixture of other parts.

elute', v.
 *elu'triate, v.
 interlu'ency, n.

†pollute', v. & a.
 pollu'ter, n.
 pollu'tedly, ad.

pollu'tedness, n.
 pollu'tion, n.
 unpolu'ted, a.

LUP-US, m. 2. a wolf—lu'pine, a.

LURE for LEURRE, m. (Fr.) any thing that entices, a decoy :
 as, al'hure, to entice to—allure', v.

allu'rer, n.
 allure'ment, n.

allu'ring, n. & a.
 allu'ringly, ad.

allu'ringness, n.
 lure, n. & v.

LUSTR-UM, n. 2. a survey made every four years ; a purifying sacrifice : as, illus'trate, to brighten with light or honour, (to explain or elucidate.)

illus'trate, v.
 illustra'tion, n.
 illus'trative, a.
 illus'tratively, ad.
 illus'trator, n.
 illus'trious, a.

illus'triously, ad.
 illus'triousness, n.
 †lute'string, or
 lus'tring, n.
 lus'trum, n.
 lus'tral, a.

§lus'trate, v.
 lustra'tion, n.
 lus'tre, n. & v.
 lus'trous, a.
 outlus'tre, v.
 perlustra'tion, n.

LUTHER, || m. 2. the great German reformer.

|| Lu'theran, n. & a. Lu'theranism, or Lu'therism, n.

LUT-UM, n. 2. clay, mud : as, lute, chemists' clay.

lute, n. & v. luta'rious, a. luta'tion, n. lu'tulent, a.

LUXURI-A, f. 1. luxury, excess in carnal pleasure.

illuxu'rious, a. lus'cious, a. lus'ciously, ad.

* Elutriate, to strain out ; to decant.

† Pollute (either from *per* and *luo* ; or *per* and *lues*, f. 3. a contagious disease or plague), to make unclean, in a religious sense ; to defile ; to taint with guilt ; to corrupt morally or physically.

‡ Lutestring or Lustring, a shining silk.
 § Lustrate, to purify by sacrifice, as the censors did the city Rome, at the end of every four years, or rather fifty months, by going round taking an account or census of the citizens, and concluding the solemnity by sacrificing a son, a sheep, and a bull, to appease the gods, and purge the city.

|| Martin Luther, an obscure and inconsiderable person, was born in 1483, at Eisleben, in Saxony, a monk of the Augustinian Eremites, (one of the Mendicant orders), and at the same time professor of divinity in the university at Wittenberg. The qualities, or talents, that distinguished Luther, were not of a common or ordinary kind. His genius was truly great and unparalleled ; his memory, vast and tenacious ; his patience, in supporting trials, difficulties, and labour, incredible ; his magnanimity, invincible and unshaken by the vicissitudes of human affairs ; and his learning, most extensive. It was in 1517, he openly and singly attacked the torrent of Papal ambition and despotism ; and being deeply versed in the popular theology and philosophy, boldly asserted that the Bible or Holy Scriptures were the only rule of faith and practice, and preferred the decisions of Scripture, and the dictates of right reason, to the authority and opinions of fallible man. And this was the engine by which, through the blessing of God, he effectually assailed and shook the Papacy to its very foundation. He died in the year 1546, in the 63d year of his age.

lus'ciousness, *n.*
 lux'ury, *n.*
 luxu'riance, *n.*
 luxu'riancy, *n.*

luxu'riant, *a.*
 luxu'riantly, *ad.*
 luxu'riate, *v.*

luxu'rious, *a.*
 luxu'riously, *ad.*
 luxu'riousness, *n.*

LYC-OS (λυκος), *the wolf*—*lycan'thropy, *n.*

LYMPH-*a*, *f.* 1. *water; a thin transparent fluid circulating in the animal body.*

lymph, *n.* †lymphat'ic, *n. & a.* †lymph'educt, *n.*

LYR-*a*, *f.* 1. *lyre or harp—lyre, n. ly'rist, n. lyr'ic, a. lyr'ical, a.*

LYS-IS (λυσις, à λυω, *to loose, to solve*), *a loosening, or untying; a solution: as, anal'ysis, a loosening or separating again a compound.*

antiparalyt'ic, *a.*
 †anal'ysis, *n.*
 analyt'ical, *a.*
 analyt'ically, *ad.*
 anal'yze, *v.*
 anal'yzor, *n.*

‡catal'ysis, *n.*
 ‖dial'ysis, *n.*
 Lysanias, *n.*
 Lys'tra, *n.*
 ¶paral'ysis, or
 pal'sy, *n. & v.*

para cal, or
 pals'ical, *a.*
 pal'sied, *a.*
 paralyt'ic, *a. & n.*
 par'alyze, *v.*

M.

MACE-o, *v.* 2. *to be lean or thin: as, ema'ciate, to waste, to pine; mac'erate, to make lean, to wear away.*

ema'ciate, *v. & a.*
 emacia'tion, *n.*
 mac'erate, *v.*

macera'tion, *n.*
 mea'gre, or
 mea'ger, *a. & v.*

mea'gerly, *ad.*
 mea'gerness, *n.*

* *Lycanthropy*, a species of madness, in which men have the qualities of a *wolf* or *wild beasts*.

† The *lymphatics* are slender *pellucid tubes*, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances; they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin *lymph* from the *lymphatic ducts*, which dilutes the chylous fluid.—*Cheyne's Phil. Principles.* *Lymphatic* denotes also a *lunatic* or *madman*.

‡ *Lympheduct*, a vessel which conveys the *lymph*.
 † *Analysis*, a solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as of a sentence to the *single words*; of a compound word to the *etymon* or *root*, *prefix*, and *affix* or *termination*, which form it; of a tune, to *single notes*; of an argument, to *simple propositions*.

§ *Catalysis*, dissolution.

‖ *Dialysis*, a figure in rhetoric, by which syllables and words are divided.

¶ *Paralysis* or *Palsy*, a *privation of motion or feeling*, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a *coldness, flaccidity*, and at last *wasting* of the parts. If this *privation* be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a *paraplegia*; if in one side only, a *hemiplegia*; if in some parts only of one side, a *paralysis*. There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; a *privation of motion*, sensation remaining; a *privation of sensation*, motion remaining; and lastly, a *privation of both* together.—*Quincy*.

MACHIN-*a*, *f.* 1. *a machine: a device: as, mach'inate, to plan, to form schemes, to plot.*

<i>mach'inal, a.</i>	<i>machina'tion, n.</i>	<i>machin'ing, a.</i>
<i>mach'inate, v.</i>	<i>machine', n.</i>	<i>machin'ist, n.</i>
<i>machina'tor, n.</i>	<i>machin'ery, n.</i>	

MACH-*OMAI* (μαχομαι), *to fight: as, alectorom'achy, cock-fighting; monom'achy, single combat.*

<i>alectorom'achy, n.</i>	† <i>nau'machy, n.</i>	<i>theom'achy, n.</i>
* <i>logom'achy, n.</i>	‡ <i>psychom'achy, n.</i>	<i>theom'achist, n.</i>
<i>monom'achy, n.</i>	§ <i>sciom'achy, n.</i>	

MACR-*OS* (μακρος), *large, of great extent.*

¶ <i>mac'rocosm, n.</i>	<i>macrol'ogy, n.</i>
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MACUL-*a*, *f.* 1. *a stain or spot; a fault: as, immac'ulate, having no spot, (pure); emac'ulate, to take out spots.*

<i>emac'ulate, a. & v.</i>	<i>immac'ulately, ad.</i>	<i>mac'ule, n.</i>
<i>emacula'tion, n.</i>	<i>immac'ulateness, n.</i>	<i>mac'ulate, n. & a.</i>
<i>immac'ulate, a.</i>	<i>mac'ulæ, n.</i>	<i>macula'tion, n.</i>

MAGAZIN, *m.* (Fr.) *a store-house—**mag'azine, n.*

MAGISTER, *m.* 2. *a master: as, magiste'rial, befitting a ruler; magis'trate, one vested with public authority.*

<i>antimagiste'rial, a.</i>	<i>mag'istral, a.</i>	<i>mas'terful, a.</i>
<i>magiste'rial, a.</i>	<i>mag'istrally, ad.</i>	<i>mas'terless, a.</i>
<i>magiste'rially, ad.</i>	<i>magistral'ity, n.</i>	<i>mas'terly, ad. & a.</i>
<i>magiste'rialness, n.</i>	<i>mag'istrate, n.</i>	<i>mas'terliness, n.</i>
†† <i>mag'istry, n.</i>	<i>magistral'ic, a.</i>	<i>mas'tery, n.</i>
<i>mag'istracy, n.</i>	<i>mas'ter, n. & v.</i>	

MAGNES, *êt-is, m.* 3. *the loadstone, the stone that attracts iron: as, magnet'ic, relating to the magnet.*

* *Logomachy, contention about words.*

† *Naumachy, a sea-fight.*

‡ *Psychomachy, a conflict of the soul with the body.*

§ *Sciomachy, battle with a shadow.*

|| *Theomachy, fighting against God, or opposition to the divine will; in particular, the fight against the gods by the giants.*

¶ *Macrocosm or Megacosm, the great or whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.*

** *Magazine, a store-house; commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions. Of late (that is, in the year 1737) this word, says Dr. Johnson, has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called the Gentleman's Magazine, and published under the name of Sylvanus Urban, by Edward Cave. This miscellany has given rise to various other magazines.*

†† *Magistry, a fine powder used by chemists; or that preparation of any body wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus.—Quincy.*

* <i>mag'net</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>magnet'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>magnet'icalness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>magnet'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>magnet'ically</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mag'netism</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>magnet'icness</i> , <i>n.</i>		

MAGN-US, *a.* *great*: as, *magnan'itous*, of *great* mind,
mag'nify, to make *great*.

† <i>amain'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>magnif'icence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>majes'ticness</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>Mag'na-Char'ta</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>magnif'icent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>majes'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>magnanim'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>magnif'icently</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>majes'tically</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>magnan'itous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>mag'nitude</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>majes'ticalness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>magnan'itously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>magnil'oquence</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>majestat'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>magnif'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>main</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>majestat'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>magnif'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>main'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>ma'jor</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>Magnif'ico</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>maj'esty</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>major'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>mag'nify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>majes'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>majora'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>mag'nifier</i> , <i>n.</i>		

MAG-US, *a.* a priest or philosopher among the Persians
and Asiatics; a diviner or enchanter.

<i>ma'gi</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mag'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>magici'an</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ma'gian</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>mag'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>archmagici'an</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>mag'ic</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>		

MAHOMET, || (*Mohammed*, i. e. *praised*, Arab.) the Arabian
impostor, or false prophet.

<i>Ma'homet</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mahum'etan</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mahom'etanize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>mahom'edan</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mahom'etanism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mahum'etism</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>mahom'etan</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>mahom'etism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>moham'medan</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>mahom'etist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>mahom'etry</i> , <i>n.</i>	

MAJOR, *a.* (*à* *magnus*, *great*), *greater*. (See *Magnus*.)

MALE, *ad.* (*à* *malus*, *a. bad*), *evil*, *ill*: as, *dis'mal*, an *evil*

* Spence calls it the *magnes-stone*; and it is so given in Sherwood's dictionary, 1632. The Latin *magnes* is thought to be from the city of *Magnesia* in Lydia, where the stone is said to have been first found.

† *Amain*, with *vehemence* or *vigour*.

‡ *Magna-Charta*, the *great charter* of liberties granted to the people of England by king John, in 1215, the seventeenth year of his reign, renewed with some alterations in the ninth year of Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First.

§ *Magnifico* (Ital.) a *grandee* of Venice.

|| *Mahomet*, a noted Arabian impostor, was born 527,—his father a Pagan, his mother a Jewess,—began in 608 or 612, at Mecca, in Arabia, to declare himself a *prophet*, and, by the assistance of a Jew and a renegade Christian, formed a farrago of doctrines and rites, in which there was a mixture of Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity. By indulging his adherents in *sensuality*, *ambition*, and the *love of booty*, and promising them a *carnal heaven* hereafter, he intoxicated the imagination, and seized the passions of his eastern followers. He propagated his religion by the sword, declaring that he who fought the battles, and died in the field, in the defence of it, his sins, of whatever nature, or however enormous, being pardoned, was crowned with honour in the highest heaven. He died in the year 632.

day, *sorrowful*; *malefac'tor*, one who does *evil*; *malev'-olent*, willing *evil*.

dis'mal, <i>a.</i>	maledic'ency, <i>n.</i>	malef'icent, <i>a.</i>
dis'mally, <i>ad.</i>	maledic'ent, <i>a.</i>	malefic'iate, <i>v.</i>
dis'malness, <i>n.</i>	maledic'ted, <i>a.</i>	maleficia'tion, <i>n.</i>
maleadministra'tion, or maledic'tion, <i>n.</i>	malefac'tor, <i>n.</i>	maleprac'tice, <i>n.</i>
maladministra'tion, <i>n.</i>	malefac'tion, <i>n.</i>	malev'olence, <i>n.</i>
*mala-propo's, <i>ad.</i>	malef'ic, or	malev'olent, <i>a.</i>
male'content, <i>a. & n.</i>	malefique', <i>a.</i>	malev'olently, <i>ad.</i>
malecontent'ed, <i>a.</i>	mal'efice, <i>n.</i>	malev'olous, <i>a.</i>
malecontent'edly, <i>ad.</i>		malversa'tion, <i>n.</i>
malecontent'edness, <i>n.</i>		

MALIGN-US, *a.* (*à malus, bad*), *ill-disposed to any one; envious; fatal to life.*

malign', <i>a. & v.</i>	malign'ancy, <i>n.</i>	malign'nantly, <i>ad.</i>
malign'ly, <i>ad.</i>	malign'ant, <i>a. & n.</i>	malign'nity, <i>n.</i>
malign'er, <i>n.</i>		

MALITI-A, *f. 1.* (*à malus, a. bad*), *deliberate mischief, ill-intention to any one.*

mal'ice, <i>n.</i>	malici'ous, <i>a.</i>	malici'ously, <i>ad.</i>	malici'ousness, <i>n.</i>
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MALLE-US, *m. 2.* *a hammer: as, mal'leable, that may be spread by beating.*

immal'leable, <i>a.</i>	mal'leable, <i>a.</i>	mal'leate, <i>v.</i>
mall or maul, <i>n. & v.</i>	mal'leableness, <i>n.</i>	mallea'tion, <i>n.</i>
mal'let, <i>n.</i>	malleabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	unmal'leable, <i>a.</i>

MALV-A, *f. 1.* *mallows, a plant—malva'ceous, a.*

MAMM-A, *f. 1.* *a breast or pap: as, mam'millary, belonging to the paps or dugs.*

mamma', <i>n.</i>	mam'millary, <i>a.</i>	mammif'erous, <i>a.</i>
mam'miform, <i>a.</i>		

MAMMON (Syriac), *the god of wealth; riches.*

mam'mon, <i>n.</i>	mam'monist, <i>n.</i>
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MANCI-A for **MANTI-A** (μαντεια, *à μαντις, a prophet*), *a divining, prediction: as, a'eromancy, a divining by the air; arith'mancy, a foretelling by numbers; chir'omancy, a foretelling by inspecting the hand.*

a'eromancy, <i>n.</i>	arith'mancy, <i>n.</i>	chir'omancy, <i>n.</i>
alec'tryomancy, <i>n.</i>	†bel'omancy, <i>n.</i>	chir'omancer, <i>n.</i>

* *Malapropos*, unseasonably, or at an improper time; unsuitably.

† *Belomancy* (*à belos, βελος, an arrow*), *divination by arrows.*

coscin'omancy, *n.*
 ge'omancy, *n.*
 ge'omancer, *n.*
 geoman'tic, *a.*
 *gy'romancy, *n.*
 †hi'eromancy, *n.*
 hy'dromancy, *n.*

lith'omancy, *n.*
 mantol'ogy, *n.*
 †nec'romancy, *n.*
 nec'romancer, *n.*
 necroman'tic, *or*
 necroman'tical, *a.*
 necroman'tically, *ad.*

onei'romancy, *n.*
 on'omancy, *n.*
 onoman'tical, *a.*
 †psy'chomancy, *n.*
 pyr'omancy, *n.*
 rab'domancy, *n.*

MAND—o, *mandatum*, *v.* 1. (in *manum dare*), *to commit, to command or bid*: as, *command'*, *to bid, to govern*; *man'date*, *a command or charge*; *demand'*, *to ask for with authority*.

command', *v.*
com'mand, *n.*
 ||*comman'dant*, *n.*
comman'datory, *a.*
comman'der, *n.*
comman'dress, *n.*
 †*comman'dery*, *n.*
comman'ding, *a.*
comman'dingly, *ad.*
command'ment, *n.*
commend', *v.*
commen'der, *n.*
commen'dable, *a.*
commen'dably, *ad.*
 ***commen'dam*, *n.*
 ††*commen'datory*, *n.*

commen'dator, *n.*
commenda'tion, *n.*
commen'datory, *a. & n.*
countermand', *v.*
coun'termant, *n.*
discommend', *v.*
discommen'dable, *a.*
discommen'dableness, *n.*
discommenda'tion, *n.*
discommen'der, *n.*
demand', *v.*
deman'der, *n.*
deman'dable, *a.*
deman'dant, *a.*
 ††*man'damus*, *n.*

man'date, *n.*
man'datary, *n.*
man'dator, *n.*
man'datory, *a. & n.*
recommend', *v.*
recommen'der, *n.*
recommenda'tion, *n.*
recommen'datory, *a.*
recommen'dable, *a.*
recommendableness,
redemand', *v.* [*n.*
remand', *v.*
uncomman'ded, *a.*
uncommen'dable, *a.*
uncommen'ded, *a.*

MAND—o, *v.* 3. *or* **MANDUC—o**, *v.* 1. *to chew; to eat*: as, *mandib'ular*, belonging to the *mandible* or *jaw*.

man'dible, *n.*
mandib'ular, *a.*
man'ducable, *a.*

man'ducate, *v.*
manduca'tion, *n.*
mas'ticate, *v.*

mastica'tion, *n.*
 §§*mas'ticatory*, *n.*

* *Gyromancy*, a *divining* by walking in or about a circle.

† *Hieromancy*, *divination* by sacrifices.

‡ *Necromancy*, the art of *revealing* future events, by communication with the dead; *enchantment, conjuration*.

§ *Psychomancy*, the art of *consulting* departed souls as to future events.

|| *Commandant*, a chief *commanding* a place or a body of troops.

¶ *Commandery*, a body of the *knights* of Malta, belonging to the same nation; the residence of a body of knights.

** *Mandamus*, a *benefice* which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it be conveniently provided of a pastor.

†† *Commendatary* or *commendator*, one who holds a living in *commendam*.

‡‡ *Mandamus*, literally, *we command*; a writ granted by the king,—so called, from the first word, *mandamus*,—*commanding* corporations and inferior courts, or other persons to do some particular thing,—as to admit any one to an office, and the like.

§§ *Masticatory*, a medicine to be *chewed* only, not swallowed

MANE-o, mansum, v. 2. *to stay, to abide*: as, per'manent, abiding thoroughly, (durable); *manse*, a parsonage-house; *man'sion*, a dwelling-house.

im'manency, n.	man'sion, n.	perman'sion, n.
im'manent, a.	per'manence, n.	remain', v. & n.
imper'manence, n.	per'manency, n.	remain'der, n.
imper'manency, n.	per'manent, a.	rem'anent, or
manse, n.	per'manently, ad.	rem'nant, n. & a.

MANES,* *a Persian heretic.*

**maniche'an*, n. & a. *manichee'*, n. *man'icheism*, n.

MANI-a (μανία), *madness*: as, *ma'niac*, a *mad person*.

antimani'acal, a.	ma'niac, a. & n.	ma'nia, or
†biblioma'nia, n.	mani'acal, a.	ma'nie, n.
biblioma'niac, n.	ma'niable, a.	

MANIFEST-us, a. *clear; plain; evident.*

man'ifest, a. & v.	manifes'table, or	manifesta'tion, n.
man'ifestly, ad.	manifes'tible, a.	‡manifes'to, n.
man'ifestness, n.		

MAN-o, manatum, v. 1. *to flow*: as, *em'anate*, to flow or issue out.

em'anate, v.	em'anant, a.	mana'tion, n.
emana'tion, n.	em'anative, a.	

MAN-os (μανος), *thin, rare*—§*manom'eter*, n. *man'oscope*, n.

MAN-us, f. 5. *the hand*: as, *eman'cipate*, to take out by the *hand*, (to set free from servitude); *man'acle*, a chain for the *hand*; *man'iple*, a *handful*, a small band of soldiers; *manufac'ture*, the thing or work done by the *hand*; *man'uscript*, the thing written with the *hand*; *manu'brium*, a *handle*.

admin'icle, n.	adminic'ular, a.	¶amanuen'sis, n.
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* *Manichean* (à *Manes*, a *Persian* educated among the *Magi*; of whom he was one, before he embraced Christianity), one of the followers of *Manes*, who taught that there were two principles of all things, co-eternal and co-equal, the one good, the other evil; that two equipollent deities ruled the world, and other gross and impious errors.—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd.*

† *Bibliomania*, the rage of possessing books; book-madness.

‡ *Manifesto*, a public declaration made by a prince, explaining his reasons for going to war or adopting any hostile measure towards another country.

§ *Manometer* or *Manoscope*, an instrument for showing the alterations in the rarity and density of the air.

|| *Adminicle*, originally, a *prop* for vines, which could be removed by the hand; *help, support*.

¶ *Amanuensis*, a person who writes what another dictates; or copies what has been written by another.

eman'cipate, v.	mancipa'tion, n.	manufac'tory, n. & a.
emancipa'tion, n.	†man'ciple, n.	man'unise, v.
emancipa'tor, n.	man'iple, n.	††manumissi'on, n.
imman'acle, v.	manip'ular, a.	manumit', v.
maintain', v.	‡manipula'tion, n.	manu'nable, a.
maintain'er, n.	‖manœu'vere, n. & v.	††manure', v. & n.
maintain'able, a.	††man'ual, a. & n.	manu'rer, n.
*main'tenance, n.	man'uary, a.	manure'ment, n.
man'acle, n. & v.	*manu'brial, a.	man'uscript, n.
†man'age, v. & n.	manu'brium, n.	misman'age, v.
man'ageable, a.	manuduc'tion, n.	misman'ageable, a.
man'ager, n.	manuduc'tor, n.	‡‡portman'teau, n.
man'agement, n.	manufac'ture, n. & v.	unman'ageable, a.
man'agery, n.	manufac'turer, n.	unman'aged, a.
man'cipate, v.		

MAR-E, n. 3. *the sea*: as, *marine'*, belonging to the *sea*, or a *sea-soldier*.

marine', a. & n.	mar'itime, a.	transmarine', a.
mar'in'er, n.	marin'orama, n.	ultramarine', n. & a.
marit'imal, a.	submarine', a.	

MARGO, in-is, m. 3. *a brink or edge*.

* *Maintenance* (Fr. à *manutentio* and *manutentia*, Lat. "which signify the upholding of a cause or person; metaphorically drawn from *succouring* a young child that learns to go by one's *hand*."—Cowel.) Literally, a *holding up* by the *hand*; *support, protection, sustenance, or supply of the necessities of life*.

† *Manage*, to guide or conduct by the *hand*; to *carry on*.

‡ *Manciple*, originally, the *farmer of the public taxes*; the *steward of a community*, the *purveyor*.

§ *Manipulation* (à *manipulatio*, adv. Lat. by *bands* or *companies*, or in *heaps*), literally, the act of *filling the hand*; in mines, the manner of *digging silver out of the earth*.

‖ *Manœuvre* (Fr. *manuvrier*, a handicraft man, or skilful sea-officer; *manovra*, Ital. *manopera*, low Latin, i. e. *manus opera*), literally, a *work* or *operation* by the *hand*. Originally, in the French language, the *service* of a vassal to his lord; then, an *operation* of military tactics, a *stratagem*, in which sense we use it, and apply it also to naval skill in *managing* a ship; and thence any kind of *management*.

¶ *Manual*, belonging to the *hand*; also a small book, such as may be carried in the *hand*.

** *Manubial*, belonging to spoil taken by the *hand* in war.

†† *Manumission*, literally, the act of sending away by the *hand*, or *giving liberty* to slaves. "When a master, going with his slave in his *hand* to the Prætor or Consul, and in the provinces, to the Proconsul or Proprætor, said, 'I desire that this man be free, according to the custom of the Romans;' *Hunc hominem liberum esse volo more vel jure Quiritium*; and the Prætor, if he approved, putting a rod on the head of the slave, pronounced, 'I say that this man is free, after the manner of the Romans.' Whereupon the lictor or the master turning him round in a circle, (called *vertigo*), and giving him a blow on the cheek, *let him go*, (*e manu emittebat*), signifying that leave was granted him to go where he pleased. The rod with which the slave was struck, was called *vindicta*."—Adams's *Roman Antiquities*.

‡‡ *Manure*, to cultivate by *manual labour*; to *dung*, to *fatten* with composts.

§§ *Portmanteau*, a portable leather bag to carry clothes in.

marge, or
mar'gin, *n.* & *v.*

mar'ginal, *a.*
mar'ginally, *ad.*

mar'ginate, *v.*
mar'ginated, *a.*

MARIT—us, *m.* 2. *a married man, a husband.*

mar'ital, *a.*
mar'itated, *a.*
marit'icide, *n.*

mar'riage, *n.*
mar'riageable, *a.*
mar'ry, *v.*

mar'ried, *a.*
remar'ry, *v.*

MARS, *mart-is*, *m.* 3. *the god of war ; war.*

immar'tial, *a.*
march, *n.* & *v.*

mar'tial, *a.*
mar'tialism, *n.*

mar'tialist, *n.*

MARTYR (*μαρτυρ*), *a witness, a martyr*: as, *protomartyr*
the first martyr, (*Stephen the evangelist.*)

mar'tyr, *n.* & *v.*
mar'tyrlly, *a.*
mar'tyrdom, *n.*

mar'tyryze, *v.*
mar'tyrologe, or
martyrol'ogy, *n.*

martyrol'ogist, *n.*
martyrolog'ical, *a.*
protomar'tyr, *n.*

MASCUL—us, *m.* 2. *the male or he of any creature.*

emas'culate, *v.* & *a.*
emascula'tion, *n.*
male, *a.* & *n.*

mas'culate, *v.*
mas'culine, *a.*
mas'culinely, *ad.*

mas'culineness, *n.*
unmas'culate, *v.*

MASSACRE, *m.* (*Fr.* from *mazzare*, *Ital.* of *mactare*, *v.* 1. *to sacrifice*), *carnage, slaughter, butchery, murder.*

mas'sacre, *n.* & *v.* *mas'sacerer*, *n.*

MATERI—*a*, *f.* 1. *matter or stuff*: as, *mate'rialize*, *to make or form into matter*; *mate'rialist*, *one who denies spiritual substances.*

commate'rial, *a.*
commaterial'ity, *n.*
immate'rial, *a.*
immate'rially, *ad.*
immate'rialness, *n.*
immateral'ity, *n.*

immate'rialized, *a.*
immate'riate, *a.*
mate'rial, *a.* & *n.*
mate'rially, *ad.*
mate'rialism, *n.*
mate'rialist, *n.*

material'ity, *n.*
mate'rialize, *v.*
mate'rials, *n.*
mate'riate, *a.*
materia'tion, *n.*

MATER, *matr-is*, *f.* 3. *a mother*: as, *mater'nal*, *pertaining to a mother*; *ma'tronal*, *relating to a matron or wife.*

mater'nal, *a.*
mater'nity, *n.*
mat'ricide, *n.*

†*ma'trix*, or
ma'trice, *n.*
ma'tron, *n.*
ma'tronal, *a.*
ma'tronize, *v.*

ma'tronlike, *a.*
ma'tronly, *a.*
†*ma'trimony*, *n.*
matrimo'nial, *a.*
matrimo'nially, *ad.*

* *Matriculate*, (*à matricula*: “a matrix, quod ea velut matrice contineantur militum nomina,”—Ainsworth), *to enter or admit into a university or any society, by setting down the name; to enrol or enlist.*

† *Matrix* or *Matrice*, *the womb, or place where any thing is generated or formed*; *a mould, or that which gives form to something inclosed.*

† *Matrimony*, *marriage or nuptials; the nuptial state, the contract of man and wife.*

MATHEM-*a*, *ăt-os* (μαθημα, ατος, à μαθεω or μανθανω, *to learn*), *learning*: as, *mathematici'an*, one skilled in *mathematics*; *opsim'athy*, *late education*.

mathemat'ic, *a*. *mathematici'an*, *n*. *opsim'athy*, *n*.

mathemat'ical, *a*. **mathemat'ics*, *n*. †*phil'omath*, *n*.

mathemat'ically, *ad*. †*mathe'sis*, *n*. †*polym'athy*, *n*.

MAT-OS (ματος, à μω, *to move or seek to*), *a moving, a motion*; *autom'atal*, belonging to an *automaton*.

autom'aton, *n*. *automat'ical*, *a*. *autom'atous*, *a*. *autom'atal*, *a*.

MATUR-US, *a. ripe*: as, *immature'*, not *ripe* or *perfect*, *premature'*, *ripe too soon*, or *before the time*.

immature', *a*. *mature'ly*, *ad*. *premature'*, *a*.

immature'ly, *ad*. *matu'rity*, *n*. *premature'ly*, *ad*.

immature'ness, *n*. *matu'rate*, *v*. *premature'ness*, *n*.

immatur'ity, *n*. *matura'tion*, *n*. *prematur'ity*, *n*.

mature', *a. & v*. *matu'rative*, *a*.

MATUTIN-UM, *n. 2. the morning*—*ma'tutinal* or *ma'tutine*, *a*.

MAUSOLE-UM, || *n. 2. any sumptuous monument*.

|| *mausole'um*, *n*. *mausole'an*, *a*.

MAXILL-a, *f. 1. the jaw-bone*—*maxil'lar*, *a. max'illary*, *a*.

MAXIM-UM, *a. (à magnus), the greatest*: as, *max'im*, *a general principle*; *a leading truth*; *an axiom*.

max'im, *n*. *max'imum*, *n*.

MECHAN-AO (μηχανω), *to contrive, to invent*: as, *mechan'ici'an*, one skilled in *mechanics*.

immechan'ical, *a*. *mechan'ically*, *ad*. *mechanici'an*, *n*.

mechan'ic, *a. & n*. *mechan'icalness*, *n*. *mech'anism*, *n*.

†*mechan'ics*, *n*. *mechan'icalize*, *v*. *mech'anist*, *n*.

mechan'ical, *a*.

* *Mathematics*, the science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; comprised under *lines, numbers, superficies, solids, &c.*: it is either *Pure* or *Mixed*; the *Pure* considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter; the *Mixed* is interwoven with physical considerations, as *astronomy, geography, navigation, mechanics, surveying, architecture, &c.*

† *Mathesis*, the doctrine of mathematics. † *Philomath*, a lover of learning.

§ *Polymathy*, the knowledge of many arts and sciences, or of many different subjects.

|| *Mausoleum*, a name which was first given to a *stately monument*, erected by queen *Artemisia*, for her husband *Mausolus*, king of *Caria*, and reckoned one of the wonders of the world; whence, any *sumptuous, splendid, or pompous funeral, monument, or tomb*.

¶ *Mechanics*, the *geometry* or *science* of motion; that branch of practical mathematics which considers motion or moving forces, their nature and laws, with their effects in *machines*.

MEDI-US, *a. middle*: as, *media'tor*, one who goes in the middle between two parties, (*an intercessor*); *medioc'rity*, middle rate; *interme'diate*, coming in the middle between; *medi'ety*, middle state, *half*.

dime'diate, <i>v.</i>	interme'dial, <i>a.</i>	me'diatory, <i>a.</i>
dime'dia'tion, <i>n.</i>	me'diate, <i>v. & a.</i>	media'torship, <i>n.</i>
imme'diate, <i>a.</i>	me'diately, <i>ad.</i>	medi'ety, <i>n.</i>
imme'diately, <i>ad.</i>	media'tion, <i>n.</i>	medioc'rity, <i>n.</i>
imme'diateness, <i>n.</i>	media'tor, <i>n.</i>	medioc'rist, <i>n.</i>
imme'diacy, <i>n.</i>	mediato'rial, <i>a.</i>	mediterra'nean, <i>a.</i>
interme'diacy, <i>n.</i>	media'trix, or	mediterra'neous, <i>a.</i>
interme'diate, <i>a. & v.</i>	media'tress, <i>n.</i>	me'dium, <i>n.</i>
interme'diately, <i>ad.</i>		

MEDE-OR, *v. dep. 2. to cure, to heal*: as, *irreme'diable* that cannot be *cured*; *medic'inal*, having the power of *healing*, or belonging to *physic*.

immed'icable, <i>a.</i>	medicament'ally, <i>ad.</i>	rem'edy, <i>n. & v.</i>
irreme'diable, <i>a.</i>	med'icate, <i>v.</i>	reme'diable, <i>a.</i>
irreme'diably, <i>ad.</i>	medica'tion, <i>n.</i>	reme'dial, <i>a.</i>
irreme'diableness, <i>n.</i>	med'icine, <i>n.</i>	reme'diate, <i>a.</i>
med'ical, <i>a.</i>	*M. D.	rem'ediless, <i>a.</i>
med'ically, <i>ad.</i>	medic'inable, <i>a.</i>	rem'edilessness, <i>n.</i>
med'icable, <i>a.</i>	medic'inal, <i>a.</i>	unreme'diable, <i>a.</i>
med'icament, <i>n.</i>	medic'inally, <i>ad.</i>	unrem'edied, <i>a.</i>
medicament'al, <i>a.</i>		

MEDIT-OR, *meditatus, v. dep. 1. to muse or think upon*: as, *med'itate*, to muse or dwell on with intense thought,—commonly used of pious contemplation.

med'itate, <i>v.</i>	premed'itate, <i>v. & a.</i>	unmed'itated, <i>a.</i>
medita'tion, <i>n.</i>	premedita'tion, <i>n.</i>	unpremed'itated, <i>a.</i>
med'itative, <i>a.</i>	premed'itately, <i>ad.</i>	

MEDULL-A, *f. 1. the marrow of bones*.

medul'lar, <i>a.</i>	med'ullary, <i>a.</i>	†medul'lin, <i>n.</i>
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MEGAS (μεγας), *great*—†meg'acosc, *n.*

MEL, *mell-is, n. 3. (μελι)*, *honey*: as, *ox'ymel*, a mixture of vinegar and honey.

hy'dromel, <i>n.</i>	mell, <i>n.</i>	mellif'erous, <i>a.</i>
§melic'erous, <i>a.</i>	¶mel'late, <i>n.</i>	mellif'lucence, <i>n.</i>

* M. D. that is, *medicinæ doctor*, doctor of *physic*.—See foot-note under *Doceo*, p. 115.

† *Medullin*, the *pith* of the sun-flower, which has neither taste nor smell.

‡ *Megacosc*, see foot-note, under *Macrosc*, p. 221.

§ *Melicerous*, noting a tumor inclosed in a cyst, consisting of matter like *honey*

|| *Mell*, *honey*. ¶ *Mellate*, a combination of the *mellitic* acid with a base

mellif'luent, *a.*
mellif'luous, *a.*
mellifica'tion, *n.*

*mel'lit, *n.*
mel'lite, *n.*

mellit'ic, *a.*
ox'ymel, *n.*

MELAN (μελαν), *black, dark*: as, *mel'ancholily*, in a *sad, dismal, or melancholy* manner.

†mel'anagogue, <i>n.</i>	mel'ancholiness, <i>n.</i>	melanit'ic, <i>a.</i>
mel'ancholic, <i>a. & n.</i>	mel'ancholist, <i>n.</i>	§mel'anteri, <i>n.</i>
mel'ancholy, <i>n. & a.</i>	mel'ancholize, <i>v.</i>	mel'asses, <i>n.</i>
mel'ancholily, <i>ad.</i>	†mel'anite, <i>n.</i>	¶mesom'elas, <i>n.</i>

MELIOR, *a.* (compar. of bonus, *good*), *better*: as, *me'liorate, to better, (to improve.)*

ame'liorate, <i>v.</i>	me'liorated, <i>a.</i>	meliora'tion, <i>n.</i>
ameliora'tion, <i>n.</i>	me'liorating, <i>a.</i>	melior'ity, <i>n.</i>
me'liorate, <i>v.</i>		

MEL-OS, *n.* 2. (μελος), *a song or poem; a tune*: as, *mel'ody, sweet sound, (music.)*

immelo'dious, <i>a.</i>	melo'diousness, <i>n.</i>	phil'omel, or
**mel'ody, <i>n.</i>	mel'odize, <i>v.</i>	††philome'la, <i>n.</i>
melo'dious, <i>a.</i>	††mel'odrame, <i>n.</i>	unmelo'dious, <i>a.</i>
melo'diously, <i>ad.</i>		

MEMBRAN-*a*, *f.* 1. *a thin fibrous skin which covers the joints*; as, *mem'branous*, consisting of *membranes*.

§§mem'brane, <i>n.</i>	membra'neous, or	membra'niform, <i>a.</i>
membrana'ceous, <i>a.</i>	mem'branous, <i>a.</i>	

* *Mellit*, in farriery, a *dry scab* on the heel of a horse's fore foot, cured by a mixture of *honey* and *vinegar*; but *Mellite*, *honey-stone*,—a mineral of a *honey* colour, found only in very minute regular crystals.—*Cleaveland*.

† *Melanagogue*, a medicine supposed to purge off or expel *black bile* or *choler*.

‡ *Melanite*, a mineral, a variety of *garnet*, of a velvet *black*, or greyish *black*.

§ *Melanteri*, salt of iron, or iron in a saline state, mixed with inflammable matter.

|| *Melasses*, the *syrup* which drains from *Muscovado* sugar when cooling—*treacle*.

¶ *Mesomelas*, a precious stone with a *black* vein parting every colour in the midst.

** *Melody*, differs from *harmony*, as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation of sounds by a *single* voice; whereas *harmony* consists in the accordance of *different* voices or sounds. *Melody* is vocal or instrumental.—*Hooker*.

†† *Melodrame*, a dramatic performance, in which *songs* are intermixed.

‡‡ *Philomela*, literally, lover of *songs*; originally, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a *nightingale*; hence a *nightingale*.

§§ *Membrane*, a *web* of several sorts of *fibres*, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts; the *fibres* of the *membranes* give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain, and their *nervous fibres* give them an exquisite sense, which is the cause of their contractions; they can, therefore, scarcely suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded.—*Quincy*.

MEMOR, *a. mindful, keeping in mind*: as, *mem'orable*, worthy of *memory*, or of being kept in mind.

commem'orate, <i>v.</i>	mem'orably, <i>ad.</i>	men'tioning, <i>a.</i>
commemora'tion, <i>n.</i>	†memoran'dum, <i>n.</i>	misremem'ber, <i>v.</i>
commem'orable, <i>a.</i>	mem'orative, <i>a.</i>	remem'ber, <i>v.</i>
commem'orative, <i>a.</i>	mem'ory, <i>n.</i>	remem'berer, <i>n.</i>
commem'oratory, <i>a.</i>	mem'orize, <i>v.</i>	remem'brance, <i>n.</i>
immemo'rial, <i>a.</i>	‡memo'rial, <i>a. & n.</i>	remem'brancer, <i>n.</i>
immemo'rially, <i>ad.</i>	memo'rialist, <i>n.</i>	reminis'cence, <i>n.</i>
intermen'tion, <i>v.</i>	memo'rialize, <i>v.</i>	reminiscen'tial, <i>a.</i>
*memen'to, <i>n.</i>	mem'orist, <i>n.</i>	unmen'tioned, <i>a.</i>
†memoir', <i>n.</i>	men'tion, <i>n. & v.</i>	unremem'bering, <i>a.</i>
mem'orable, <i>a.</i>	men'tioned, <i>a.</i>	unremem'berance, <i>n.</i>

MEN (μην), *a month*: as, *menol'ogy*, register of *months*.

al'manack, <i>n.</i>	**menis'cus, <i>n.</i>	moon, <i>n.</i>
†men'agogue, <i>n.</i>	menol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	moon'y, <i>a.</i>

MENAGE, *m. (Fr.) a household; a collection of animals*.

††men'age, or	††men'agery, <i>n.</i>	††me'nial, <i>a. & n.</i>
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MEND—*a. f. 1. a blemish; a mistake*: as, *amend'*, or *emend'*, to take out the *blemishes* or *faults*, (to correct.)

amend', <i>v.</i>	amends, <i>n.</i>	emen'datory, <i>a.</i>
amen'dable, <i>a.</i>	emend', <i>v.</i>	mend, <i>v.</i>
amen'der, <i>n.</i>	emen'dable, <i>a.</i>	men'dable, <i>a.</i>
amend'ful, <i>a.</i>	emenda'tion, <i>n.</i>	men'ded, <i>a.</i>
amend'ment, <i>n.</i>	emen'dately, <i>ad.</i>	men'der, <i>n.</i>
amend'ing, <i>n.</i>	emen'dator, <i>n.</i>	mend'ing, <i>a.</i>

MENDAX, *âc-is, a. lying, false-mendac'ity, n. menda'cious, a.*

MENDIC—*us, m. 2. a beggar*: as, *men'dicant*, one who *begs*.

emen'dicate, <i>v.</i>	men'dicant, <i>a. & n.</i>	mendic'ity, <i>n.</i>
men'dicancy, <i>n.</i>	men'dicate, <i>v.</i>	

* *Memento*, literally, *let them remember*, a *memorial* notice, a hint to awaken the *memory*.

† *Memoirs*, histories written by those who have been witnesses of the transactions, and acquainted with the persons, which they describe.

‡ *Memorandum*, a short note for the *better remembrance* of a thing, or to help the *memory*.

§ *Memorial*, a *monument*, or whatever else serves to call a thing or person to *remembrance*, an *address* or *petition*, *reminding* of services, and soliciting reward.

|| *Almanack*, a *calendar*; a book in which the revolutions of the *seasons*, with the return of feasts, fasts, and courts, is noted for the ensuing year.

†† *Menagogue*, a medicine that promotes the flux of the *menses*.

** *Meniscus*, literally, a little *moon*; a *lens*, convex on one side, and concave on the other.

†† *Menage* or *Menagery*, a collection of wild animals; also a yard or place in which they are kept.

†† *Menial*, belonging to a *household*, or *train of servants*.

MENS, *ment-is*, *f.* 3. *the mind*: as, *com'ment*, to write notes upon an author, (to explain.)

com'ment, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	com'menting, <i>a.</i>	men'tally, <i>ad.</i>
com'menter, <i>n.</i>	*commentiti'ous, <i>a.</i>	ve'hement, <i>a.</i>
com'mentary, <i>n.</i>	demen'tate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	ve'hemently, <i>ad.</i>
com'mentate, <i>v.</i>	dementa'tion, <i>n.</i>	ve'hemence, <i>n.</i>
commenta'tor, <i>n.</i>	men'tal, <i>a.</i>	ve'hemency, <i>n.</i>

MENS-*A.* *f.* 1. *a table*: as, *men'sal*, belonging to the table.

†commens'al, <i>n.</i>	‡commensa'tion, <i>n.</i>	men'sal, <i>a.</i>
†commensal'ity, <i>or</i>		

MENS-*IS*, *m.* 3. (μην), *a month*: as, *men'strual*, pertaining to a month, or *menstruum*.

men'strual, <i>a.</i>	men'struous, <i>a.</i>	‡men'struuth, <i>n.</i>
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MENSUR-*A.* *f.* 1. (à metior, *v.* *dep.* 4. to measure), *a measure*: as, *commen'surate*, measured with or together; *immense'*, not measurable, (unlimited, infinite.)

admeas'urement, <i>n.</i>	immense', <i>a.</i>	meas'urement, <i>n.</i>
admensura'tion, <i>n.</i>	immense'ly, <i>ad.</i>	meas'urable, <i>a.</i>
adme'tiate, <i>v.</i>	immense'ness, <i>n.</i>	meas'urably, <i>ad.</i>
commeas'urable, <i>a.</i>	immen'sity, <i>n.</i>	meas'urableness, <i>n.</i>
commen'surable, <i>a.</i>	immen'surable, <i>a.</i>	men'surable, <i>a.</i>
commensurabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	immensurabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	men'surabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
commen'surate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	immen'surate, <i>a.</i>	men'sural, <i>a.</i>
commen'surately, <i>ad.</i>	incommen'surable, <i>a.</i>	men'surate, <i>v.</i>
commensura'tion, <i>n.</i>	incommensurabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	men'suration, <i>n.</i>
dimen'sion, <i>n.</i>	incommen'surate, <i>a.</i>	mete, <i>v.</i>
dimen'sionless, <i>a.</i>	meas'ure, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	me'ter, <i>n.</i>
dimen'sive, <i>a.</i>	meas'ured, <i>a.</i>	mism eas'ure, <i>v.</i>
dimen'sity, <i>n.</i>	meas'uring, <i>a.</i>	outmeas'ure, <i>v.</i>
immeas'ured, <i>a.</i>	meas'urer, <i>n.</i>	unmeas'urable, <i>a.</i>
immeas'urable, <i>a.</i>	meas'ureless, <i>a.</i>	unmeas'ured, <i>a.</i>
immeas'urably, <i>ad.</i>		

ME-*o*, *v.* 1. *to go to and fro, to glide, to flow or pass*: as, *per'meable*, that may be passed through.

immeabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	impermeabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	‖mean'der, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
imper'meable, <i>a.</i>	irre'meable, <i>a.</i>	mean'dering, <i>a.</i>

* Commentitious, writing notes upon an author; invented, imaginary.

† Commensal, fellow at table.

‡ Commensality or Commensation, fellowship at table.

§ All liquors are called *menstruums*, which are used as *dissolvents*, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction; so named probably from some notion of the old chemists, about the influence of the *moon* in the preparation of dissolvents.

‖ *Meander*, is a river of Phrygia, remarkable for its winding course, hence it came to signify a maze, labyrinth, or serpentine winding.

mean'drian, *a.*
 mean'drous, *a.*
 mean'dry, *a.*
 per'meable, *a.*

permeabil'ity, *n.*
 per'meant, *a.*
 per'meate, *v.*
 per'meated, *a.*

per'meating, *a.*
 permea'tion, *n.*
 per'meatory, *a.*

MERCI, *f.* (Fr. contr. from *miser cordia*, Lat.) *tenderness, goodness, pity, grace, pardon, power.*

mer'cy, *n.*
 mer'cy-seat, *n.*
 mer'ciful, *a.*
 mer'cifully, *ad.*

mercifulness, *n.*
 mer'cify, *v.*
 mer'ciless, *a.*
 mer'cilessly, *ad.*

mer'cilessness, *n.*
 unmer'ciful, *a.*
 unmer'cifully, *ad.*
 unmer'cifulness, *n.*

MERC-OR, *v. dep.* 1. (*à merx*, *merc-is*, *f.* 3. *any kind of merchandise*), *to buy, to traffic*: as, mer'cer, one who *buys and sells*—commonly silks.

com'merce, *v. & n.*
 com'mercer, *n.*
 commer'cial, *a.*
 commer'cially, *ad.*
 mer'cantile, *a.*
 mer'cable, *a.*
 mer'cenary, *a. & n.*
 mer'cenarily, *a.*
 mer'cenariness, *n.*
 mer'cer, *n.*

mer'cership, *n.*
 mer'cery, *n.*
 mer'cat, or
 mar'ket, *n.*
 mer'cature, *n.*
 mer'chand, *v.*
 mer'chandable, *a.*
 mer'chandize, *n. & v.*
 mer'chandry, *n.*

mer'chant, *n.*
 mer'chantable, *a.*
 mer'chantly, or
 mer'chant-like, *a.*
 mer'chant-man, *n.*
 *Mer'cury, *n.*
 unmer'chantable, *a.*
 unmer'cantile, *a.*
 unmer'cenary, *a.*

MERCURI-US,* *m.* 2. *the messenger and interpreter of the gods; one of the planets; quicksilver.*

*Mer'cury, *n. & v.*
 mercu'rial, *a. & n.*
 mercu'rialize, *v.*

mercu'rialist, *n.*
 mercu'riate, *n.*

mercu'rify, *v.*
 mercurifica'tion, *n.*

MERG-O, *mersum*, *v.* 3. *to plunge or dip; to overwhelm*: as, emer'gency, *a rising out of a fluid*, (any sudden occasion, a pressing necessity.)

demers'ed, *a.*
 demer'sion, *n.*
 emerge', *v.*
 emer'gence, *n.*
 emer'gency, *n.*

emer'gent, *a.*
 emer'sion, *n.*
 immerge', or
 immerse', *a. & v.*
 immersed', *a.*

immers'ing, *a.*
 immer'sion, *n.*
 merge, or
 merse, *v.*
 mer'ger, *n.*

* *Mercurius*. Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of Jupiter and of the other gods, (*quasi* *Medicurius*, *quod* *medius inter deos et homines currebat*), hence called *interpres divum*, Virg. *Æn.* iv. 356.—Hence his Greek name *Ἑρμης*, *Interpres*, Diodor.; the god of eloquence, the patron of merchants, (*quasi* *Mercurius à merx*), the inventor of the lyre and harp; the protector of poets or men of genius, of musicians, wrestlers, &c. the conductor of departed ghosts to their proper mansions,—*Horat.* *od.* I.; also the god of ingenuity and of theft. His attributes were a *caduceus* or wand, having two serpents twisted round it, a *petasus* or winged cap, a *talaria*, or winged sandals for his feet

mer'sion, n.
submerge', v.
submerged', a.

submer'ging, a.
submerge', a.

submers'ed, a.
submer'sion, n.

MERIDI-ES, m. 5. (*medius dies*), *mid-day, noon; the south as, merid'ional, of the meridian, or south.*

antimerid'ian, a. *merid'ional, a.* *meridional'ity, n.*
merid'ian, n. & a. *merid'ionally, ad.* *postmerid'ian, a.*

MERIT-UM, sup. (*à mereo, v. 2. to deserve*), *to earn or gain: as, merito'rious, deserving of reward.*

demer'it, n. *mer'itable, a.* *mer'itory, a.*
immer'it, n. *mer'ited, a.* *premer'it, v.*
immer'ited, a. *mer'iting, a.* *promer'it, v.*
immer'itous, a. *merito'rious, a.* *unmer'itable, a.*
mer'it, n. & v. *merito'riously, ad.* *unmer'ited, a.*
mer'ited, a. *merito'riousness, n.* *unmer'itedness, n.*

MES-OS (*μεσος*), *middle: as, mesara'ic, of the mesentery.*

**mes'entery, n.* † *mes'olite, n.* ‖ *mes'otype, n.*
mesenter'ic, a. *mesolog'arithm, n.* † *mez'zo, n.*
mesara'ic, a. *mesom'elas, n.* *mezzorelie'vo, n.*
† *mesoleu'cys, n.* § *Mesopota'mia, n.* *mezzotint'o, n.*

MESSIAH (*משה, à משה, to anoint*), *the anointed, the Christ—Messi'ah, n. Messi'ahship, n.*

MESSIEURS, (*pl. of Monsieur, my Lord, Fr.*) and contr. *Messrs. Sirs, gentlemen.*

METALL-UM, n. 2. (*μεταλλον*), *a hard fossil substance; metal: as, met'allurgy, the art of working metals.*

****met'al, n.** *metal'lic, a.* *metal'lical, a.*

* *Mesentery*, that round which the guts are convolved,—a fatty membrane placed in the *middle* of the intestines, and to which they are attached. This prevents them from becoming entangled with each other by *convolutions*.

† *Mesoleucys*, a precious stone with a streak of white in the *middle*.

‡ *Mesolite*, a mineral of the zeolite family.

§ *Mesopotamia*, an ancient country in Asia, lying between the rivers *Euphrates* and *Tigris*. ‖ *Mesotype*, prismatic zeolite, a mineral.

‡ *Mezzo*, in Music, denotes *middle, mean*.

** *Metal*, a simple, fixed, shining, opaque body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, capable, when in the state of an oxyde, of uniting with acids and forming with them metallic salts. Many of the *metals* are also *malleable*, or extensible by the hammer, and some of them extremely ductile. *Metals* are mostly *fossil*, and are thirty in number. Twelve of these are *malleable*, viz. *platina, gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, tin, iron, zinc, palladium, nickel, and cadmium*. The following sixteen are not sufficiently tenacious to bear *extension by beating*, viz. *arsenic, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, manganese, tellurium, tetanium, columbium, molybden, tungsten, chrome, osmium, iridium, rhodium, uranium, and cerium*. "They are compact bodies generated in the earth, heavy, hard, opaque, possessed of a remarkable

metallif'erous, *a.*
 metal'liform, *a.*
 met'alline, *a.*
 met'allist, *n.*
 met'allize, *v.*

metalliza'tion, *n.*
 metallog'raphy, *n.*
 met'alloid, *n.*
 metalloïd'al, *a.*
 met'allurgy, *n.*

met'allurgic, *a.*
 met'allurgist, *n.*
 met'al-man, *n.*
 semimet'al, *n.*
 unmetal'lic, *a.*

METEOR—A (μετεωρα), *flying luminous bodies in the air or sky*: as, mete'orous, of the nature of a meteor.

me'teor, *n.*
 meteor'ic, *a.*
 me'teorize, *v.*
 mete'orous, *a.*
 *met'eorolite, or

*meter'olite, *n.*
 meteorol'ogy, *n.*
 meteorol'ogist, or
 meterol'ogist, *n.*
 meteorolog'ic, *a.*

meteorolog'ical, *a.*
 †me'teoromancy, or
 meter'omancy, *n.*
 meteoros'copy, *n.*

METER, metr-os (μητηρ, μητρος), *a mother*: as, metrop'olis, the mother city—the chief city of a country.

metrop'olis, *n.* meter'olite, *n.* metropolit'ical, *a.*
 metropol'itan, *n.* & *a.* metropolit'ic, *a.*

METOP—ON (μετωπον, à μετα & ὤψ, *the look*), *the forehead, the front*—metopos'copy, *n.* metopos'copist, *n.*

METR—UM, *n.* 2. (μετρον), *a measure*: as, chronom'eter, an instrument to measure time; goniom'eter, an instrument to measure angles; heliom'eter, an instrument to measure the sun and stars; hexam'eter, a verse of six feet; pentam'eter, a verse of five feet.

†altim'etry, <i>n.</i>	asym'metry, <i>n.</i>	**barom'eter, <i>n.</i>
‡anemom'eter, <i>n.</i>	asym'metral, <i>a.</i>	baromet'rical, <i>a.</i>
areom'eter, <i>n.</i>	†baculom'etry, <i>n.</i>	chronom'eter, <i>n.</i>

lustre, fusible, and malleable in different degrees. There were originally reckoned but seven metals, viz. gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver; but this number has since been increased to thirty, some of which have the metallic properties in a small degree. Of the primitive metals, gold is the heaviest; but platinum, one of the newly discovered metals, is found to be still heavier."—Crabb's Dictionary. The specific gravity of these metals is the following: *Platina*, when purified, is about 20 times heavier than water; *gold*, 19 times; *mercury*, in its native state, called *quicksilver*, 14 times; *lead*, 11 times; *silver*, 10 times; *copper*, 9 times; *iron*, 8 times; and *tin*, 7 times heavier than water.

* *Meteorolite* or *Meterolite*, a meteoric stone,—called also *aerolite*.

† *Meteoromancy*, divination by meteors, chiefly by *thunder and lightning*,—held in high estimation by the Romans.

‡ *Altimetry*, the art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible or inaccessible,—generally performed by a quadrant.

§ *Anemometer*, an instrument contrived to measure the force and velocity of the wind.

|| *Areometer*, an instrument to measure the density or gravity of any liquid.

†† *Baculometry* (à baculus, *m.* 2. a staff), the art of measuring distances by one or more staves.

** *Barometer*, a machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and its variations, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.—It differs

*diam'eter, <i>n.</i>	††geom'etry, <i>n.</i>	§§hydrom'etry, <i>n.</i>
diam'etral, <i>a.</i>	geom'etral, <i>a.</i>	hydromet'ric, <i>a.</i>
diam'etrally, <i>ad.</i>	geomet'ric, <i>a.</i>	hydromet'rical, <i>a.</i>
diamet'rical, <i>a.</i>	geomet'rical, <i>a.</i>	hygrom'eter, <i>n.</i>
diamet'rically, <i>ad.</i>	geomet'rically, <i>ad.</i>	hygrom'etry, <i>n.</i>
†dim'eter, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	geometrical'an, <i>n.</i>	hygromet'rical, <i>a.</i>
†dynamom'eter, <i>n.</i>	geom'etrize, <i>v.</i>	hyper'meter, <i>n.</i>
§echom'eter, <i>n.</i>	goniom'eter, <i>n.</i>	hypermet'rical, <i>a.</i>
echom'etry, <i>n.</i>	goniomet'rical, <i>a.</i>	††longim'etry, <i>n.</i>
electrom'eter, <i>n.</i>	graphom'eter, <i>n.</i>	manom'eter, <i>n.</i>
electromet'rical, <i>a.</i>	graphomet'rical, <i>a.</i>	***me'ter, or me'tre, <i>n.</i>
††eudiom'eter, <i>n.</i>	gravim'eter, <i>n.</i>	met'rical, <i>a.</i>
eudiom'etry, <i>n.</i>	heliom'eter, <i>n.</i>	metrici'an, <i>n.</i>
eudimet'ric, <i>a.</i>	hexam'eter, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	microm'eter, <i>n.</i>
eudimet'rical, <i>a.</i>	hexamet'ric, <i>a.</i>	†††pantom'eter, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
*galvanom'eter, <i>n.</i>	hexamet'rical, <i>a.</i>	pantomet'ric, <i>a.</i>
††gasom'eter, <i>n.</i>	horom'etry, <i>n.</i>	pantomet'rical, <i>a.</i>
gasom'etry, <i>n.</i>	horomet'rical, <i>a.</i>	†††pedom'eter, <i>n.</i>
geom'eter, <i>n.</i>	hydrom'eter, <i>n.</i>	pedomet'rical, <i>a.</i>

from the *baroscope*, which only shows that the air is *heavier* at one time than another, without specifying the difference.

* *Diameter*, the line, which, passing from one side to the other through the centre of a circle, divides it into equal parts.

† *Dimeter*, a verse of two measures.

† *Dynamometer*, an instrument to measure the strength or power of men and animals,—used at the American gymnasiums to ascertain the relative powers of the gymnasts, and the increase of power gained by exercise.

§ *Echometer*, an instrument used for measuring sound.

|| *Electrometer*, an instrument for measuring the quantity, and determining the quality of electricity in any electrified body.

†† *Eudiometer*, an instrument to measure the purity of the air, or quantity of oxygen it contains.

*** *Galvanometer*, a measure for ascertaining the power of galvanic operations.

†† *Gasometer*, an instrument to measure gases,—also the place where gas is prepared for lighting streets.

†† *Geometry*, originally, the art of measuring the earth. At present, it is used to denote the science of extension, or extended things, that is, of lines, surfaces, and solids. The Egyptians are said to have been the first inventors of *Geometry*, and the annual inundations of the Nile to have been the occasion,—that river bearing away all the bounds and landmarks of men's estates, and covering the whole face of the country; the people were obliged to distinguish their lands by the observation of their figures and quantity; and thus by experience and habit, formed a method or art which was the origin of *Geometry*.

§§ *Hydrometry*, the act of measuring water.

||| *Hypermeter*, any thing greater than the standard requires.

††† *Longimetry*, the art or practice of measuring distances or lengths,—accessible or inaccessible.

*** *Meter* or *Metre*, speech confined to a certain number of harmonic syllables,—verse, measure, numbers. Rhythm respects time only, and comprehends music and dancing, as well as poetry. *Metre* respects the time and order of the syllables, and only extends to verse.

††† *Pantometer*, an instrument to measure all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances.

††† *Pedometer*, a mathematical instrument in the form of a watch, worn in

pentam'eter, n.	stereom'etry, n.	††thermom'eter, n.
*perim'eter, n.	stereomet'rical, a.	thermom'etrical, a.
†photom'eter, n.	†stichom'etry, n.	††trigonom'etry, n.
photomet'ric, a.	**sym'metry, n.	trigonom'etrical, a.
photomet'rical, a.	sym'metrial, a.	trigonomet'rically, n.
†planim'etry, n.	symmet'rian, n.	trim'eter, n.
planimet'ric, a.	symmet'rical, a.	trimet'rical, a.
planimet'rical, n.	sym'metrism, n.	ungeomet'rical, a.
δpyrom'eter, n.	sym'metrize, v.	zumosim'eter, n.
semidiam'eter, n.		

MIASM—*a* (μιασμα, à μίανω, to pollute), *a stain, pollution.*

δδmi'asm, or mi'asma, n. miasmat'ic, a.

Mic—*a*, ||| f. 1. *a crumb, a little quantity of any thing that breaks off*—|||mi'ca, n. mica'ceous, a. emica'tion, n.

MICR—*os* (μικρος), *little, small*: as, microm'eter, an instrument to measure small spaces.

††mi'crocosh, n.	microg'raphy, n.	mi'croscope, n.
microcos'mical, a.	microm'eter, n.	microscop'ic, a.
***microcous'tic, n.	mi'crophon, n.	microscop'ical, a.

the pocket, to measure the distance which the wearer walks,—the paces being numbered by its wheels, and the distance from one place to another being exactly measured. Another kind is attached to the wheel of a carriage, and there is a surveying wheel, another kind called *perambulator, a waywiser.*

* *Perimeter*, literally, a measuring round, the ambit or extent, the compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure or body, of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed,—*a circumference.*

† *Photometer*, an instrument to measure the relative intensities of light.

‡ *Planimetry*, the mensuration or measuring of plain surfaces.

§ *Pyrometer*, an instrument to measure the alterations of dimensions of metals, and other solid bodies, arising from heat. Muschenbroek invented it.

|| *Stereometry*, the art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

† *Stichometry*, a catalogue of books of Scripture, with the number of verses which each book contains.—*Chambers.* And see Lardner's *Credibility of the Gospel History*, Part II. vol. xi. p. 248.

** *Symmetry*, literally, a measuring with or together; adaptation of parts to each other; agreement of one part with another; proportion, harmony.

†† *Thermometer*, an instrument to measure or ascertain the different degrees of heat of the air, or of any matter.

‡† *Trigonometry*, the art of measuring the sides and angles of triangles. The business of this science is to find the angles where the sides are given, and the sides of their respective ratios where the angles are given.

§§ *Miasm*, infecting substances floating in the air; the effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health.

||| *Mica*, a mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible lamels or scales, having a shining surface. "Coloured micas generally contain some metallic matter, chiefly iron; and are much more fusible than those which are pure and colourless."—*Chambers.*

†† *Microcosm*, the little world; man is so called, as representing the world in miniature; the opposite to *macrocosm* or *megacosm*, the whole or great world.

*** *Microcoustic* or *Microphone*, an instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing

MIGR-o, *v.* 1. *to change one's abode or dwelling, to remove from one place to another: as, mi'gratory, changing residence.*

com'migrate, *v.*
commigra'tion, *n.*
em'igrant, *n. & a.*
em'igrate, *v. & a.*
em'igrating, *a.*
emigra'tion, *n.*
im'migrant, *n.*
im'migrate, *v.*

immigra'tion, *n.*
intermigra'tion, *n.*
mi'grate, *v.*
mi'grating, *a.*
migra'tion, *n.*
mi'gratory, *a.*
remi'grate, *v.*

remigra'tion, *n.*
trans'migrant, *a. & n.*
trans'migrate, *v.*
trans'migrating, *a.*
transmigra'tion, *n.*
trans'migrator, *n.*
trans'migratory, *a.*

MILES, milit-*is*, *c.* 3. *a soldier: as, mil'itary, suiting a soldier, (warlike.)*

mil'itancy, *n.*
*mil'itant, *a.*

mil'itary, *a. & n.*
mil'itarily, *ad.*

mil'itate, *v.*
†mil'itia, *n.*

MILI-UM, *n.* 2. *the plant called millet—mil'iary, a.*

MILLE, *n.* 3. ind. *a thousand: as, milles'imal, consisting of thousandth parts; mil'liary, of a mile.*

mil'foil, *n.*
millena'rian, *n. & a.*
mil'lenary, *a.*
mil'lenist, *n.*

millen'nial, *a.*
‡millen'nium, *n.*
mil'leped, *n.*
milles'imal, *a.*

mil'liary, *a.*
§mil'ligram, *n.*
§mil'liliter, *n.*
§millim'eter, *n.*

MIM-US, *m.* 2. (μῖμος), *one who imitates by his gestures what another says or does; a farce: as, mim'ic, to imitate as a buffoon; mime, a buffoon or farce.*

mim'ic, *n. a. & v.*
mim'ical, *a.*
mim'ically, *ad.*
mimet'ic, *a.*
mimet'ical, *a.*

mime, *n. & v.*
mime'sis, *n.*
mim'icry, *n.*
mimog'raphy, *n.*

mimog'rapher, *n.*
pan'tomime, *n. & a.*
pantomim'ic, *a.*
pantomim'ical, *a.*

MIN-Æ, *f.* 1. *threats: as, mina'cious, full of threats.*

com'minate, *v.*
commina'tion, *n.*

commin'atory, *a.*
men'ace, *v. & n.*

men'aced, *a.*
men'acer, *n.*

* *Militant, fighting; engaged in warfare with hell and the world; a term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant in heaven.*

† *Militia, a body of soldiers, enrolled from among the citizens, to defend and guard their native country, a national force.*

‡ *Millennium, literally, a thousand years, chiefly used for the time of our Saviour's expected second appearance and reign here on earth, wherein great peace and happiness are to prevail.*

§ *Milligram, Milliliter, and Millimeter, are French measures of different capacities.*

men'acing, *n.* & *a.*
mina'cious, *a.*

minac'ity, *n.*
min'atory, *a.*

min'atorily, *ad.*

MIN-EO, *v.* 2. *to jut out, to hang over*: as, em'inence, state of being exposed to view, (*loftiness, exaltation.*)

em'inence, *n.*

pre-em'inence, *n.*

prom'inently, *ad.*

em'inency, *n.*

pre-em'inent, *a.*

superem'inence, *n.*

em'inent, *a.*

pre-em'inently, *ad.*

superem'inency, *n.*

em'inently, *ad.*

prom'inence, *n.*

superem'inent, *a.*

im'minence, *n.*

prom'inency, *n.*

superem'inently, *ad.*

im'minent, *a.*

prom'inent, *a.*

MINERAL, *m.* (*Fr.*) *fossil body; matter dug out of the earth or mines*: as, mineral'ogy, the doctrine of minerals

*min'eral, *n.* & *a.*

min'eralized, *a.*

mineralog'ical, *a.*

min'eralist, *n.*

min'eralizer, *n.*

mineralog'ically, *ad.*

min'eralize, *v.*

min'eralizing, *a.* & *n.*

mineral'ogist, *n.*

mineraliza'tion, *n.*

mineral'ogy, *n.*

MINISTER, *tr-i, m.* 2. *a servant, a helper*: as, admin'ister, to serve to, (*to give, to afford*); ministe'rial, pertaining to a minister, of church or state, (*acting at command.*)

admin'ister, *v.*

administra'trix, *n.*

min'istry, or

admin'istered, *a.*

antiministe'rial, *a.*

min'istry, *n.*

administe'rial, *a.*

min'ister, *n.* & *v.*

min'istral, *a.*

admin'istrable, *a.*

min'istered, *a.*

min'istrant, *a.*

admin'istrate, *v.*

min'istering, *a.*

ministra'tion, *n.*

administra'tion, *n.*

ministe'rial, *a.*

preadministra'tion, *a.*

admin'istrative, *a.*

ministe'rially, *ad.*

submin'ister, or

administra'tor, *n.*

min'istress, *n.*

submin'istrate, *v.*

administra'torship, *a.*

MINU-o, *minutum, v.* 3. (*a minor, minus, less; minimus, least*), to lessen: as, dimin'ish, to make or grow less; mi'nor, the less—petty, little; minute', small, slender; minu'tiæ, the smaller particulars.

commin'uate, *v.*

dimin'ish, *v.*

dim'inute, *a.*

commin'uible, *a.*

dimin'ishable, *a.*

dim'inutely, *ad.*

com'minute, *v.*

dimin'ished, *a.*

dimin'uent, *a.*

com'minuted, *a.*

dimin'isher, *n.*

diminu'tion, *n.*

com'minuting, *a.*

dimin'ishing, *a.*

dimin'utive, *a.* & *n.*

comminu'tion, *n.*

dimin'ishingly, *ad.*

dimin'utively, *ad.*

* *Mineral, a fossil body.* All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals, in the restrained sense, are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated. Minerals have been variously classed by different writers. The system of Werner comprehends them under the four classes, of earth, salts, inflammables, and metals. To this Linnæus has added a fifth class, of petri-factives.

dear

dimin'utiveness, *n.*
 imminu'tion, *n.*
 indimin'ishable, *a.*
 min'iature, *n.*
 min'ikin, *a. & n.*
 *min'im, *n.*
 min'imum, *n.*
 min'imus, *n.*
 †min'ion, *n.*
 min'ion-like, *or*

min'ionly, *a.*
 min'ionship, *n.*
 min'ish, *v.*
 †mi'nor, *n. & a.*
 mi'norate, *v.*
 minora'tion, *n.*
 minor'ity, *n.*
 min'uend, *n.*
 mi'num, *n.*
 mi'nus, *n.*

minute', *a.*
 minute'ly, *ad.*
 minute'ness, *n.*
 min'ute, *n. & v.*
 min'utely, *ad.*
 minu'tiæ, *n.*
 minu'tial, *a.*
 undimin'ishable, *a.*
 undimin'ished, *a.*

MIR—*us*, *a.* *strange, wonderful*: as, ad'mirable, that may be *admired*, fit to excite *wonder*.

ad'mirable, *a.*
 ad'mirably, *ad.*
 ad'mirableness, *n.*
 admirabil'ity, *n.*
 admire', *v.*
 adm'ired, *a.*

admi'rer, *n.*
 admi'ring, *a.*
 admi'ringly, *ad.*
 admira'tion, *n.*
 admir'ative, *a.*
 mi'rable, *a.*

‡mir'acle, *n.*
 mirac'ulous, *a.*
 mirac'ulously, *ad.*
 mirac'ulousness, *n.*
 ‖mir'ror, *n.*
 unadmired', *a.*

Misc—*eo*, mixtum, *v. 2.* to mix or mingle: as, miscella'neous, mingled, composed of various kinds.

admix', *v.*
 admix'ture, *n.*
 admix'tion, *n.*
 comming'le, *v.*
 commix', *v.*
 commix'ion, *n.*
 commix'ture, *n.*
 imming'le, *v.*
 immis'cible, *a.*
 immiscibil'ity, *n.*
 immix', *v.*
 immix'able, *a.*
 incommix'ture, *n.*
 intermix', *v.*
 intermix'ture, *n.*
 min'glé, *v.*

min'gled, *a.*
 min'gledly, *ad.*
 min'gler, *n.*
 min'gling, *a.*
 miscellana'rian, *a. & n.*
 mis'cellany, *a. & n.*
 miscella'neous, *a.*
 miscella'neousness, *n.*
 mis'cible, *a.*
 mis'tion, *n.*
 mix, *v.*
 mix'ed, *or*
 mixt, *a.*
 mix'er, *n.*
 mix'ing, *a.*

mixtilin'eal, *a.*
 mixtilin'ear, *a.*
 mix'tion, *n.*
 mix'ture, *n.*
 permis'sible, *a.*
 permis'tion, *or*
 permis'tion, *n.*
 promis'cuous, *a.*
 promis'cuously, *ad.*
 promis'cuousness, *n.*
 unintermixed', *a.*
 unming'le, *v.*
 unming'led, *a.*
 unmixed', *or*
 unmixt', *a.*

* *Minim*, a little man or being; one of a certain reformed order of Franciscans or *Minimi*; a note in music.

† *Minion*, a darling, the favourite of a place; a small kind of printing types.

‡ *Minor*, literally, *less*, used in opposition to *major*, *greater*; a person under age,—that is, under the age of twenty-one,—who by the laws of this country is not yet arrived at the power of managing his own affairs, or in the possession of his estate.

§ *Miracle*, something that excites *wonder*; a work, or an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth; or a work effected in a manner different from the ordinary course of nature, by the immediate power of the Almighty, for some particular purpose.

‖ *Mirror*, a looking glass; a pattern, an example.

MISER, *a. wretched, pitiful*: as, *commis'erate, to pity*.

commis'erable, <i>a.</i>	commis'erative, <i>a.</i>	mis'ery, <i>n.</i>
commis'erate, <i>v.</i>	commis'eratively, <i>ad.</i>	mis'erable, <i>a.</i>
commis'erated, <i>a.</i>	commis'erator, <i>n.</i>	mis'erably, <i>ad.</i>
commis'erating, <i>a.</i>	mi'ser, <i>n.</i>	mis'erableness, <i>n.</i>
commisera'tion, <i>n.</i>	mi'serly, <i>a.</i>	

MIS-OS (μισος), *hatred, enmity, aversion*: as, *mis'anthrope*, or *misan'thropist, a hater of mankind*.

misan'thropy, or	misanthrop'ic, <i>a.</i>	misog'amist, <i>n.</i>
mis'anthrope, <i>n.</i>	misanthrop'ical, <i>a.</i>	*misog'yny, <i>n.</i>
misan'thropist, <i>n.</i>	misog'amy, <i>n.</i>	misog'ynist, <i>n.</i>
misan'thropus, <i>n.</i>		

MITIG-o, *v. 1.* (ἀ mitis, *a. meek, mild*), *to make meek or mild, to soften*: as, *mit'igate, to make mild, (to alleviate.)*

immit'igable, <i>a.</i>	mitiga'tion, <i>n.</i>	mit'igant, <i>a.</i>
mit'igate, <i>v.</i>	mit'igable, <i>a.</i>	unmit'igated, <i>a.</i>
mit'igated, <i>a.</i>	mit'igative, <i>a.</i>	unmit'igable, <i>a.</i>
mit'igating, <i>a.</i>	mit'igator, <i>n.</i>	

MITT-o, *missum, v. 3.* *to send*: as, *admit', to send to, (to allow)*; *demit', to send down, (to depress)*; *dismiss', to send asunder or away*; *omit', to leave out, to pass over, to neglect*; *remit', to send back*; *inamis'sible, not to be lost*; *transmit'tible, that may be sent beyond, or from place to place*.

admis'sible, <i>a.</i>	amit', <i>v.</i>	commis'sure, <i>n.</i>
admissibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	commissi'on, <i>a. & v.</i>	commit', <i>v.</i>
admissi'on, <i>n.</i>	commissi'oned, <i>a.</i>	commit'ted, <i>a.</i>
admissi'on-money <i>a.</i>	commissi'oning, <i>a.</i>	commit'ting, <i>a.</i>
admit', <i>v.</i>	commissi'onally, <i>a.</i>	commit'ter, <i>n.</i>
admit'ted, <i>a.</i>	commissi'oner, <i>n.</i>	commit'tment, <i>n.</i>
admit'ting, <i>a.</i>	commissi'onary, <i>a.</i>	¶commit'tee, <i>n.</i>
admit'ter, <i>n.</i>	commissa'rial, <i>a.</i>	commit'teeship, <i>n.</i>
admit'tible, <i>a.</i>	†commissa'riate, <i>n.</i>	commit'tible, <i>a.</i>
admit'tance, <i>n.</i>	†com'missary, <i>n.</i>	com'promit, <i>v.</i>
amissi'on, <i>n.</i>	com'missariship, <i>n.</i>	com'promise, <i>n. & v.</i>

* Misogyny, *hatred of the female sex*.

† Commissariate, *a body of persons attending an army, commissioned to regulate the procuration and conveyance of ammunition or provision*.

‡ Commissary, *an officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration, &c.; also a delegate, a deputy*.

§ Committee, *those who are sent together, to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties*.

|| Compromise, *a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer*

compromisso'rial, a.	inadmissibil'ity, n.	mit'timus, n.
demise', n. & v.	inamis'sible, a.	omit', v.
demi'sible, a.	inamis'sibleness, n.	omit'ted, a.
demissi'on, n.	intermissi'on, n.	omit'ting, a.
demiss', or	intermis'sive, a.	omit'tance, n.
demis'sive, a.	†intermit', v.	omissi'on, n.
demiss'ly, ad.	intermit'ted, a.	omis'sible, a.
demit', v.	intermit'tent, a. & n.	omis'sive, a.
dimit', v.	intermit'ting, a.	†permit', v.
dimissi'on, n.	intermit'tingly, ad.	†per'mit, n.
dim'issory, a.	†intromissi'on, n.	permit'tance, n.
discommissi'on, v.	intromit', v.	permissi'on, n.
dismiss', v.	irremis'sible, a.	permis'sive, a.
dismis'sed, a.	irremis'sibly, ad.	permis'sively, ad.
dismis'sing, a.	irremis'sibleness, n.	permis'sible, a.
dismis'sal, n.	manumissi'on, n.	premise', v.
dismissi'on, n.	man'umit, or	prem'ise, n.
dismis'sive, a.	man'umise, v.	prem'ises, n.
*em'issary, n. & a	manumit'ted, a.	pretermitt', v.
emissi'on, n.	manumit'ting, a.	pretermissi'on, n.
emissiti'ous, a.	mis'sile, a. & n.	**prom'ise, n. & v.
emit', v.	missi'on, n.	prom'ised, a.
extramissi'on, n.	missi'onary, n. & a.	promisee', n.
immissi'on, n.	missi'oner, n.	prom'ising, a.
immit', v.	‡mis'sive, a. & n.	prom'iser, n.
inadmis'sible, a.	mit'tent, a.	prom'issory, a.

the ending of their controversies to the arbitrament or equity of one or more arbitrators; a compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

* *Emissary*, literally, one that *sends* out; one *sent* out on private messages; a secret agent, a spy.

† *Intermit*, to *send* between, (to *cease* for a time); to *grow mild* between the fits or paroxysms,—used of fevers. Hence *intermittent*, *sending* between, or coming by fits.

‡ *Intromission*, the act of *sending* within or in, *admission*; (in Scottish law) the act of *intermeddling* with another's effects; as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* with such an estate.

§ *Missive*, such as *is sent*—used at a distance; in Scotland, a letter *sent*—used at the concluding of a treaty or bargain, particularly of the lease of a farm; the proprietor and tenant each receiving a copy of the terms of the lease (called the *missive*) previous to their being extended on stamp paper.

|| *Mittimus*, literally, *we send*; a warrant, by which a justice *commits* an offender to prison.

¶ *Permit*, v. literally, *to send* through, or to let a thing go its way; *to allow*, without command; *to suffer*, without authorizing or approving; *to give up*, to resign. *Per'mit*, n. a written *permission* from an officer, to transport goods,—particularly *spirituous liquors*,—from place to place, showing the *duty* on them to have been paid.

** *Promise*, literally, *to send* or set before hand, to make declaration of some benefit to be conferred; *to give one's word*, to assure; *to exhibit a prospect of good*, to excite hope,—as, *promising* weather; the business is in a *promising* way.

prom'issorily, *ad.*
 re-admissi'on, *n.*
 re-admit', *v.*
 re-admit'tance, *n.*
 recommissi'on, *v.*
 recommissi'oning, *a.*
 recommissi'oned, *a.*
 re-commit', *v.*
 recommit'ted, *a.*
 recommit'ting, *a.*
 remise', *v.*
 remi'sed, *a.*
 remi'sing, *a.*
 *remiss', *a.*
 remiss'ly, *ad.*
 remiss'ness, *n.*
 remis'sible, *a.*
 remissi'on, *n.*
 remis'sive, *a.*
 remit', *v.*
 remit'ter, *n.*
 remit'tance, *n.*

remit'tal, *n.*
 remit'ted, *a.*
 remit'tment, *n.*
 sub-commit'tee, *n.*
 submiss', *a.*
 submiss'ly, *ad.*
 submiss'ness, *n.*
 submissi'on, *n.*
 submis'sive, *a.*
 submis'sively, *ad.*
 submis'siveness, *n.*
 †submit', *v.*
 submit'ted, *a.*
 submit'ting, *a.*
 submit'ter, *n.*
 surmi'sal, *n.*
 surmise', *v. & n.*
 surmi'sed, *a.*
 surmi'ser, *n.*
 surmi'sing, *n. & a.*
 transmis'sible, *a.*

transmissibil'ity, *n.*
 transmissi'on, *n.*
 transmis'sive, *a.*
 transmit', *v.*
 transmit'tal, *n.*
 transmit'tible, *a.*
 transmit'ted, *a.*
 transmit'ter, *n.*
 transmit'ting, *a.*
 uncommissi'oned, *a.*
 uncommit'ted, *a.*
 unintermissi'on, *n.*
 unintermit'ted, *a.*
 unintermit'ting, *a.*
 unintermit'tingly, *ad.*
 unmis'sed, *a.*
 unremit'ted, *a.*
 unremit'ting, *a.*
 unremit'tingly, *ad.*
 unsubmit'sive, *a.*
 unsubmit'ting, *a.*

MNE-o for MNA-o (μνaw), to remind or put in mind: as, mnemon'ics, the art of memory.

†am'nesty, *n.*
 mnemon'ics, *n.*

mnemon'ic, *a.*

mnemon'ical, *a.*

MOD-us, *m. 2.* a measure; a manner; a rule, a direction: as, accom'modate, to suit, to fit; commo'dious, suitable; mod'ulate, to form sound to a certain key or note; immod'erate, not measured or restricted, (excessive.)

accom'modate, *v. & a.*
 accom'modated, *a.*
 accom'modately, *ad.*
 accom'modateness, *n.*
 accom'modating, *a.*
 accom'moda'tion, *n.*
 accom'modator, *n.*
 accom'modable, *a.*

accom'modableness, *n.*
 commode', *v.*
 commo'dious, *a.*
 commo'diously, *ad.*
 commo'diousness, *n.*
 commod'ity, *n.*
 discommode', *v.*
 discom'modate, *v.*

discommo'ded, *a.*
 discommo'ding, *a.*
 discommo'dious, *a.*
 discommo'dity, *n.*
 immod'eracy, *n.*
 immod'erate, *a.*
 immod'erately, *ad.*
 immod'erateness, *n.*

* Remiss, literally, sent back, not vigorous, careless, slothful, not intense.

† Submit, to send under, to let down, to subject or resign, without resistance to authority; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment; to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

‡ Amnesty, a not remembering, an act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

immodera'tion, *n.*
 immod'est, *a.*
 immod'estly, *ad.*
 immod'esty, *n.*
 incommode', *v.*
 incommo'ded, *a.*
 incom'modate, *v.*
 incommoda'tion, *n.*
 incommo'ding, *a.*
 incommo'dious, *a.*
 incommo'diously, *ad.*
 incommo'diousness, *n.*
 incommod'ity, *n.*
 mode, *n.*
 mo'dal, *a.*
 modal'ity, *n.*
 mod'el, *n.* & *v.*
 mod'elled, *a.*
 mod'elling, *a.*
 mod'eller, *n.*
 mod'erate, *a.* & *v.*
 mod'erated, *a.*

mod'erately, *ad.*
 mod'erateness, *n.*
 mod'erating, *a.*
 modera'tion, *n.*
 mod'erator, *n.*
 mod'eratorship, *n.*
 mod'ern, *a.* & *n.*
 mod'ernly, *ad.*
 mod'erness, *n.*
 mod'ernize, *v.*
 mod'ernizer, *n.*
 mod'ernist, *n.*
 mod'ernism, *n.*
 mod'ernized, *a.*
 mod'ernizing, *a.*
 *mod'erns, *n.*
 mod'est, *a.*
 mod'estly, *ad.*
 mod'esty, *n.*
 †mod'icum, *n.*
 mod'ify, *v.*

mod'ified, *a.*
 mod'ifying, *a.*
 modif'icate, *v.*
 mod'ifier, *n.*
 modifica'tion, *n.*
 mod'ifiable, *a.*
 modif'icable, *a.*
 mo'dish, *a.*
 mo'dishly, *ad.*
 mo'dishness, *n.*
 mood, *n.*
 ‡mod'ule, *n.* & *v.*
 mod'ulate, *v.*
 mod'ulated, *a.*
 mod'ulating, *a.*
 modula'tion, *n.*
 modula'tor, *n.*
 §mo'dus, *n.*
 remod'el, *v.*
 unaccom'modated, *a.*
 unaccom'modating, *a.*

MOL—A, *f.* 1. *a mill-stone; a salted cake, made of meal and salt, which used to be sprinkled on the head of the victim before it was sacrificed: as, im'molate, to sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.*

emol'ument, <i>n.</i>	im'molated, <i>a.</i>	im'molator, <i>n.</i>
emolumen'tal, <i>a.</i>	im'molating, <i>a.</i>	¶mole, <i>n.</i>
im'molate, <i>v.</i>	immola'tion, <i>n.</i>	**mo'lecule, <i>n.</i>

MOLEST—US, *a.* *troublesome, teasing: as, molest', to trouble, to disturb.*

molest', <i>v.</i>	moles'ter, <i>n.</i>	molest'ful, <i>a.</i>
moles'ted, <i>a.</i>	molesta'tion, <i>n.</i>	unmolest'ed, <i>a.</i>
moles'ting, <i>a.</i>		

MOLI—OR, *v. dep.* 4. (*à moles, m.* 3. *a heap or mass*), *to*

* *Moderns* (*moderne*, *Fr.*; from *modernus*, low Latin; supposed a casual corruption of *hodiernus*; "vel potius ab adverbio *modo* *modernus*, ut a *die diurnus*," Ainsworth), those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

† *Modicum*, small portion, pittance.

‡ *Module*, a model or representation; in architecture, a certain measure or size taken at pleasure, for regulating the whole building.

§ *Modus*, a compensation for tithes.

|| *Emolument*, (properly, *the grist of a mill*; originally, toll taken for grinding;) the profit arising from office or employment; gains in general.

¶ *Mole*, a mass of fleshy matter of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus.

** *Molecule*, a very minute particle of matter

rear or build : as, *demol'ish*, to throw down *buildings*, (to destroy.)

demol'ish, v.
demol'isher, n.
demoliti'on, n.

demol'ished, a.
demol'ishing, a.
demol'ishment, n.

mole, n.
undemol'ished, a.

MOLL-IS, a. *soft* : as, *mol'lify*, to make *soft*.

emolles'cence, n.
emol'liate, v.
emol'liated, a.
emol'liating, a.
emol'lient, a. & n.

emollit'ion, n.
mol'lified, a.
mol'lifying, a.
mol'lient, a.

mol'lify, v.
mol'lifier, n.
mol'lifiable, a.
mollifica'tion, n.

MOMENT-UM, n. 2. (à moveo), *motion* ; *force*, *importance* or *value*, *weight* ; the *sixtieth part* of a minute : as, *mo'mentary*, lasting for a *moment*.

immo'ment, n.
immomen'tous, a.
mo'ment, n.
mo'mently, ad.

momen'tal, a.
momen'tally, ad.
momenta'neous, a.
mo'mentary, a.

mo'mentarily, ad.
momen'tous, a.
**momen'tum*, n.

MONE-o, monitum, v. 2. to *put in mind*, to *warn* : as, *ad-mon'ish*, to *warn* of faults ; *mon'ument*, any thing that *puts* or *keeps* in mind, a *tomb*.

admon'ish, v.
admon'isher, n.
admon'ishment, n.
admoniti'on, n.
admoniti'oner, n.
admon'itory, a.
admon'itive, a.
admon'itor, n.
mon'ish, v.
mon'isher, n.

moniti'on, n.
mon'itive, a.
† *mon'itor*, n.
mon'itress, n.
mon'itory, a. & n.
monito'rial, a.
mon'ument, n.
monumen'tal, a.
monumen'tally, ad.
preadmon'ish, v.

premon'ish, v.
premon'ishment, n.
premoniti'on, n.
premon'itory, a.
submon'ish, v.
submoniti'on, n.
† *sum'mon*, v.
sum'moner, n.
sum'mons, n.
unadmon'ished, a.

MON-os (μονος), *one*, *alone*, *solitary* : as, *mon'achal*, pertaining to *monks* or a *monastic* life ; *mon'ad*, an indivisible thing ; *mon'arch*, the government of a *single* person ; *mon'astery*, a house of religious *retirement* ; *mon'-ody*, a poem sung by *one* ; *monop'athy*, *solitary* feeling or suffering.

* *Momentum*, in mechanics, the quantity of *motion* in a moving body. This is always equal to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity.

† *Monitor*, one who *warns* of fault, *informs* of duty, or *gives* useful hints ; used of an upper scholar in a school, commissioned by the master to look to the boys of his class in his absence, and assist them in the preparation of their lessons.

‡ *Summon* (*sum* for *sub*). to *warn up*, to *call* with authority, to *cite*.

antimonarch'ic, <i>a.</i>	monas'ticism, <i>n.</i>	monograph'ical, <i>a.</i>
antimonarch'ical, <i>a.</i>	†mone'cian, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	††mon'ogyn, <i>n.</i>
antimon'archist, <i>n.</i>	monk, <i>n.</i>	monogyn'ian, <i>a.</i>
angiomonosperm'ous, <i>a.</i>	monk'ery, <i>n.</i>	mon'ologue, <i>n.</i>
mon'achal, <i>a.</i>	monk'ish, <i>a.</i>	§§mon'ome, or
mon'achism, <i>n.</i>	monoc'eros, or	mono'mial, <i>n.</i>
mon'ad, <i>n.</i>	monoc'erot, <i>n.</i>	monom'achy, <i>n.</i>
*mon'adelph, <i>n.</i>	mon'ochord, <i>n.</i>	monop'athy, <i>n.</i>
monadelph'ian, <i>a.</i>	monochromat'ic, <i>a.</i>	monopet'alous, <i>a.</i>
monad'ical, <i>a.</i>	§mon'ocule, <i>n.</i>	†††mon'ophthong, <i>n.</i>
monad'ic, <i>a.</i>	monoc'ular, <i>a.</i>	monophthong'al, <i>a.</i>
†monan'der, <i>n.</i>	monoc'ulous, <i>a.</i>	***monoph'yllous, <i>a.</i>
monan'drian, <i>a.</i>	monodæc'tylous, <i>a.</i>	†††monoph'ysite, <i>n.</i>
mon'archy, <i>n.</i>	mon'odist, <i>n.</i>	monop'olize, <i>v.</i>
mon'arch, <i>n.</i>	mon'odon, <i>n.</i>	monop'olizer, <i>n.</i>
mon'archess, <i>n.</i>	mon'ody, <i>n.</i>	monop'olist, <i>n.</i>
monarch'al, <i>a.</i>	†mon'ogam, <i>n.</i>	†††monop'oly, <i>n.</i>
monarch'ial, <i>a.</i>	monog'amy, <i>n.</i>	§§§monop'tote, <i>n.</i>
monarch'ic, <i>a.</i>	monog'amist, <i>n.</i>	monosperm'ous, <i>a.</i>
monarch'ical, <i>a.</i>	monogam'ian, <i>a.</i>	mon'osyllable, <i>n.</i>
mon'archise, <i>v.</i>	monog'amous, <i>a.</i>	monosyl'labled, <i>a.</i>
mon'archist, <i>n.</i>	*mon'ogram, <i>n.</i>	monosyllab'ical, <i>a.</i>
mon'astery, <i>n.</i>	mon'ogrammal, <i>a.</i>	mon'ostich, <i>n.</i>
monas'tic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	††monog'raphy, <i>n.</i>	††††monostroph'ic, <i>a.</i>
monas'tical, <i>a.</i>	mon'ograph, <i>n.</i>	monoth'eist, <i>n.</i>
monas'tically, <i>ad.</i>	monograph'ic, <i>a.</i>	monoth'eism, <i>n.</i>

* *Monadelph*, in botany, a plant whose stamens are united in *one* body by the filaments.

† *Monander*, in botany, a plant having *one* stamen only.

† *Monecian*, in botany, one of that class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on the same plant.

§ *Monocule*, an insect with *one* eye.

|| *Monodon*, the unicorn fish, or sea unicorn, which has a remarkable horn projecting from its upper jaw, called also the *monoceros*, or horned narwhal. Its usual size is from 16 to 20 feet.

†† *Monogam*, in botany, a plant that has a *simple* flower, though the anthers are joined.

** *Monogram*, a character or cipher, composed of *one*, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name, used on seals, &c.

†† *Monography*, a description drawn in lines without colours.

†† *Monogyn*, in botany, a plant having only *one* style or stigma.

§§ *Monome* or *monomial*, in algebra, a quantity that has but *one* name, letter, or denomination,—as, *ab*, *aab*, *aaab*.—*Harris*.

|||| *Monopetalous*, is used for such flowers as are formed out of *one* leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and those fall off together.

††† *Monophthong*, a *simple* vowel-sound.

*** *Monophyllous*, having *one* leaf only.

††† *Monophysite*, one who maintains that Jesus Christ had but *one* nature.

††† *Monopoly*, the *sole* power or *exclusive* privilege of selling any thing.

§§§ *Monoptote*, a noun used only in some *one* oblique case.

|||| *Monostich*, a composition consisting of *one* verse only.

†††† *Monostrophic*, having *one* strophe; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.

*monoth'elite, *n.*mon'otone, *n.*†monot'ony, *n.*monoto'nial, *a.*monot'onous, *a.*monoton'ical, *a.*unmonop'olize, *v.*

MONS, mont-is, m. 3. *a high hill: as, moun'tainous, full of high hills.*

dismount', *v.*dismoun'ted, *a.*dismoun'ting, *a.*moun'tant, *n.*montan'ic, *a.*mound, *n. & v.*moun'ded, *a.*moun'ding, *a.*mount, *n. & v.*moun'tain, *n. & a.*mountaineer', *n.*moun'tainous, *a.*moun'tainousness, *n.*†moun'tebank, *n.*moun'ted, *a.*mount'er, *n.*moun'ting, *n.*moun'tingly, *ad.*prom'ontory, *n.*remount', *v.*surmount', *v.*surmoun'table, *a.*surmoun'ted, *a.*surmoun'ter, *n.*surmoun'ting, *a.*tramon'tane, *n. & a.*ultramoun'tane, *a.*unsurmoun'table, *a.*

MONSTR-o, v. 1. *to show, to point out; to tell or declare: as, dem'onstrate, to show or prove with the highest degree of certainty; mon'ster, a prodigy, a being out of the common course of nature; mus'ter, to collect troops for review, to assemble.*

demon'strable, *a.*demon'strably, *ad.*dem'onstrate, *v.*dem'onstrated, *a.*dem'onstrating, *a.*demonstra'tion, *n.*demon'strative, *a.*demon'stratively, *ad.*dem'onstrator, *n.*demon'stratory, *a.*indemon'strable, *a.*mon'ster, *n.*mon'strous, *a. & ad.*mon'strously, *ad.*mon'strousness, *n.*monstros'ity, *n.*mus'ter, *n. & v.*premon'strate, *v.*premonstra'tion, *n.*remon'strate, *v.*remon'strating, *a.*remonstra'tion, *n.*remon'strance, *n.*remon'strant, *n. & a.*remonstra'tor, *n.*undemon'strable, *a.*

MONTAN-us, m. 2. *an ancient heretic.*

‡mon'tanism, *n.* mon'tanist, *n.* montanis'tical, *a.* mon'tanize, *v.*

MORAVI-a, f. 1. *a country in Germany—||mora'vian, n. & a.*

* *Monothelite*, (θελησις, thelesis, will), one who holds that Christ had but one will.

† *Monotony* or *Monotone*, one tone or sound, uniformity of sound; want of proper cadence in pronunciation.

‡ *Mountebank*, one who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures,—any boastful or false pretender.

§ *Montanism*, “the tenets of *Montanus*, an ancient heretic, who, about the close of the second century, founded a sect; unjustly pretending to be a prophet; multiplying fasts; forbidding second marriages; condemning all care of the body; and declaring that philosophy, arts, and whatever savoured of polite learning, should be banished from the Christian church.”—*Johnson's Dict. by Todd.*

|| *Moravian*, one of a religious sect of *Moravian* and *Bohemian* brethren

MORB-US, *m.* 2. *a disease*: as, *morbif'ic*, causing *disease*; *morbil'lous*, pertaining to *measles*.

*cholera-mor'bus, <i>n.</i>	morbif'ic, or	morbose', <i>a.</i>
mor'bid, <i>a.</i>	morbif'ical, <i>a.</i>	morbos'ity, <i>n.</i>
mor'bidness, <i>n.</i>	morbil'lous, <i>a.</i>	

MORD-EO, *morsum*, *v.* 2. *to bite*: as, *remorse'*, a *biting* back, pain of *guilt*; *morda'cious*, *biting*, given to *biting*.

morda'cious, <i>a.</i>	mor'sel, <i>n.</i>	remorsed', <i>a.</i>
morda'ciously, <i>ad.</i>	mor'sure, <i>n.</i>	remorse'ful, <i>a.</i>
mordac'ity, <i>n.</i>	remord', <i>v.</i>	remorse'less, <i>a.</i>
mor'dicancy, <i>n.</i>	remord'ency, <i>n.</i>	remorse'lessly, <i>ad.</i>
mor'dicant, <i>a.</i>	remorse', <i>n.</i>	remorse'lessness, <i>n.</i>
mordica'tion, <i>n.</i>		

MOROS-US, *a.* *peevish*, *ill to please*.

morose', <i>a.</i>	morose'ness, <i>n.</i>	moros'ity, <i>n.</i>
morose'ly, <i>ad.</i>		

MORPH-E (μορφη), *a form* or *figure*: as, *metamorph'ose*, to change the *form* or *shape*; *amorph'ous*, without *form*, of *irregular shape*.

amorph'y, <i>n.</i>	anthropomorph'ous, <i>a.</i>	metamorpho'sis, <i>n.</i>
amorph'ous, <i>a.</i>	metamorph'ic, <i>a.</i>	metamorph'osic, <i>a.</i>
†anamorpho'sis, <i>n.</i>	metamorph'ose, <i>v.</i>	metamorph'osing, <i>a.</i>
anthropomorph'ism, <i>n.</i>	metamorph'ism, <i>n.</i>	metamorphos'tical, <i>n.</i>
‡anthropomorph'ite, <i>a.</i>		

MORS, *mort-is*, *f.* 3. *death*: as, *mor'tal*, liable to *death*, or causing *death*; *commo'rient*, *dying* with or at the same time; *mortuary*, a *burial-place*, or belonging to it.

amort', <i>adv.</i>	‡amor'tize, <i>v.</i>	amortiza'tion, <i>or</i>
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which was founded in the fifteenth century. In modern times, one of the United Brethren, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman; called also Herrnhuters. The gross fanaticism of these persons has been warmly praised; as have also their quiet demeanour, and their undaunted courage in communicating the light of revealed religion to the most remote and uncivilized parts of the world.

* *Cholera-morbus*, in medicine, a sudden overflowing of the bile, or bilious matter, both upwards and downwards; a dangerous *disease*, which visited Great Britain in 1831, with great virulence and mortality, proving fatal in some places to the one-half, and in general to the one-third of its victims.

† *Anamorphosis*, in perspective drawings, a deformed or distorted *portrait* or *figure*, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and in another, is an exact and regular representation.

‡ *Anthropomorphites*, a sect of ancient heretics, who believe a human *form* in the Supreme Being.

§ *Amortize*, in English law, to alienate in *mortmain*, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to *dead hands*, (in *mortmain*.)

amor'tizement, n.
commo'rient, a.
dismort'gage, v.
immor'tal, a.
immor'tally, ad.
immortal'ity, n.
immor'talize, v.
immor'talized, a.
immor'talizing, a.
immortifica'tion, n.
**mort, n.*
mor'tal, a. & n.
mor'tally, ad.
mortal'ity, n.

mor'talize, v.
†mort'gage, n. & v.
mort'gaged, a.
mortgagee', n.
mort'gager, n.
mortif'erous, a.
‡mor'tise, n. & v.
mor'tised, a.
mor'tising, a.
mor'tisement, n.
mor'tify, v.
mor'tifier, n.
mor'tified, a.
mor'tifiedness, n.

mortifica'tion, n.
mor'tifying, a.
§mort'main, n.
mor'tuary, n. & a.
mur'der, n. & v.
mur'dered, a.
mur'derer, n.
mur'deress, n.
mur'dering, a.
mur'derous, a.
mur'derously, ad.
unimmor'tal, a.
unmort'gaged, a.
unmor'tified, a.

Mos, mor-is, m. 3. *a manner or custom*: as, *mor'al*, relating to *manners* or *morality*; *morig'erous*, *obedient*, *obsequious*.

antimor'alist, n.
demor'alize, v.
demoraliza'tion, n.
demor'alized, a.
demor'alizing, a.
immorig'erous, a.
immorig'erousness, n.
immor'al, a.

immoral'ity, n.
mor'al, a. & n.
mor'ally, ad.
moral'ity, n.
mor'alist, n.
mor'alize, v.
mor'alized, a.

mor'alizer, n.
mor'alizing, a. & n.
moraliza'tion, n.
mor'als, n.
morig'erous, a.
morigera'tion, n.
unmor'alized, a.

Move-o, motum, v. 2. *to move*: as, *commo'tion*, a *moving* together, a *tumult*; *immove'able*, that cannot be *moved*; *promote'*, to *move* forward, to *advance*.

amo'tion, n.
admove', v.
amove', v.
commo'tion, n.
commo'tioner, n.
commove', v.
countermot'ion, n.
emo'tion, n.
immove'able, a.
immove'ableness, n.
immove'ably, ad.

immoveabil'ity, n.
irremove'able, a.
irremoveabil'ity, n.
||locomot'ion, n.
locomot'ive, a.
locomotiv'ity, n.
mob, n. & v.
mob'bish, a.
mo'bile, a. & n.
mobil'ity, n.
mot'ion, n. & v.

mo'tionless, a.
mo'tive, a. & n.
motiv'ity, n.
mo'tor, n.
mo'tory, a.
move, v. & n.
moved', a.
mov'er, n.
move'able, a.
move'ably, ad.
move'ables, n.

* *Mort*, a tune sounded at the death of game; also, a salmon in his third year.

† *Mortgage*, literally, a *dead pledge*; the grant of an estate in fee, as security for the payment of money; also, a pledge of goods or chattels by a debtor to a creditor, as security for the debt.

‡ *Mortise*, a hole cut into wood, that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

§ *Mortmain*, see under *amortize*, p. 248.

|| *Locomotion*, the act or power of moving from place to place.

move'ableness, *n.*
 move'less, *a.*
 move'ment, *n.*
 mo'vent, *a. & n.*
 mov'ing, *a. & n.*
 mov'ingly, *ad.*
 mov'ingness, *n.*
 promote', *v.*
 promoted', *a.*
 promo'ter, *n.*
 promo'tion, *n.*

promo'ting, *a.*
 promo'tive, *a.*
 remote', *a.*
 remote'ly, *ad.*
 remote'less, *a.*
 remote'ness, *a.*
 remo'tion, *n.*
 remove', *v. & n.*
 remove'able, *a.*
 remov'al, *n.*

removed', *a.*
 remov'edness, *n.*
 remov'er, *n.*
 remov'ing, *a.*
 unmove'able, *a.*
 unmoved', *a.*
 unmov'ing, *a.*
 unremoved', *a.*
 unremove'able, *a.*
 unremove'ably, *ad.*

MUC-us, *m.* 2. *the filth of the nose, slime*: as, mucilag'inous, pertaining to *mucilage*, *slimy*.

mu'cic, *a.*
 mu'cid, *a.*
 mu'cidness, *n.*
 *mu'cilage, *n.*
 mucilag'inous, *a.*
 mucilag'inousness, *n.*

†mu'cite, *n.*
 mu'cous, *a.*
 mu'cousness, *n.*
 mu'culent, *a.*
 ‡mu'cus, *n.*

muck, *n. & v.*
 muc'ky, *a.*
 muc'kiness, *n.*
 muck'worm, *n.*
 mucoso-sac'charine, *[n.]*

MUFTI (Turk), *the high-priest of the Mahometans.*

MUGI-o, *v.* 4. *to bellow or low*—mu'gient, *a.* remu'gient, *a.*

MULG-o for VULG-o, *v.* 1. (*à vulgus*), *to make known among the people, to publish.* (See *Vulgus*.)

MULT-us, *a.* many: as, mul'tifid, many-cleft; multiloc'ular, having many cells; multip'arous, producing many at a birth; mul'tiped, an insect with many feet.

multang'ular, *a.*
 multang'ularly, *ad.*
 multang'ularness, *n.*
 multicap'sular, *a.*
 multica'vous, *a.*
 multifa'rious, *a.*
 multifa'riously, *ad.*
 multifa'riousness, *n.*
 mul'tifid, *a.*
 multif'lorous, *a.*

mul'tiform, *a.*
 multiform'ity, *n.*
 multigen'erous, *a.*
 multi'ju'gous, *a.*
 multilat'eral, *a.*
 multilin'cal, *a.*
 multiloc'ular, *a.*
 multil'oquous, *a.*
 multinom'inal, or
 multino'mial, *a.*

multip'arous, *a.*
 multip'artite, *a.*
 mul'tiped, *n. & a.*
 mul'tiple, *n. & a.*
 mul'tiplex, *a.*
 mul'tipliable, *a.*
 mul'tipliability, *n.*
 mul'tiplicable, *a.*
 multiplicand', *n.*
 mul'tiplicate, *v.*

* *Mucilage*, in chemistry, one of the proximate elements of vegetables. The same substance is a *gum* when solid, and a *mucilage* when in solution. The liquor which *moistens* and *lubricates* the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies.

† *Mucite*, a combination of a substance with *mucous acid*.

‡ *Mucus*, a *viscid fluid* secreted by the *mucous membrane*, which it serves to *moisten* and *defend*. It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the *mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages*, &c. It differs from *gelatine*.

mul'tiplicative, a.
multiplica'tion, n.
mul'tiplicator, n.
multiplic'ity, n.
mul'tiply, v.
multiplied', a.
mul'tiplier, n.
mul'tiplying, a.

multip'otent, a.
multipres'ence, n.
multisil'iquous, a.
multis'onous, a.
multisyl'lable, a.
mul'titude, n.
multitu'dinous, a.
multiv'agant, or

multiv'agous, a.
multiv'ious, a.
multoc'ular, a.
**mul'tivalve, n.*
multivalv'ular, a.
multiv'ersant, a.
overmul'titude, v

MULCT—*A* or MULT—*A*, *f.* 1. *a fine, a penalty.*

mulct, n. & v. *mulct'uary, a.*

MUND—*US*, *m.* 2. *the world: as, mun'dane, of the world.*

antemun'dane, a. *mun'dane, a.* *supramun'dane, a.*
extramun'dane, a. *mundiv'agant, a.* *ultramun'dane, a.*
intermun'dane, a. *postmun'dane, a.*

MUND—*US*, *a.* *clean: as, mundifica'tion, the act of cleans-
ing any body.*

immund', a. *mun'datory, a.* *mundifica'tion, n.*
immundic'ity, n. *†mun'dic, n.* *mundif'icative, a.*
munda'tion, n. *mun'dify, v.* *& n.*

MUNICIPI—*UM*, *n.* 2. (*à munus, office, duty, et capio*), *a free
city, or town—†munic'ipal, a. municipal'ity, n.*

MUNI—*O*, *munitum, v.* 4. *to inclose with walls, to fortify:
as, premuniti'on, anticipation of objections.*

§ *ammuniti'on, or* *mu'nite, v.* *premunite', v.*
§ *muniti'on, n.* *||premunire', or* *premuniti'on, n.*
ammuniti'on-bread, n. *præmunire', n.* *premu'nitory, a.*
mu'niment, n.

MUNUS, *ēr-is, n.* 3. *a gift or present; an office; a part, a
portion: as, commu'nicate, to give a share with, to im-
part; mu'nerary, relating to a gift; munif'icent, ma-*

* *Multivalve*, an animal which has a shell of *many* valves or folding-doors.

† *Mundic*, a mineral substance—so called from its *shining* appearance.

‡ *Municipial*, as used by the Romans, originally designated that which per-
tained to a *municipium*, a free city or town. It still retains this limited sense;
but we have extended it to what belongs to a *state* or *nation*, as a distinct, in-
dependent body. *Municipal* law or regulation, respects solely the *citizens* of a
state, and is thus distinguished from *commercial* law, *political* law, and the law
of *nations*.

§ *Ammunition* or *Munition*, military stores, or provisions for attack or defence
In modern usage, the *articles* which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and
ordnance of all kinds; as *powder*, *balls*, *bombs*, various kinds of *shot*, &c.

|| *Premunire*, in law, the *offence* of introducing *foreign authority* into England
and the *writ* which is grounded on the *offence*; also the *penalty* incurred by the
offence above described.

ing a gift—liberal in giving or bestowing; immu'nity, freedom or exemption, privilege.

com'mon, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	commu'nicable, <i>a.</i>	incommu'nicated, <i>n.</i>
com'monly, <i>ad.</i>	communicabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	incommu'nicative, <i>a.</i>
com'monness, <i>n.</i>	commu'nicant, <i>n.</i>	irremu'nerable, <i>a.</i>
com'moner, <i>n.</i>	commu'nicative, <i>a.</i>	mu'nerary, <i>a.</i>
com'mons, <i>n.</i>	commu'nicativeness, <i>n.</i>	munif'icence, <i>n.</i>
com'monable, <i>a.</i>	commu'nicatory, <i>a.</i>	munif'icent, <i>a.</i>
com'monage, <i>n.</i>	commu'ning, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	munif'icently, <i>ad.</i>
com'monalty, <i>n.</i>	commu'nion, <i>n.</i>	remu'nerable, <i>a.</i>
com'mon-council, <i>n.</i>	*commu'nity, <i>n.</i>	remunerabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
com'mon-hall, <i>n.</i>	excommu'nicable, <i>a.</i>	remu'nerate, <i>v.</i>
com'mon-law, <i>n.</i>	excommu'nicate, <i>v.</i>	remu'nerated, <i>a.</i>
com'mon-pleas, <i>n.</i>	<i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	remu'nerating, <i>a.</i>
com'mon-place, <i>a.</i> <i>n.</i>	excommu'nicated, <i>a.</i>	remunera'tion, <i>n.</i>
& <i>v.</i>	excommu'nicating, <i>a.</i>	remu'nerative, <i>a.</i>
commonweal', <i>n.</i>	excommunica'tion, <i>n.</i>	remu'neratory, <i>a.</i>
commonwealth, <i>n.</i>	immu'nity, <i>n.</i>	uncom'mon, <i>a.</i>
commune', <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	incommu'nicable, <i>a.</i>	uncom'monly, <i>ad.</i>
commu'nicate, <i>v.</i>	incommu'nicably, <i>ad.</i>	uncom'monness, <i>n.</i>
commu'nicated, <i>a.</i>	incommu'nicableness, <i>n.</i>	uncommu'nicated, <i>a.</i>
commu'nicating, <i>a.</i>	incommunicabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	uncommu'nicative, <i>n.</i>
communica'tion, <i>n.</i>	incommu'nicating, <i>a.</i>	

MURI—*a.* *f.* 1. salt-water, brine, or pickle.

†mu'riate, <i>n.</i>	muriat'ic, <i>a.</i>	muriatif'erous, <i>a.</i>
mu'riated, <i>a.</i>		

MURMUR, *n.* 3. *a* small or low shrill noise.

†mur'mur, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	mur'muringly, <i>ad.</i>	remur'muring, <i>a.</i>
mur'murer, <i>n.</i>	mur'murous, <i>a.</i>	unmur'mured, <i>a.</i>
murmura'tion, <i>n.</i>	remur'mur, <i>v.</i>	unmur'muring, <i>a.</i>
mur'muring, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	remur'mured, <i>a.</i>	

MUR—*us*, *m.* 2. *a* wall: as, mu'ral, of *a* wall: as, mu'rage, allowance for keeping walls in repair.

circummured', <i>a.</i>	immure', <i>v.</i>	mu'rage, <i>n.</i>
coun'termure, or	immu'red, <i>a.</i>	mu'ral, <i>a.</i>
con'tramure, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	intermu'ral, <i>a.</i>	

* Community, properly, common possession or enjoyment—as a community of goods. A society of people having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political, or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations. This word may signify a commonwealth or state, a body-politic, or a particular society of men within a state,—as a community of monks; and it is often used for the public or people in general, without very definite limits.

† Muriate, a salt formed by muriatic acid combined with a base.

‡ Murmur, to make a low continued noise—like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest. To grumble, to complain, to utter sullen discontent.

MUS-A,* *f.* 1. (μουσα), *a muse ; a song or poem : as, muse'-less, disregarding the power of poetry.*

immu'sical, <i>a.</i>	muse'ful, <i>a.</i>	mu'sicalness, <i>n.</i>
muse, <i>n. & v.</i>	muse'less, <i>a.</i>	music'i'an, <i>n.</i>
†muse'um, <i>n.</i>	‡mu'sic, <i>n.</i>	mu'sic-book, <i>n.</i>
mu'ser, <i>n.</i>	mu'sical, <i>a.</i>	unmu'sical, <i>a.</i>
mu'sing, <i>n. & a.</i>	mu'sically, <i>ad.</i>	

MUSCUL-US, *m.* 2. (à mus, muris, *m.* 3.—μυς—a mouse), *a muscle or sinew : as, mus'cular, of a muscle, strong.*

intermus'cular, <i>a.</i>	mus'cle, <i>n.</i>	muscular'ity, <i>n.</i>
mouse, <i>n.</i>	mus'culous, <i>a.</i>	‡mus'culite, <i>n.</i>
mu'rine, <i>a.</i>	mus'cular, <i>a.</i>	

MUSTEL-A, *f.* 1. *a weasel—mus'teline, a.*

MUTIL-US, *a.* *maimed : as, mu'tilate, to cut off a limb, or any essential part, so as to render the thing imperfect.*

mu'tilate, <i>v. & a.</i>	mu'tilated, <i>a.</i>	mu'tilous, <i>a.</i>
mutila'tion, <i>n.</i>	mu'tilating, <i>a.</i>	unmu'tilated, <i>a.</i>
mu'tilator, <i>n.</i>		

MUT-O, mutatum, *v.* 1. *to change : as, commute', to change with, or to put one thing in the place of another ; mu'-table, subject to change.*

commute', <i>v.</i>	immuta'tion, <i>n.</i>	permute', <i>v.</i>
commu'table, <i>a.</i>	intermuta'tion, <i>n.</i>	permu'ter, <i>n.</i>
commutabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	intransmu'table, <i>a.</i>	permuta'tion, <i>n.</i>
commuta'tion, <i>n.</i>	mu'table, <i>n.</i>	transmute', <i>v.</i>
commu'tative, <i>a.</i>	mu'tableness, <i>n.</i>	transmu'ter, <i>n.</i>
commu'tatively, <i>ad.</i>	mutabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	transmu'table, <i>a.</i>
immu'table, <i>a.</i>	muta'tion, <i>n.</i>	transmu'tably, <i>ad.</i>
immu'tably, <i>ad.</i>	mu'tiny, <i>n. & v.</i>	transmutabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
immu'tableness, <i>n.</i>	mu'tineer, <i>n.</i>	transmu'ted, <i>a.</i>
immutabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	mu'tinous, <i>a.</i>	transmu'ting, <i>a.</i>
immute', <i>v.</i>	mu'tinously, <i>ad.</i>	transmuta'tion, <i>n.</i>
immu'tate, <i>a.</i>	mu'tinousness, <i>n.</i>	

* *Musa, the muse, the goddess who presides over music, poetry, eloquence, science, &c.*

† *Museum, originally, a building for the accommodation of a college or society of learned men ; a house or apartment appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to the arts ; a cabinet or repository of curiosities.*

‡ *Music, melody or harmony.—Music is vocal or instrumental : Vocal music is the melody of a single voice, or the harmony of two or more voices in concert. Instrumental music is that produced by one or more instruments : the science or art of harmonic sounds.*

§ *Muscutite, a petrified muscle or shell.*

|| *Mutiny, an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders ; open resistance of officers, or opposition to their authority.*

MUT-US, *a. dumb* : as, obmutes'cence, loss of speech, silence.

mute, a. n. & v. mute'ly, ad. obmutes'cence, n.

MUTU-US, *a. one another, each other* : as, mutuati'tious, borrowed, taken from some other.

*commu'tual, a. mu'tually, ad. mutua'tion, n.
intermu'tual, a. mutual'ity, n. mutuati'tious, a.
mu'tual, a.*

MY-O (μυω), *to close or shut*—*my'ope, *n.* *my'opy, *n.*

MYS, my-os (μυς, μυος), *a muscle of the body* : as, myog'-raphy, a description of the muscles.

*myog'raphy, n. myog'raphist, n. myolog'ical, a.
myograph'ical, a. myol'ogy, n. myol'ogist, n.*

MYRIAS, ad-os (μυριας, αδος), *the number of ten thousand.*

*myr'iad, n. myr'iarch, n. †myriol'iter, n.
†myriam'eter, n. †myr'iare, n.*

MYR-ON (μυρον), *a liquid perfume*—myrop'olist, *n.*

MYST-ES (μυστης, à μυσ, *to shut, to conceal*), *one initiated in sacred mysteries* ; also, *hid, secret* : as, myste'rious, obscure, hid from the understanding, secret.

*†myst'agogue, n. myste'riously, ad. myst'ical, a.
myste'riarch, n. myste'riousness, n. myst'ically, ad.
‡myst'ery, n. mys'terize, v. myst'icism, n.
myste'rial, a. myst'ic, a. & n. myst'ics, n.
myste'rious, a.*

MYTH-OS (μυθος), *a word, a fiction, a fable* : as, myth'ic, belonging to fables, fabulous.

*myth'ic, a. mythog'rapher, n. mytholog'ical, a.
myth'ical, a. mythol'ogy, n. mytholog'ically, ad.
mythog'raphy, n. mythol'ogist, n. mythol'ogize, v.*

N.

NADIR, (Arab.) *the point under foot, directly opposite to the zenith.*

* *Myope*, a short-sighted person : *Myopy*, short-sightedness.

† *Myriameter*, *Myriare*, or *Myrioliter*, French measures.

‡ *Mystagogue*, one who interprets mysteries ; one that keeps church relics, and shows them to strangers.

§ *Mystery*, literally, a hiding or shutting ; a profound secret ; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder. In religion, any thing in the character or attributes of God, or in the economy of divine providence, which is not revealed to man. That which is beyond human comprehension, until explained, and often conveying the idea of something awfully sublime or important. An *enigma* ; a *trade or calling*.

NANKIN or **NANKEEN**, *a kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nanking, a town in China.*

NARC-E (ναρκη), *numbness or torpidness; torpor or stupor: as, narcot'ic, causing stupor or torpor.*

*narcis'sus, n.	narcot'ic, a. & n.	narcot'ical, a.
†narcot'is, n.	narcot'icness, n.	narcot'ically, ad.

NARD-US, *f. 2. (ναρδος), spikenard, an odorous or aromatic plant—nard, n. nar'dine, a.*

NARR-O, *v. 1. to tell, to relate: as, nar'rate, to tell, to relate; nar'ratory, giving an account of events.*

nar'nable, a.	nar'rating, a.	narra'tor, n.
nar'rate, v.	nar'rative, a. & n.	nar'ratory, a.
nar'rated, a.	nar'ratively, ad.	unnar'rated, a.
narra'tion, n.		

NASC-OR, *natus, v. dep. 3. to be born, to spring: as, na'tal, pertaining to birth; renas'cent, springing or rising into being again; nat'uralist, one who studies nature or its history.*

†adna'ta, n.	connat'uralness, n.	in'nately, ad.
‡ad'nate, a.	connatural'ity, n.	in'nateness, n.
adnas'cent, a.	connat'uralize, v.	nas'cency, n.
ag'nate, a. & n.	counter-nat'ural, a.	nas'cent, a.
agnat'ic, a.	dena'tionalize, v.	na'tal, a.
†agna'tion, n.	disna'tured, a.	nataliti'al, or
**cog'nate, a. & n.	disnat'uralize, v.	nataliti'ous, a.
cogna'tion, n.	ill-na'ture, n.	na'tion, n.
connas'cence, n.	ill-na'tured, a.	na'tional, a.
con'nate, a.	ill-na'turedly, ad.	na'tionally, ad.
connat'ural, a.	ill-na'turedness, n.	na'tionalness, n.
connat'urally, ad.	in'nate, a.	national'ity, n.

* *Narcissus*, in botany, the *daffodil*, a genus of plants of several species. They are of the bulbous-rooted tribe, perennial in root, but with annual leaves and flower-stalks.

† *Narcosis*, stupefaction, privation of sense.

‡ *Adnata*, in anatomy, one of the coats of the eye, lying between the sclerotica and conjunctiva; such parts of animal or vegetable bodies as are usual and natural,—as the *hair, wool, horns*; or accidental, as *fungus, misletoe*, and *ex-crescences*; offsets of plants germinating under ground, as from the *lily, narcissus, hyacinth*, &c.

§ *Adnate*, in botany, *pressing close to the stem, or growing to it.*

|| *Agnate*, *n.* any male relation by the father's side. *Agnate, a.* related or akin by the father's side.

† *Agnation*, relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line—distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in the male and female lines of the same father or original.

** *Cognate, n.* in Scots law, any male relation, through the mother.—*Cognate, a.* related or allied by blood; of the same origin or stock.

<i>na'tionalize, v.</i>	<i>nat'uralize,</i>	<i>renas'cible, a.</i>
<i>na'tive, a. & n.</i>	<i>nat'uralized, a.</i>	<i>subnas'cent, a.</i>
<i>na'tively, ad.</i>	<i>naturaliza'tion, n.</i>	<i>supernat'ural, a.</i>
<i>na'tiveness, n.</i>	<i>nat'uralizing, a.</i>	<i>supernat'urally, ad.</i>
<i>nativ'ity, n.</i>	<i>*nat'urals, n.</i>	<i>supernat'uralness, n.</i>
<i>na'ture, n.</i>	<i>*nonnat'urals, n.</i>	<i>unna'tive, a.</i>
<i>na'turist, n.</i>	<i>post'nate, a.</i>	<i>unnat'ural, a.</i>
<i>nat'ural, a. & n.</i>	<i>preternat'ural, a.</i>	<i>unnat'urally, ad.</i>
<i>nat'urally, ad.</i>	<i>preternat'urally, ad.</i>	<i>unnat'uralness, n.</i>
<i>nat'uralness, n.</i>	<i>preternat'uralness, n.</i>	<i>unnat'uralize, v.</i>
<i>nat'uralist, n.</i>	<i>renas'cency, n.</i>	<i>unnat'uralized, a.</i>
<i>nat'uralism, n.</i>	<i>renas'cent, a.</i>	

NAS-US, *m.* 2. *the nose*: as, *na'sal*, belonging to the nose.

na'sal, a. & n. †*nas'cal, n.* †*nas'icornous, a.* §*na'sute, a.*

NAT-O, *v.* 1. (*à no, v. 1. to swim, to sail*), *to swim.*

na'tant, a. *na'tatory, a.* *supernata'tion, n.*
nata'tion, n. *superna'tant, a.*

NATUR-A, *f.* 1. (*à natus, born*), *nature.* (See *Nascor.*)

NAUSE-A, *f.* 1. (*ναυσία, ab ναύς, a ship*), *sea-sickness, loathing, squeamishness.*

nau'sea, n. *nau'seous, a.* *nau'seousness, n.*
nau'seate, v. *nau'seously, ad.*

NAUT-A, *f.* 1. (*à navis, a ship*), *a sailor or mariner.*

nau'tic, a. *nau'tical, a.* ||*nau'tilus, n.*

NAV-IS, *f.* 3. (*ναύς*), *a ship*: as, *nav'igate*, to pass on water in ships, to sail; *na'vy*, a fleet of ships—commonly of war.

circumnav'igate, v. ¶*nau'frage, n.* *na'val, a.*
circumnaviga'tion, n. *nau'fragous, a.* *na'vy, n.*
circumnav'igator, n. ***naul'age, n.* ††*na'varch, n.*
circumnav'igable, a. *nau'machy, n.* ††*nav'archy, n.*
innav'igable, a. *naus'copy, n.* *navic'ular, a.*

* *Non-naturals*, in medicine, things which, by the abuse of them, become the causes of disease,—as *meat, drink, sleep, rest, motion, the passions, retentions, excretions, &c.*—opposed to *naturals*, whatsoever belongs *naturally* to an animal. But *natural*, an idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding: This is probably elliptical, for *natural fool*.

† *Nascal*, a kind of medicated pessary; a pessary made of wool or cotton, to raise the nose when compressed.

‡ *Nasicornous*, having a horn growing on the nose.

§ *Nasute*, critical, nice, captious.

|| *Nautilus*, a shell-fish furnished with arms analogous to oars and a sail.

¶ *Naufrage*, shipwreck.

** *Naulage*, freight of passengers in a ship

†† *Navarch*, in ancient Greece, the commander of a fleet.

‡‡ *Navarchy*, knowledge of managing ships.

<i>nav'igable, a.</i>	<i>nav'igating, a.</i>	<i>renav'igated, a.</i>
<i>nav'igableness, n.</i>	<i>naviga'tion, n.</i>	<i>renav'igating, a.</i>
<i>nav'igate, v.</i>	<i>nav'igator, n.</i>	<i>unnav'igable, a.</i>
<i>nav'igated, a.</i>	<i>renav'igate, v.</i>	<i>unnav'igated, a.</i>

NAZARETH (Heb. *separated, sanctified*), *a village in Galilee*: as, *Naz'aritim*, doctrines of the *Nazarites*.

<i>Naz'areth, n.</i>	<i>*Naz'arite, n.</i>	<i>Naz'aritim, n.</i>
<i>*Naz'arene, n.</i>	<i>Naz'ariteship, n.</i>	

NE, *adv. not*: as, *nefand'ous, not* to be spoken or named.

<i>necessa'rian, n.</i>	<i>neces'sity, n.</i>	<i>nefa'rious, a.</i>
<i>nec'essary, a. & n.</i>	<i>ne'science, n.</i>	<i>nefa'riously, ad.</i>
<i>neces'sitate, v.</i>	<i>nefand'ous, a.</i>	<i>none, a.</i>
<i>neces'sitous, a.</i>		

NEBUL-*a, f.* 1. (*νεβος*), *a mist or fog, a cloud*.

<i>†neb'ula, or</i>	<i>neb'ulous, a.</i>	<i>nebulos'ity, n.</i>
<i>neb'ule, n.</i>	<i>neb'ulousness, n.</i>	

NECESSE, *a.* (*à ne, not, & cesso, to give up*), *what never yields, needful, necessary, what must be*: as, *neces'sitate, to make necessary or indispensable*.

<i>equinec'essary, a.</i>	<i>necessita'rian, n.</i>	<i>neces'sitously, ad.</i>
<i>necessa'rian, n.</i>	<i>neces'sitate, v.</i>	<i>neces'sitousness, n.</i>
<i>nec'essary, a. & n.</i>	<i>necessita'tion, n.</i>	<i>neces'situde, n.</i>
<i>nec'essaries, n.</i>	<i>neces'sitated, a.</i>	<i>unnec'essary, a.</i>
<i>nec'essarily, ad.</i>	<i>neces'sitating, a.</i>	<i>unnec'essarily, ad.</i>
<i>nec'essariness, n.</i>	<i>neces'sitous, a.</i>	<i>unnec'essariness, n.</i>
<i>neces'sity, n.</i>		

NECR-*os* (*νεκρος*), *a dead body*: as, *necroman'tic, pertaining to necromancy; necro'sis, disease of the bones*.

<i>necrol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>nec'romancer, n.</i>	<i>necroman'tically, ad.</i>
<i>necrolog'ical, a.</i>	<i>necroman'tic, a.</i>	<i>†nec'ronite, n.</i>
<i>necrol'ogist, n.</i>	<i>necroman'tical, a.</i>	<i>necro'sis, n.</i>
<i>nec'romancy, n.</i>		

NECTAR, *n.* 3. (*νεκταρ*), *the drink of the gods*: as, *nec'tarif'erous, producing nectar, or very sweet drink*.

* *Nazarene*, an inhabitant of *Nazareth*; one of the early converts to Christianity,—in contempt. Acts xxiv. 5. But *Nazarite*, a Jew who professed extraordinary purity of life and devotion. See Numb. vi. Judg. xvi. 17. Luke i. 15.

† *Nebula* or *Nebule*, a dark spot, a film in the eye, or a slight opacity of the cornea. In astronomy, a cluster of fixed stars, not distinguishable from each other, or scarcely visible to the naked eye, and exhibiting a dim hazy light, appearing like dusky specks or clouds through the telescope.

† *Necronite*, fetid feldspar; a mineral which, when struck or pounded, exhales a fetid odour, like that of putrid flesh.

nec'tar, *n.*
nec'tared, *a.*
necta'rial, *a.*
necta'rean, *a.*

necta'reous, *a.*
nec'tarine, *a. & n.*
nec'tarous, *a.*

nectarif'erous, *a.*
nec'tarize, *v.*
**nec'tary*, *n.*

NECT—*o*, *v.* 3. *to tie or bind, to knit: as, annex', to tie or bind to; connec'tion, the act of binding together.*

annex', *v.*
annex'ed, *a.*
annex'ing, *a.*
annex'ion, *n.*
annexa'tion, *n.*
annex'ment, *n.*
connect', *v.*
connec'ted, *a.*
connec'ting, *a.*

connec'tive, *a. & n.*
connec'tively, *ad.*
connec'tion, *or*
connex'ion, *n.*
connex', *v.*
connex'ive, *a.*
disconnect', *v.*
disconnect'ed, *a.*
disconnect'ion, *n.*

disconnect'ing, *a.*
inconnec'ted, *a.*
inconnec'tedly, *ad.*
inconnec'tion, *n.*
reannex', *v.*
reannexa'tion, *n.*
reannexed', *a.*
reannex'ing, *a.*
unconnec'ted, *a.*

NEFARI—*us*, *a. wicked, impious.*

nefa'rious, *a.* *nefa'riously*, *ad.*

NEG for **NEC**, *conj. neither, nor; not.*

neglect', *v. & n.*
neglec'ted, *a.*
neglec'ting, *a.*
neglec'tingly, *ad.*
neglec'ter, *n.*
neglect'ful, *a.*

neglect'fully, *ad.*
neglec'tion, *n.*
neglec'tive, *a.*
neg'ligence, *n.*
neg'ligent, *a.*
neg'ligently, *ad.*

nego'tiable, *a.*
nego'tiant, *a.*
nego'tiate, *v.*
negotia'tion, *n.*
nego'tiator, *n.*

NEG—*o*, *v.* 3. *to deny, to refuse: as, neg'ative, denying,—opposed to affirmative,—also to positive.*

ab'negate, *v.*
ab'negator, *n.*
abnega'tion, *n.*
den'egate, *v.*
denega'tion, *n.*
deny', *v.*
deni'er, *n.*

deni'al, *n.*
deni'able, *a.*
nay, *ad. & n.*
nega'tion, *n.*
neg'ative, *a. n. & v.*
neg'atively, *ad.*

neg'atory, *a.*
†ren'egade, *or*
†renega'do, *n.*
renege', *v.*
undeni'able, *a.*
undeni'ably, *ad.*

NEGOTI—*um*, *n.* 2. (*nec, not, & otium, ease*), *a business; any matter or thing: as, nego'tiate, to transact business.*

nego'tiable, *a.*
negotia'bility, *n.*
nego'tiant, *n.*

nego'tiate, *v.*
nego'tiated, *a.*
nego'tiating, *a.*

negotia'tion, *n.*
nego'tiator, *n.*
unnego'tiated, *a.*

NEMUS, *ör-is*, *n.* 3. (*νεμος*), *a grove or wood.*

†nem'olite, *n.* *nem'oral*, *a.* *nem'orous*, *a.*

* *Nectary*, in botany, the melliferous part of a vegetable—peculiar to a flower.
† *Renegade* or *Renegado*, one who *denies* the faith, an *apostate* from the faith;
one who *deserts* to an enemy, a deserter; a vagabond.
† *Nemolite*, an arborized stone.

NE-OS (νεος), *new*: as, *Neapol'itan*, an inhabitant of the new city, or *Naples*; *neoter'ic*, *new*, *modern*.

<i>Neap'olis</i> , or	<i>neol'ogist</i> , <i>n.</i>	* <i>neono'mian</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>Na'ples</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neol'oger</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>ne'ophyte</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>Neapol'itan</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>neolog'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>neoter'ic</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>neog'amist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neolo'gian</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neoter'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>neol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neol'ogism</i> , <i>n.</i>	

NERV-US, *m.* 2. (νευρον), *a sinew or tendon*. (See *Neuron*.)

NES-OS (νησος), *an island*: as, *Peloponne'sus*, the island of Pelops,—the ancient name of the Morea.

<i>Cher'sonese</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Peloponne'sus</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Polyne'sia</i> , <i>n.</i>
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NEUR-ON (νευρον), *a nerve, a sinew*: as, *en'ervate*, to take out the *nerve* or *strength*, (*to weaken*); *aponeuro'sis*, expansion of a *tendon* or *nerve* into a membrane.

<i>aponeuro'sis</i> , or	<i>nerv'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>neurop'tera</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>aponeu'rosy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>nerv'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>neurop'teral</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>enerve'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>nerv'ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	§ <i>neu'rospast</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>en'ervate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>nerve'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>neurot'ic</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>en'ervated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>nerv'y</i> , <i>a.</i>	¶ <i>neurot'omy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>en'ervating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>nerv'ose</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>neurot'omist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>enerva'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neurolog'y</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neurotom'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>nerve</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>neurolog'ist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unnerve'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>ner'ved</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>neurolog'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unnerv'ate</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>nerv'ine</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>neurop'ter</i> , or	<i>unnerv'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>

NEUTER, *a. neither the one nor the other; neither of the two*: as, *neu'tralize*, to make *neutral*.

<i>neu'ter</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>neutral'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neu'tralized</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>neu'tral</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>neu'tralize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>neu'tralizing</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>neu'trally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>neu'tralizer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unneu'tral</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>neu'tralist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>neutraliza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	

NEX, nec-is, *f.* 3. *death, destruction*.

<i>pernici'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pernici'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>pernici'ousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
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NEX-US, *p. p.* (à necto), *tied, bound*. (See *Necto*.)

* *Neonomian*, one who advocates *new laws*, or desires God's law to be *altered*.—*Scott*.

† *Neophyte*, a *new convert* or *proselyte*,—a name given by the early Christians to such heathens as had *recently* embraced the Christian faith, and were considered as regenerated by baptism; a *novice*, a *tyro*.

‡ *Neuropter* or *Neuroptera*. The *Neuropters* are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, and naked wings, reticulated with veins.

§ *Neurospast*, a *puppet*, a little figure put in motion by drawing strings.

|| *Neurotic*, useful in disorders of the *nerves*.

¶ *Neurotomy*, the dissection of a *nerve*; the art or practice of dissecting the *nerves*.

NIC-E (*νικη*), *victory*: as, *epini'cion*, a song of *triumph*.

* <i>arse'nic</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>arsen'ious</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>Nic'olas</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>arsen'ical</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>epini'cion</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>Nicola'itan</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>arsen'icate</i> , <i>v</i> .	<i>Nica'nor</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>Nicop'olis</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>arsen'icated</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>Nicode'mus</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>Thessaloni'ca</i> , <i>n</i> .

NICOT, the name of the man who first introduced tobacco into France, A. D. 1560; hence tobacco.

†*nico'tian*, *n*. & *a*. †*nic'otin*, *n*.

NICT-o, *v*. 1. to *wink*, to *twinkle*: as, *nic'tate*, to *wink*.

nic'tate, *v*. *nicta'tion*, *n*. *nictita'ting*, *a*.

NIDOR, *m*. 3. the smell of any thing roasted or burnt; any fat or strong smell.

ni'dor, *n*. *ni'dorous*, *a*. *nidoros'ity*, *n*.

NID-us, *m*. 2. a nest: as, *nid'ulant*, nestling.

nide, *n*. *nid'ificate*, *v*. *nid'ulant*, *a*.
ni'dus, *n*. *nidifica'tion*, *n*. *nidula'tion*, *n*.

NIGER, *gra*, *grum*, *a*. black, dusky: as, *den'igrate*, to make black; *nigres'cent*, growing black.

den'igrate, *v*. *ne'gro*, *n*. †*nig'rin*, or
denigra'tion, *n*. *ne'gress*, *n*. *nig'rine*, *n*.
Ni'ger, *n*. *nigres'cent*, *a*.

NIHIL, *n*. ind. nothing: as, *nihil'ity*, state of being nothing.

anni'hilate, *v*. & *a*. *anni'hilable*, *a*. *nihil'ity*, *n*.
annihila'tion, *n*.

NIT-or, *v*. dep. 3. to strive or struggle.

ren'itence, *n*. *ren'itency*, *n*. *ren'itent*, *a*.

NITR-um, *n*. 2. nitre or saltpetre: as, *ni'tric*, belonging to nitre; *ni'trify*, to make into nitre; *ni'tromuriatic*, partaking of nitre and muria or salt-water.

ni'tre, or *ni'try*, *a*. *ni'trogen*, *n*. & *a*.
ni'ter, *n*. *ni'trous*, *a*. *ni'trate*, *n*.

* *Arsenic*, as it is usually seen in the shops, is not a metal, but an oxyd, from which the metal may be easily obtained by mixing it with half its weight of black flux, and introducing the mixture into a Florence flask, gradually raised to a red heat in a sand bath. *Arsenic* is of a steel-blue colour, quite brittle, and the metal, with all its compounds, is a virulent poison, vulgarly called *ratsbane*. It forms alloys with most of the metals.

† *Nicotian*, tobacco; also pertaining to it. *Nicotin*, the peculiar principle in the leaves of tobacco; a colourless substance of an acrid taste.

‡ *Nigrin*, an ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces.

<i>ni'trated, a.</i>	<i>nitrifica'tion, n.</i>	† <i>ni'tro-leucic, a.</i>
<i>ni'tric, a.</i>	<i>ni'trite, n.</i>	‡ <i>nitrom'eter, n.</i>
<i>ni'trify, v.</i>	† <i>nitrog'enous, a.</i>	<i>ni'tro-muriatic, a.</i>

NIV-EO, v. 2. *to wink*: as, *connive'*, *to wink*; *to close the eyes upon a fault or other act, to forbear to see.*

<i>connive', v.</i>	<i>conni'vence, n.</i>	<i>conni'vent, a.</i>
<i>conni'ver, n.</i>	<i>conni'vency, n.</i>	

NIX, niv-is, f. 3. *snow*—*ni'veous, a. ni'val, a.*

NOBIL-IS, a. (*à nosco*), *well known, of high birth.* (See *Nosco.*)

NOC-EO, v. 2. *to hurt*: as, *in'nocent, not hurting, harmless, free from guilt; nox'ious, hurtful, baneful; nu'isance, that which annoys or incommodes.*

<i>in'nocence, n.</i>	<i>innox'iously, ad.</i>	<i>nox'iousness, n.</i>
<i>in'nocency, n.</i>	<i>innox'iousness, n.</i>	<i>nu'isance, or</i>
<i>in'nocent, a. & n.</i>	<i>no'cent, a.</i>	<i>nu'sance, n.</i>
<i>in'nocently, ad.</i>	<i>no'cive, a.</i>	<i>obnox'ious, a.</i>
<i>innoc'uous, a.</i>	<i>noc'uous, a.</i>	<i>obnox'iously, ad.</i>
<i>innoc'uously, ad.</i>	<i>nox'ious, a.</i>	<i>obnox'iousness, n.</i>
<i>innoc'uousness, n.</i>	<i>nox'iously, ad.</i>	<i>unobnox'iousness, n.</i>
<i>innox'ious, a.</i>		

NOD-US, m. 2. *a knot*: as, *nod'ule, a little knot or lump.*

<i>no'dated, a.</i>	<i>no'dous, a.</i>	<i>nod'ule, n.</i>
<i>noda'tion, n.</i>	<i>nodose', a.</i>	<i>nod'ular, a.</i>
<i>node, n.</i>	<i>nodos'ity, n.</i>	<i>nod'uled, a.</i>
<i>nodo'sous, or</i>		

NOMAS, nomad-os (*νομας, νομαδος, à νερμω, to feed*), *living on pasturage.*

¶ <i>no'mad, n.</i>	<i>no'madize, v.</i>	<i>no'madizing, a.</i>
<i>nomad'ic, a.</i>		

NOMEN, in-is, n. 3. (*à nosco*), *a name*: as, *denom'inate, to name, to give name or epithet to; ig'nominy, against name and reputation, public disgrace.*

<i>agnom'inate, v.</i>	<i>agnomina'tion, n.</i>	<i>bino'mial, a.</i>
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* *Nitrite*, a salt formed by the combination of the *nitrous acid* with a base.

† *Nitrogenous*, pertaining to *nitrogen*; producing *nitre*.

‡ *Nitro-leucic*, designating an acid obtained from *leucine* acted on by *nitre*.

§ *Nitrometer*, an instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of *nitre*.

|| *Obnoxious*, subject, liable, reprehensible, odious.

¶ *Nomad*, one who leads a wandering life, and subsists by tending herds of cattle which graze on herbage of spontaneous growth. Such is the practice at this day in the central and northern parts of Asia, and the *Numidians* in Africa are supposed to have been so called from this practice.

binom'inous, *a.*
 *cognom'inal, *a.*
 cognomina'tion, *n.*
 denom'inate, *v.*
 denomina'tion, *n.*
 denom'inative, *a.*
 denom'inator, *n.*
 ignominy, *n.*
 ignomin'ious, *a.*
 ignomin'iously, *ad.*
 innom'inable, *a.*
 innom'inate, *a.*
 multino'mial, or
 multinom'inal, *a.*
 name, *n.* & *v.*

name'sake, *n.*
 na'ming, *a.*
 na'med, *a.*
 name'less, *a.*
 name'ly, *ad.*
 na'mer, *n.*
 †nomencla'tor, *n.*
 nomencla'tress, *n.*
 no'menclature, *n.*
 nomencla'tural, *a.*
 ‡no'mial, *n.*
 nom'inal, *a.* & *n.*
 nom'inally, *ad.*
 nom'inalist, *n.*
 nom'inalize, *v.*

nom'inate, *v.*
 nom'inated, *a.*
 nom'inating, *a.*
 nomina'tion, *n.*
 nom'inative, *a.* & *n.*
 nom'inator, *n.*
 nominee', *n.*
 noun, *n.*
 prenom'inate, *v.* & *a.*
 prenomina'tion, *n.*
 prenom'inal, *a.*
 pro'noun, *n.*
 quadrino'mial, *a.*
 trino'mial, *a.* & *n.*
 trinom'inal, *a.*

NOM-OS (νομος), *a law; a management*: as, antino'mian, one who is against *law* under the gospel dispensation
 an'omy, a violation of *law*.

an'omy, *n.*
 antino'mian, *n.* & *a.*
 antino'mianism, *n.*
 antinomial, *n.*
 †an'tinomy, *n.*
 astron'omy, *n.*
 astron'omer, *n.*
 astronom'ical, *a.*
 astron'omize, *v.*

‖auton'omy, *n.*
 auton'omous, *a.*
 †demon'omy, *n.*
 demon'omist, *n.*
 Deuteron'omy, *n.*
 **dys'onomy, *n.*
 ††econ'omy, *n.*
 econom'ics, *n.*

econom'ic, *a.*
 econom'ical, *a.*
 econ'omise, *v.*
 econ'omist, *n.*
 nomog'raphy, *n.*
 ††nomothet'ic, *a.*
 nomothet'ical, *a.*
 §§photonom'ics, *n.*

Non, *adv. not*: as, non'age, not age—under 21, *minority*;

* *Cognominal*, pertaining to a surname; having the same name.

† *Nomenclator*, (calo, Lat. *καλεω*, Gr. *to call*), one who calls things or persons by their names. In Rome, candidates for office were attended each by a *nomenclator*, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit. In modern usage, a person who gives names to things, or who settles and adjusts the names of things in any art or science. *Nomenclature*, the list or catalogue of words, a dictionary; the names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names; as the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry.

‡ *Nomial*, a single name or term in mathematics.

§ *Antinomy*, a contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law.

‖ *Autonomy*, the power or right of self-government, whether in a city which elects its own magistrates, and makes its own laws, or in an individual who lives according to his own will.

† *Demonomy*, the dominion of demons or of evil spirits.

** *Dysnomy*, ill-ordering of laws; or the enacting bad law.

†† *Economy*, the proper management or regulation of domestic or other affairs.

‡† *Nomothetic*, enacting laws, legislative.

§§ *Photonomics*, the science or laws of light.

non-conta'gious, *not* contagious; *nonsense*, *no* sense; *nonpareil'*, *no* equal.

nonliti'on, *n.*

nonadmit'tance, *n.*

non'age, *n.*

nonappea'rance, *n.*

nonappoint'ment, *n.*

nonatten'dance, *n.*

noncompli'ance, *n.*

nonconduc'ting, *a.*

nonconduc'tor, *n.*

nonconform'ing, *a.*

nonconform'ist, *n.*

nonconform'ity, *n.*

nonconta'gious, *a.*

**nondescript'*, *n.* & *a.*

nonelect', *n.*

nonelec'tric, *n.* & *a.*

nonemphat'ic, *a.*

nonen'tity, *n.*

nonepis'copal, *a.*

nonexis'tence, *n.*

noninterfe'rence, *n.*

nonju'ring, *a.*

nonju'ror, *n.*

nonmetal'lic, *a.*

†*nonnat'urals*, *n.*

†*nonpareil'*, *n.* & *a.*

nonpay'ment, *n.*

non'plus, *n.* & *v.*

nonproduc'tion, *n.*

nonprofes'sional, *a.*

nonprofi'cient, *n.*

nonres'idence, *n.*

nonres'ident, *n.* & *a.*

nonresis'tance, *n.*

nonresis'tant, *a.*

non'sense, *n.*

nonsen'sical, *a.*

nonsen'sically, *ad.*

nonsen'sicalness, *n.*

nonsen'sitive, *a.*

nonsolu'tion, *n.*

nonsol'vent, *n.*

nonsol'vency, *n.*

nonspa'ring, *a.*

‡*non'suit*, *n.* & *v.*

NON-US, *a.* (contr. for *novemus*, à *novem*), *ninth*. (See *Novem*.)

NO-os (νοος), *the mind* or *understanding*—*noet'ic*, *a.*

Nox, *noct-is*, *f.* 3. *night*: as, *e'quinox*, equal day and night; *noctid'ian*, of a *night* and day; *noctam'bulist*, one who rises from bed and walks in his sleep.

‖*e'quinox*, *n.*

equinoc'tial, *a.* & *n.*

equinoc'tially, *ad.*

night, *n.*

night'ish, *a.*

night'ly, *a.* & *ad.*

noctambula'tion, *n.*

noctam'bulist, *n.*

noc'tate, *v.*

noctid'ial, *a.*

noctid'ian, *a.*

noctif'erous, *a.*

†*noctil'uca*, *n.*

noctil'ucous, *a.*

noctiv'agant, *a.*

noctivaga'tion, *n.*

***noc'tuary*, *n.*

††*noc'tule*, *n.*

††*noc'turn*, *n.*

noctur'nal, *a.* & *n.*

pernocta'tion, *n.*

NORM-A, *f.* 1. *a rule* or *square*: as, *nor'mal*, of *a rule*.

abnor'mous, *a.*

enor'mous, *a.*

enor'mously, *ad.*

enor'mousness, *n.*

enor'mity, *n.*

nor'mal, *a.*

* *Nondescript*, any thing that has *not* been described. Thus, a plant or animal newly discovered is called a *nondescript*.

† *Nonnatural*, see foot-note, p. 256.

† *Nonpareil*, excellence unequalled; a sort of apple; a sort of printing type, very small, and the smallest now used except three.

§ *Nonsuit*, in law, the *default*, *neglect*, or *non-appearance* of the plaintiff in a *suit*, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to drop the *suit*. Hence a *nonsuit* amounts to a *stoppage* of the *suit*.

‖ *Equinox*, see foot-note, p. 125.

† *Noctiluca*, a species of phosphorus, which shines in *darkness*, without the previous aid of solar rays.

** *Noctuary*, an account of what passes in the *night*.

†† *Noctule*, a large species of *bat*.

†† *Nocturn*, an office of devotion, or religious service by *night*.

NORWAY, *a country in the north of Europe.*

*Nor'man, *n. & a.* Norway'an, or Norwe'gian, *n. & a.*

Nos-os (νοσος), *a disease*: as, nosopoet'ic, producing *disease*.

nosol'ogy, *n.*

nosolog'ical, *a.*

nosopoet'ic, *a.*

nosol'ogist, *n.*

Nosc-o, notum, *v. 3. to know*: as, noto'rious, publicly known, (in a bad sense); nobil'itate, to make *noble* or *great*; connoisseur', a person *well versed* in any subject; acknowl'edge, to own, to confess, to admit.

acknowl'edge, *v.*

igno'bly, *ad.*

no'ticing, *a.*

acknowl'edger, *n.*

igno'bleness, *n.*

no'tice, *n. & v.*

acknowl'edging, *a.*

ignobil'ity, *n.*

no'ticeable, *a.*

acknowl'edgment, *n.*

know, *v.*

no'tify, *v.*

agniti'on, *n.*

know'able, *a.*

no'tified, *a.*

agnize', *v.*

know'er, *n.*

notifica'tion, *n.*

cogniti'on, *n.*

know'ing, *a. & n.*

no'tifying, *a. & n.*

cog'nitive, *a.*

know'ingly, *ad.*

no'tion, *n.*

cognizee', *n.*

knowl'edge, *n.*

no'tional, *a.*

†cognizor', *n.*

nobil'itate, *v.*

no'tionally, *ad.*

cogn'izable, *a.*

nobilita'tion, *n.*

notional'ity, *n.*

cogn'izance, *n.*

no'ble, *a. & n.*

no'tionist, *n.*

cognos'cence, *n.*

no'bly, *ad.*

§noto'rious, *a.*

cognos'cible, *a.*

no'bleness, *n.*

noto'riously, *ad.*

cognos'citive, *a.*

nobil'ity, *n.*

noto'riousness, *n.*

connoisseur', *n.*

no'bleman, *n.*

notori'ety, *n.*

foreknow', *v.*

no'blewoman, *n.*

præcog'nita, or

foreknow'able, *a.*

noblesse', *n.*

||precog'nita, *n.*

foreknow'er, *n.*

†no'ta-bene, or

precogniti'on, *n.*

foreknow'ing, *a.*

N. B.

preno'tion, *n.*

foreknowl'edge, *n.*

note, *n. & v.*

†prothon'otary, *n.*

igno'ble, *a.*

no'ticed, *a.*

prothon'otariship, *n.*

* *Norman*, at first, *a Norwegian*; then *a native of Normandy*. "Their habitation was in *Norway*, so called from the northern situation thereof; and themselves *Northmen*, now vulgarly *Normans*, upon like reason."—*Verstegan*. "The *Normans* had been a late colony from *Norway* and *Denmark*, where the *Scalds* had arrived to the highest pitch of credit before *Rollo's* expedition into *France*."—*Bp. Percy*. *Norway* was in 1815 united to *Sweden*.

† *Cognizor*, one who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or *cognizee* in a fine; otherwise called the defendant or deforciant.

‡ *Nota-bene*, note well, take notice.

§ *Notorious*, publicly known,—usually known to disadvantage; hence almost always used in an ill sense; as, a *notorious* thief, a *notorious* crime or vice.

|| *Precognita*, things previously known in order to understand something else.

†† *Prothonotary*, originally, the chief *notary* or head register. In *England*, an officer in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas. In the King's Bench, he records all civil actions. In the Common Pleas, the *prothonotaries*, of which there are three, enter and enrol all declarations, pleadings, judgments, &c. make out judicial writs and exemplifications of records, &c.

recognizable, *a.*
 recognizance, *n.*
 recognize, *v.*
 recognized, *a.*
 recognizing, *a.*
 recognizee', *n.*
 recognizer', *n.*

recogniti'on, *n.*
 *reconnoit're, or
 reconnoit'er, *v.*
 reconnoit'ered, *a.*
 reconnoit'ering, *a.*
 unacknowl'edged, *a.*
 unforeknown', *a.*

unknow', *v.*
 unknow'able, *a.*
 unknow'ing, *a.*
 unknow'ingly, *ad.*
 unknown', *a.*
 unno'ble, *a.*

NOT-*a*, *f.* 1. (*à nosco*), *a* mark: as, denote', to mark, to show; no'table, that may be marked, or worthy of notice; an'notate, to make remarks on a writer.

an'notate, *v.*
 annota'tion, *n.*
 annota'tionist, *n.*
 an'notator, *n.*
 connote', *v.*
 con'notate, *v.*
 connota'tion, *n.*
 denote', or
 deno'tate, *v.*
 denota'tion, *n.*

deno'table, *a.*
 deno'tative, *a.*
 denote'ment, *n.*
 no'table, *a.* & *n.*
 no'tably, *ad.*
 no'tableness, *n.*
 †no'tary, *n.*
 nota'rial, *a.*
 nota'tion, *n.*
 note, *n.* & *v.*

note'-book, *n.*
 no'ted, *a.*
 no'tedly, *ad.*
 no'tedness, *n.*
 note'less, *a.*
 no'ter, *n.*
 note'worthy, *a.*
 unno'ted, *a.*
 unno'ticed, *a.*

NOT-*us*, *m.* 2. the south wind—no'tus, *n.*

NOVEM, *a.* nine: as, noven'nial, of the ninth year; non-il'ion, the number nine million millions.

non'agon, *n.*
 †no'nes, *n.*
 nonil'ion, *n.*

§nonages'imal, *a.*
 nov'enary, *a.* & *n.*

noven'nial, *a.*
 ||No'vember, *n.*

NOVERC-*a*, *f.* 1. a step-mother—nover'cal, *a.*

NOV-*us*, *a.* new: as, in'novate, to introduce novelties, to make changes in any thing established; renew', to make again; newfan'gled, new made.

in'novate, *v.*

in'novated, *a.*

in'novating, *a.*

* Reconnoitre or reconnoiter, to view; to survey; to examine by the eye; particularly in military affairs, to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.

† Notary, primarily, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings in courts among the Romans. In modern usage, an officer authorized to attest contracts or writings of any kind, to give them the evidence of authenticity. This officer is often styled notary-public.

‡ Nones, in the Roman calendar, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December; and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were nine days from the *ides*. Prayers, formerly so called.

§ Nonagesimal, the ninetyeth.

|| November, the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, beginning in March; now the eleventh month of the year.

innova'tion, *n.*
 in'novator, *n.*
 new, *a.*
 new'ly, *ad.*
 new'ness, *n.*
 new'ish, *a.*
 newfan'gled, *a.*
 newfan'gledness, *n.*
 newfan'gleness, *n.*
 newfan'glist, *n.*
 newmod'el, *v.*
 newmod'elled, *a.*
 newmod'elling, *a.*

news, *n.*
 news'-monger, *n.*
 news'-paper, *n.*
 nova'tion, *n.*
 nova'tor, *n.*
 nov'el, *a. & n.*
 nov'elist, *n.*
 nov'elism, *n.*
 nov'elize, *v.*
 nov'elty, *n.*
 *nov'ice, *n.*
 †noviti'ate, *n.*
 noviti'ous, *a.*

nov'ity, *n.*
 renew', *v.*
 renew'able, *a.*
 renew'al, *n.*
 renew'ed, *a.*
 renew'edness, *n.*
 renew'er, *n.*
 renew'ing, *a.*
 ren'ovate, *v.*
 ren'ovated, *a.*
 ren'ovating, *a.*
 renova'tion, *n.*
 unrenew'ed, *a.*

NOXI—*A*, *f.* 1. (*à* noceo), *a* fault, *a* hurt. (See Noceo.)

NUB—*ES*, *f.* 3. *a* cloud: as, nubif'erous, bringing clouds.

enu'bilate, *v.*
 †enu'bilous, *a.*
 nubif'erous, *a.*

nu'bilate, *v.*
 nu'bilous, *a.*

obnu'bilate, *v.*
 obnubila'tion, *n.*

NUB—*O*, nuptum, *v.* 3. *to* cover or veil; *to* marry: as, nup'tials, marriage; connu'bial, pertaining to marriage.

connu'bial, *a.* nu'bile, *a.* nup'tial, *a.* nup'tials, *n.*

NUD—*US*, *a.* naked, bare: as, denude', *to* make bare or naked, *to* strip; nu'dity, *a* being nude or naked.

denude', or
 denu'date, *v.*
 denu'ded, *a.*

denu'ding, *a.*
 denuda'tion, *n.*
 nude, *a.*

nuda'tion, *n.*
 nu'dity, *n.*

NUG—*Æ*, *f.* 1. trifles, toys: as, nu'gatory, trifling, futile.

nugac'ity, *n.*

nuga'tion, *n.*

nu'gatory, *a.*

NULL—*US*, *a.* none, no, no one: as, nul'lify, *to* make void, or render invalid; nullifid'ian, of no faith.

§annul', *v.*
 annul'led, *a.*
 annul'ling, *a. & n.*
 annul'ment, *n.*
 §disannul', *v.*

disannul'led, *a.*
 disannul'ler, *n.*
 disannul'ling, *n. & a.*
 disannul'ment, *n.*
 null, *v. a. & n.*

||nullibi'ety, *n.*
 nullifid'ian, *a.*
 nul'lified, *a.*
 nul'lify, *v.*
 nul'lity, *n.*

* Novice, one who is new in any business or thing, a beginner.

† Novitiate, the state or time of learning rudiments.

‡ Enubilous, clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

§ Annul and disannul, *to* make void, *to* abrogate, *to* abolish, *to* deprive of authority or force,—used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority. See foot-note, p. 36.

|| Nullibiety, the state of being nowhere.

NUMER-US, m. 2. *a number*: as, *innu'merable*, that cannot be *numbered*; *enu'merate*, to *number out*, to *count* or *tell*; *supernu'merary*, one above *number*.

annu'merate, v.	innu'merous, a.	nu'merator, n.
annumera'tion, n.	num'ber, v. & n.	numer'ic, a.
connumera'tion, n.	num'bered, a.	numer'ical, a.
enu'merate, v.	num'berer, n.	numer'ically, ad.
enu'merated, a.	num'bering, a.	nu'merist, n.
enu'merating, a.	num'berless, a.	numeros'ity, n.
enumera'tion, n.	*Num'bers, n.	nu'merous, a.
enu'merative, a.	nu'merable, a.	nu'merously, ad.
equinu'merant, a.	nu'meral, a. & n.	nu'merousness, n.
innu'merable, a.	nu'merally, ad.	outnum'ber, v.
innu'merably, ad.	nu'merary, a.	supernu'merary, a.
innu'merableness, n.	nu'merate, v.	& n.
innumera'bility, n.	numera'tion, n.	unnum'bered, a.

NUMM-US or NUM-US, m. 2. (νοῦμμος), *a piece of money, a coin*: as, *numisma'tics*, the science of *coins* and *medals*.

numisma'tics, n.	numisma'tol'ogist, a.	num'mary, or
numisma'tic, a.	†num'millite, n.	num'mular, a.
numisma'tol'ogy, n.		

NUNCIO, v. 1. (à nuncius, *m. 2. a messenger, news*), to *bring news*, to *tell*, to *declare*, to *name* or *call*: as, *announce'*, to *tell to*, to *publish* or *proclaim*: *enun'ciate*, to *tell out*, to *declare*.

announce', v.	denun'ciate, v.	†nun'cio, n.
announ'ced, a.	denuncia'tion, n.	nun'ciature, n.
announ'cer, n.	denun'ciator, n.	§nun'cupate, v.
announ'cing, a.	enun'ciate, v.	nuncupa'tion, n.
announce'ment, n.	enun'ciated, a.	nuncu'pative, or
annun'ciate, v.	enuncia'tion, n.	nuncu'patory, a.
annuncia'tion, n.	enun'ciating, a.	prenuncia'tion, n.
denounce', v.	enun'ciative, a.	pronounce', v.
denoun'ced, a.	enun'ciatively, ad.	pronounce'able, a.
denoun'cer, n.	enun'ciatory, a.	pronoun'ced, a.
denoun'cing, a.	internun'cio, n.	pronoun'cer, n.
denounce'ment, n.	mispronounce', v.	pronoun'cing, a.

* *Numbers*, the fourth book of *Moses*, so called, because it contains the *num-bering* of the *Israelites* by *Moses*.

† *Nummillite*, fossil remains of a chambered shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for *money*.

‡ *Nuncio*, an *ambassador* from the *Pope* to some catholic prince or state, or who attends some congress or assembly as the *Pope's* representative; a *messenger*, one who *brings intelligence*. *Nunciature*, the office of a *nuncio*.

§ *Nuncupate*, to *declare* publicly and solemnly. *Nuncupation*, a *naming*. *Nuncupative* or *Nuncupatory*, *nominal*, existing only in *name*; publicly or solemnly declaratory; *verbal*, not written.

pronuncia'tion, *n.*
 pronun'ciative, *a.*
 renounce', *v.*
 renoun'ced, *a.*

renoun'cer, *n.*
 renounce'ment, *n.*
 renoun'cing, *n. & a.*

renuncia'tion, *n.*
 unpronoun'ced, *a.*
 unpronounce'able, *a.*

NUNDIN-Æ, *f.* 1. (à nono die, *ninth day*), *a market kept at Rome every ninth day; a market or fair.*

nun'dinal, *a. & n.* nun'dinate, *v.* nundina'tion, *n.*

NU-o, *v.* 3. *to nod*: as, in'nuent, nodd'ing, significant.

*innuen'do, or inuen'do, *n.* in'nuent, *a.*

NUTRI-o, *v.* 4. *to nourish, to suckle*: as, nu'trient, nour'ish-ing; nu'triment, the thing that *nourishes*.

innutriti'on, <i>n.</i>	nurse, <i>n. & v.</i>	nutrica'tion, <i>n.</i>
innutriti'ous, <i>a.</i>	nurs'ed, <i>a.</i>	nu'triment, <i>n.</i>
nour'ish, <i>v.</i>	nur'ser, <i>n.</i>	nutrimen'tal, <i>a.</i>
nour'ishable, <i>a.</i>	nur'sery, <i>n.</i>	nutriti'on, <i>n.</i>
nour'ished, <i>a.</i>	nurs'ing, <i>a.</i>	nutriti'ous, <i>a.</i>
nour'isher, <i>n.</i>	nurs'ling, <i>n.</i>	nu'tritive, <i>a.</i>
nour'ishing, <i>a. & n.</i>	nur'ture, <i>n. & v.</i>	nu'triture, <i>n.</i>
nour'ishment, <i>n.</i>	nu'trient, <i>a. & n.</i>	unnur'tured, <i>a.</i>

NUX, nuc-is, *f.* 3. *a nut*: as, nucif'erous, bearing *nuts*.

nucif'erous, <i>a.</i>	enu'cleate, <i>v.</i>	enu'cleating, <i>a.</i>
†nu'cleus, <i>n.</i>	enu'cleated, <i>a.</i>	enuclea'tion, <i>n.</i>

NYMPH-Æ, *f.* 1. (νυμφη), *a goddess of the woods, mountains, meadows, and waters; and in poetry, a lady.*

‡nymph, or	nymph'e'an, <i>a.</i>	nymph'-like, or
nymph'a, <i>n.</i>	nymph'ical, <i>a.</i>	nymph'ly, <i>a.</i>
nymph'ish, <i>a.</i>		

NYX, nyct-os (νυξ, νυκτος) *night*.

§acron'ic, <i>a.</i>	acron'ically, or	nyc'talops, <i>n.</i>
acron'ical, or	acron'yally, <i>ad.</i>	†nyc'talopy, <i>n.</i>
acron'ycal, <i>a.</i>		

* *Innuendo*, literally, *a nod, an oblique hint*; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.

† *Nucleus*, properly, the kernel of *a nut*; but in common usage, any *body* about which matter is collected. The *body* of a comet, called also its *head*, which appears to be surrounded with light.

‡ *Nymph*, according to the ancients, all the world was full of *nymphs*, some terrestrial, others celestial; and these had names assigned to them according to their place of residence, or the parts of the world over which they were supposed to preside. In *modern* usage, another name of the pupa, chrysalis, or aurelia; the second state of an insect passing to its perfect form.

§ *Acronic, Acronical, or Acronycal*, in astronomy, a term applied to the *rising* of a star at *sun-set*, or its *setting* at *sun-rise*. This *rising* or *setting* is called *acronical*. The word is opposed to *cosmical*.

|| *Nyctalops*, one that sees best in the *night*, or who loses his sight as *night* comes on, and remains blind till morning.

† *Nyctalopy*, the faculty of seeing best in darkness, or the disorder in which the patient loses his *sight* at *night*, &c.

O.

OBELISC-US, * *m.* 2. (ὀβελίσκος), *an obelisk.*

**ob'elisk, n.* *obelis'cal, a.*

OBLIQU-US, *a.* *crooked, not direct, aslant.*

oblique', or *oblique'ly, ad.* *obliq'uity, n.*
oblíke', a. *oblíque'ness, n.* *oblíqua'tion, n.*

OBLIVIO, *on-is, f.* 3. (*obliviscor, v. dep.* 3. *to forget*), *forgetfulness.*

†*obliv'ion, n.* *obliv'ious, a.*

OBSCÆNUS, *a.* *immodest, impure, or unchaste; lewd.*

obscene', a. *obscene'ness, n.* *obscen'ity, n.*
obscene'ly, ad.

OBSCUR-US, *a.* *dark, abstruse: as, obscu'rity, a being dark want of light.*

obscure', a. & v. *obscure'ness, n.* *obscura'tion, n.*
obscure'ly, ad. *obscu'rity, n.* *unobscu'ed, a.*

OBSTETRIX, *ic-is, f.* 3. (*ab ob et sto, or sisto*), *a midwife.*

obstel'ricate, v. *obstet'ric, a.* *obstetrici'an, n.*
obstetrica'tion, n. *obstet'rics, n.*

OCCULT-US, *a.* (*ob et celo, v. 1. to conceal*), *hidden, secret.*

†*occult', a.* *occulta'tion, n.* *occult'ed, a.*
occult'ness, n.

OCHL-OS (ὄχλος), *the mob or crowd.*

ochloc'racy, or *ochloc'raty, n.*

OCEAN-US, *m.* 2. *the ocean or main sea.*

o'cean, n. & a. *ocean'ic, a.* *Ocean'us, n.*

OCHR-A, *f.* 1. (ὠχρεα, *ab ὠχρεος, yellowish*), *an earthy yellow-colouring substance.*

o'chre or o'cher, n. *o'chreous or o'cherous, a.* *o'chrey, a.*

* *Obelisk*, a large stone or marble of great height, with four faces, growing smaller and smaller towards the top, till it ends in a point like a pyramid, often charged with inscriptions or hieroglyphics. Ptolemy Philadelphus raised one of 88 cubits high, in honour of Arsinoë. Augustus erected one in the Campus Martius at Rome, which served to mark the hours on a horizontal dial drawn on the pavement. In *writing or printing*, a *mark or reference*, thus (†).

† *Oblivion*, forgetfulness, a *forgetting* of offences, a *remission* of punishment. An act of *oblivion* is an amnesty or general *pardon* of crimes and offences, granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted.

‡ *Occult*, *hidden* from the eye or understanding, *invisible, unknown*. The *occult sciences* are magic, necromancy, &c. *Occult lines*, in geometry, are such as are drawn with the compass or a pencil, and are *scarcely visible*.

OCTO (ὀκτώ), *eight*: as, *oc'tonary*, belonging to the number *eight*; *octoden'tate*, having *eight* teeth; *oc'tuple*, *eight-fold*: *oc'tofid*, cleft into *eight* parts.

<i>oc'tachord</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'tile</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'tonary</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>oc'tagon</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'tateuch</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>octonoc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>octag'on'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	§ <i>oc'tave</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>	<i>octopet'alous</i> , <i>a.</i>
* <i>octahe'dron</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>octa'vo</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>octora'diated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>octahe'dral</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>octen'nial</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>oc'tostyle</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>octan'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Oc'tober</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'tuple</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>octan'drian</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>octodec'im'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>octosyl'l'able</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>octang'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>octoden'tate</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>octosperm'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>octang'ularness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'tofid</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>suboc'tuple</i> , or
‡ <i>oc'tant</i> , or	‡ <i>octoloc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>suboc'tave</i> , <i>a.</i>

OCTOGEN-I, *a. (ab octo)*, *eighty*.

octog'enary, *a. & n.* *octogena'rian*, *n.*

OCUL-US, *m. 2. the eye*: as, *binoc'ular*, having two *eyes*; *oc'ulist*, one who cures *eyes*.

‡‡ <i>bin'ocle</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡ <i>mon'ocule</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>binoc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>monoc'ular</i> , or	<i>oc'ularly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>inoc'ulate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>monoc'ulous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oc'ulate</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inoc'ulated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>multoc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oc'uliform</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inoc'ulating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ocel'l'ated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oc'ulist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>inocula'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>octonoc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>senoc'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inoc'ulator</i> , <i>n.</i>		

OD-E (ὠδή), *an ode, a song or hymn*: as, *melo'dious*, full of *melody*; *ode*, a short *poem* or *song*; *proso'dian*, one skilled in *prosody*.

§§*com'edy*, *n.* *come'dian*, *n.* ||||*ep'ode*, *n.*

* *Octohedron*, in geometry, a solid contained by *eight* equal and equilateral triangles. It is one of the five regular bodies.

† *Octander*, in botany, a plant having *eight* stamens.

‡ *Octant* or *Octile*, in astronomy, that aspect of two planets, in which they are distant from each other the *eighth* part of a circle, or 45°.

§ *Octave*, the *eighth* day after a festival, also *eight* days together after it. In music, an *eighth*, or an interval of *eight* sounds, or of seven degrees, or twelve semitones. The *Octave* is the most perfect of the chords, consisting of six full tones and two semitones major. It contains the whole diatonic scale.

|| *Octavo*, a book in which a sheet is folded into *eight* leaves.

‡ *Octolocular*, in botany, having *eight* cells for seeds.

** *Octostyle*, in ancient architecture, the face of an edifice adorned with *eight* columns, or a range of *eight* columns.

‡‡ *Binocle*, literally, a double *eye*; a *dioptric telescope*, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with *both eyes* at once.

‡‡ *Monocule*, see foot-note, p. 246.

§§ *Comedy*, see foot-note, p. 97.

|||| *Epode*, in lyric poetry, the third or last part of the *ode*, the ancient *ode* being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and *epode*: Now used as the name of any little *verse* or *verses*, that follow one or more great ones. Thus a *penta meter* after a *hexameter*, is an *epode*.

* <i>Il'iad</i> , <i>n.</i>	pal'inody, <i>n.</i>	† <i>psal'mody</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>mel'ody</i> , <i>n.</i>	§ <i>par'ody</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	psalmod'ic, <i>a.</i>
melo'dious, <i>a.</i>	parod'ic, <i>a.</i>	** <i>rhap'sody</i> , <i>n.</i>
melo'diously, <i>ad.</i>	parod'ical, <i>a.</i>	rhap'sodist, <i>n.</i>
melo'diousness, <i>n.</i>	<i>pros'ody</i> , <i>n.</i>	rhapsod'ic, <i>a.</i>
mel'odize, <i>v.</i>	proso'dian, <i>n.</i>	rhapsod'ical, <i>a.</i>
mon'ody, <i>n.</i>	proso'dial, <i>a.</i>	†† <i>trag'edy</i> , <i>n.</i>
mon'odist, <i>n.</i>	prosod'ical, <i>a.</i>	trage'dian, <i>n.</i>
ode, <i>n.</i>	pros'odist, <i>n.</i>	tragicom'edy, <i>n.</i>
‡pal'inode, or		

ODI, *v. pret. 3.* *I hate or have hated*: as, o'dium, *hatred*, *dislike*; *offensiveness*.

ino'diate, <i>v.</i>	o'dious, <i>a.</i>	o'diousness, <i>n.</i>
o'dible, <i>a.</i>	o'diously, <i>ad.</i>	o'dium, <i>n.</i>

ODOR, *m. 3.* *a scent or smell, perfumes*: as, odorif'erous, *bearing or giving scent or fragrance*.

ino'dorate, <i>a.</i>	odorif'erous, <i>a.</i>	o'dor, or
ino'dorous, <i>a.</i>	odorif'erousness, <i>n.</i>	o'dour, <i>n.</i>
o'dorate, <i>a.</i>	o'dorous, <i>a.</i>	o'dorament, <i>n.</i>
o'dorating, <i>a.</i>	o'dorousness, <i>n.</i>	

OD—OS (ὁδός), *a road or way, a journey*: as, meth'odist, *one who observes method*; period'ic, *pertaining to a period*.

amethod'ical, <i>a.</i>	††ep'isode, <i>n.</i>	episod'ic, <i>a.</i>
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* *Iliad*, a song or poem about *Ilium*, *Ilion*, *Troy*; an epic poem, composed by *Homer*, the great poet of *Greece*, in 24 books.

† *Melody*, see foot-note, p. 230.

‡ *Palinode* or *Palinody*, a recantation or declaration contrary to a former one.

§ *Parody*, a kind of writing, in which the words of an author, or his thoughts, are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject are altered and applied to another, by way of burlesque.

|| *Prosody*, that part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accents, and of the laws of versification. It includes also the art of adjusting the accent and metrical arrangements of syllables in composition for the lyre.

† *Psalmody*, the act, art, or practice of singing sacred songs.

** *Rhapsody*, originally, a discourse in verse, sung or rehearsed by a *rhapsodist*; or a collection of verses, particularly those of *Homer*. In modern usage, a collection of passages, thoughts, or authorities, composing a new piece, but without necessary dependence or natural connection.—*Locke*, *Watts*.

†† *Tragedy*, originally, a song or poem sung in honour of *Bacchus*, by a chorus of music, with dances and the sacrifice of a goat. A dramatical poem, representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. *Æschylus* is called the father of *tragedy*. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence.

‡ *Episode*, in poetry, a separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

episod'ical, <i>a.</i>	method'ical, <i>a.</i>	period'ically, <i>ad.</i>
*Ex'odus, <i>n.</i>	method'ically, <i>ad.</i>	§syn'od, <i>n.</i>
ex'ody, <i>n.</i>	meth'odism, <i>n.</i>	syn'odal, <i>or</i>
immethod'ical, <i>a.</i>	meth'odist, <i>n.</i>	synod'ic, <i>or</i>
immethod'ically, <i>ad.</i>	methodis'tical, <i>a.</i>	synod'ical, <i>a.</i>
†meth'od, <i>n.</i>	†pe'riod, <i>n.</i>	synod'ically, <i>ad.</i>
method'ic, <i>a.</i>	period'ic, <i>a.</i>	

ODOYS, odont-os, (ὀδους, ὀδοντος), *a tooth.*

mon'odon, <i>n.</i>	odontal'gy, <i>n.</i>	odontal'gic, <i>a. & n.</i>
odontal'gia, <i>or</i>		

OIDOS (εἶδος), *a form, a figure*: as, bo'tryoid, having the form of a bunch of grapes; spheroid', *a body or figure* approaching to a sphere.

†co'noid, <i>n.</i>	*cy'cloid, <i>n.</i>	botryoid'al, <i>a.</i>
conoid'ic, <i>or</i>	cycloid'al, <i>a.</i>	††met'alloid, <i>n.</i>
conoid'al, <i>a.</i>	bo'tryoid, <i>or</i>	metalloid'al, <i>a.</i>

* *Exodus* or *Exody*, departure from a place; particularly the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses: the second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

† *Method*, literally, according to a way; a suitable and convenient arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas; way, manner, classification.

† *Period*, literally, a way or path round or about, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by a planet in making its revolution round the sun, or the duration of its course till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began. Thus the period of the earth, or its annual revolution, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 months, and 30 seconds. In chronology, a stated number of years; a round of time, the end or conclusion, length of duration; the point that marks the end of a complete sentence, a full stop, thus (.)

§ *Synod*, in church history, a council, convention, or meeting of ecclesiastics, to consult on matters of religion. *Synods* are of four kinds, 1. *General* or *ecumenical*, which are composed of bishops from different nations. 2. *National*, in which the bishops of one nation only meet, to determine points of doctrine or discipline. 3. *Provincial*, in which the bishops of one province only meet. This is called a *convocation*. 4. *Diocesan*. In Scotland, a synod is composed of several adjoining presbyteries. The members are the ministers, and a ruling elder from each parish. In astronomy, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars in the same optical place of the heavens.

|| *Odontalgia*, tooth-ache, or a pain in the teeth.

† *Conoid*, in geometry, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid. In anatomy, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a cone or pineapple, and called the pineal gland.

** *Cycloid*, a geometrical curve, on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a figure made by the upper end of a diameter of a circle, turning about a right line. The genesis of a cycloid may be conceived, by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is a cycloid.

†† *Metalloid*, a name sometimes applied to the metallic bases of the alkalis and earths.

* <i>ovoid</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rhomboid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>spheroid'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>parab'oloid</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>semispheroid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>spheroid'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
‡ <i>pris'moid</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>spheroid'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>trapezoid'</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>prismatoid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>spheroid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trapezoid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>
§ <i>rhom'boid</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>spheroid'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	¶ <i>va'rioloid</i> , <i>n.</i>

OL-EO, *v.* 2. *to emit a smell, to smell of, to grow*: as, *abol'ish*, *to grow from, to annul, to destroy*; *adult'*, *grown to maturity*; *olfac'tory*, *belonging to smelling*.

<i>abol'ish</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>adoles'cency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>olfact'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>abol'isher</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>adoles'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>olfac'tory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>abol'ished</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>adult'</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	†† <i>ol'id</i> , <i>or</i>
<i>abol'ishable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>adult'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ol'idous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>abol'ishing</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>obsoles'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>red'olence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>abol'ishment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>obsoles'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>red'olency</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>aboliti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ob'solete</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>red'olent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>aboliti'onist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ob'soleteness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unabol'ished</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>adoles'cence</i> , <i>n.</i>	* <i>olef'iant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unabol'ishable</i> , <i>a.</i>

OLET-US, *p. p.* (*ab oleo*), *grown or worn*. (See *Oleo*.)

OLIG-OS (*ὀλιγος*), *few*: as, *ol'igarchy*, *the rule of a few*.

<i>ol'igarchy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oligar'chical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oligist'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>oligar'chal</i> , <i>a.</i>	§§ <i>ol'igist</i> , <i>or</i>	

OLIV-A, *f.* 1. (*ἐλαία*), *olive*. OLE-UM, *n.* 2. (*ἐλαιον*), *oil*: as, *oleag'inous*, *having the qualities of oil*; *oleose' or o'leous*, *full of oil*; *olivast'er*, *of the colour of olive, tawny*.

<i>oil</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oil'iness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>oleag'inousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>oil'y</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oleag'inous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>oleas'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>

* *Ovoid*, having the *shape* of an egg.

† *Paraboloid*, in geometry, a paraboliform curve, whose ordinates are supposed to be in the subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ.

‡ *Prismoid*, a body that approaches to the form of a prism. § *Rhomboid*, in geometry, a figure having some resemblance to a rhomb; or a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular. In anatomy, the *rhomboid muscle* is a thin, broad, and obliquely square fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi.

|| *Trapezoid*, an irregular solid figure, having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also a plane four-sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

¶ *Varioloid*, the name recently given to a disease resembling the small-pox.

** *Olefiant*, literally, becoming or resembling oil. *Olefiant gas*, called by Ure *carburetted hydrogen*, is so named from its property of forming with chlorine a compound resembling oil.

†† *Olid* or *olidous*, fetid, having a strong disagreeable smell.

‡‡ *Redolence* or *Redolency*, sweet scent.

§§ *Oligist* iron, so called, is a crystallized tritoxyd of iron.

||| *Oleaster*, a plant, the wild olive.

*o'leate, *n.*
o'leic, *a.*
oleose', or
o'leous, *a.*

†oleosac'charum, *n.*
oliva'ceous, *a.*
olivas'ter, *a.*

ol'ive, *n.*
ol'ived, *a.*
ol'ive-yard, *n.*

OL-OS (ὅλος), *the whole, all.* (See *Holos.*)

OLUS, olēr-is, *n.* 3. *pot-herbs—olera'ceous, a. ol'itory, a.*

OLYMP-US, *m.* 2. (ὄλυμπος), *a mountain of Macedonia.*

‡olym'piad, *n.* olym'pian, *a.* olym'pic, *a.*

OMAL-OS (ὁμαλός, *ab* ὁμός), *even, like, regular: as, anom'aly or anom'alism, a being irregular, deviation from common rule.*

anom'aly, *n.*

anom'alous, *a.*

anom'alously, *ad.*

anomalis'tic, *a.*

anomalis'tical, *a.*

anom'alism, *n.*

‡anom'aliped, *a. & n.*

OMBR-OS (ὀμβρος), *rain—||ombrom'eter, n.*

•OMEGA ¶ (Ω, ω), *the last letter in the Greek alphabet.*

OMEN, ĩn-is, *n.* 3. *a sign good or bad, a prognostic: as, abom'inate, to deprecate as ominous, to hate extremely, to abhor; om'inous, foreboding evil or foreshowing signs of good; o'men, a sign good or bad.*

abom'inate, *v.*

abom'inated, *a.*

abomina'tion, *n.*

abom'inating, *a.*

abom'inable, *a.*

abom'inably, *ad.*

abom'inableness, *n.*

o'men, *n.*

o'mened, *a.*

om'inate, *v.*

omina'tion, *n.*

om'inous, *a.*

om'inously, *ad.*

om'inousness, *n.*

preom'inate, *v.*

OMN-IS, *a. all, every: as, omnif'erous, all-bearing; omnip'o-tence, all or almighty power; omnis'cient, all-knowing or seeing.*

omnifa'rious, *a.*

omnif'erous, *a.*

omnif'ic, *a.*

* *Oleate*, a compound of *oleic acid* with a salifiable base.

† *Oleosaccharum*, a mixture of *oil* and *sugar*.

‡ *Olympiad*, a period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the *Olympic games* to another. These were solemn games among the ancient Greeks, dedicated to *Olympian Jupiter*, and celebrated once in four years at *Olympia*, a town in Greece, and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology. The first *Olympiad* commenced 775 years before the birth of Christ, and 22 years before the foundation of Rome. The computation by *Olympiads* ceased at the 364th *Olympiad*, in the year 410 of the Christian era.

§ *Anomaliped*, an *anomalous-footed fowl*, whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges or rows of small bones, and to the interior by one only.

|| *Ombrometer*, an instrument to measure the quantity of *rain* that falls.

¶ *Omega* is therefore in the Holy Scriptures taken for the *last*. "I am the A, alpha, and Ω, omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord."—Rev. i. 3.

<i>om'niform, a.</i>	<i>omnip'otency, n.</i>	<i>omnis'cience, n.</i>
<i>omniform'ity, n.</i>	<i>omnip'otent, a. & n.</i>	<i>omnis'ciency, n.</i>
<i>omnig'enous, a.</i>	<i>omnip'otently, ad.</i>	<i>omnis'cient, a.</i>
<i>omnipar'ity, n.</i>	<i>omnipres'ence, n.</i>	<i>omnis'cious, a.</i>
* <i>omnipercip'ience, n.</i>	<i>omnipres'ent, a.</i>	† <i>om'nium, n.</i>
<i>omnipercip'ient, a.</i>	<i>omnipresen'tial, a.</i>	<i>omniv'orous, a.</i>
<i>omnip'otence, n.</i>		

OMPHAL—OS (ὀμφαλος), *the navel*: as, *omphal'ic*, of the *navel*: *exom'phalos* or *om'phalocoele*, a *navel* rupture.

<i>exom'phalos, n.</i>	<i>omphal'ic, a.</i>	‡ <i>om'phalopter, or</i>
<i>omphal'ocoele, n.</i>	† <i>omphalot'omy, n.</i>	<i>omphalop'tic, n.</i>

ONEIR—OS (ὄνειρος, *ab* ὄναρ, *a dream*), *a dream*.

||*oneirocrit'ic, n. & a.* *oneirocrit'ical, a.* ¶*onei'romancy, n.*

ONOM—A, and onyma, (ὄνομα), *a name*: as, *anon'ymous*, wanting *a name*; *homon'ymy*, likeness of *name*; *synon'ymous*, of the same *name*.

<i>anon'ymous, a.</i>	<i>homon'ymously, ad.</i>	<i>onomant'ic, a.</i>
<i>anon'ymously, ad.</i>	†† <i>meton'ymy, n.</i>	<i>onoman'tical, a.</i>
* <i>antonoma'sia, or</i>	<i>metonym'ic, a.</i>	‡‡ <i>on'omatope, or</i>
<i>antonom'asy, n.</i>	<i>metonym'ical, a.</i>	<i>on'omatopy, n.</i>
<i>homon'ymy, n.</i>	<i>metonym'ically, ad.</i>	<i>paron'ymous, a.</i>
<i>homon'ymous, a.</i>	†† <i>on'omancy, n.</i>	¶ <i>paronoma'sia, or</i>

* *Omnipercipience*, perception of *every* thing.

† *Omnium*, the aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds. *Omnium* denotes *all* the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan.

‡ *Omphalotomy*, the operation of dividing the *navel* string.

§ *Omphalopter* or *Omphaloptic*, an optical glass that is convex on both sides commonly called a *convex lens*.

|| *Oneirocritic*, one who interprets *dreams*.

¶ *Oneiromancy*, divination by *dreams*.

** *Antonomasia*, the use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, instead of the true name of the person: as, his *majesty*, for a king; *lordship*, for a nobleman. Thus, instead of *Aristotle*, we say, the *philosopher*; a grave man is called a *Cato*; an eminent orator, a *Cicero*; a wise man, a *Solomon*.

†† *Metonymy*, in rhetoric, a trope in which one word is put for another; a change of *names* which have some relation to each other, as when we say, "a man keeps a good *table*," instead of good *provisions*. "We read *Virgil*," that is, his *poems* or *writings*. "They have *Moses* and the *prophets*," that is, their *books* or *writings*. A man has a clear *head*, that is, *understanding*, *intellect*; a warm *heart*, that is, *affections*.

‡‡ *Onomancy*, divination by the letters of a *name*.

§§ *Onomatope*, in rhetoric, a *figure* in which *words* are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified: as, to *buzz* as bees, to *crackle* as burning thorns or brush. A *word* whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

|||| *Paronymous*, resembling another *word*.

¶¶ *Paronomasia*, a rhetorical figure, by which *words* nearly alike in sound but of different meanings, are affectedly or designedly used; a play upon *words*, a *pun*.

paronom'asy, <i>n.</i>	synon'yma, <i>n. pl.</i>	synon'ymize, <i>v.</i>
paronomas'tical, <i>a.</i>	synon'ymy, <i>n.</i>	synon'ymal, <i>a.</i>
paronomas'tic, <i>a.</i>	†synon'ymous, <i>a.</i>	synon'ymally, <i>ad.</i>
*patronym'ic, <i>a. & n.</i>	synon'yiously, <i>ad.</i>	synon'ymist, <i>n.</i>
syn'onym, <i>n.</i>		

ONT-*a* (ὄντα, *ab* ἐμὶ, *to be*), *being*.

ontol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	ontolog'ic, <i>a.</i>	ontolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
ontol'ogist, <i>n.</i>		

ONUS, oner-*is*, *n. 3. a burden or load*: as, on'erary, belonging to a *burden*.

exon'erate, <i>v.</i>	exon'erating, <i>a.</i>	on'erate, <i>v.</i>
exon'erated, <i>a.</i>	exon'erative, <i>a.</i>	onera'tion, <i>n.</i>
exonera'tion, <i>n.</i>	on'erary, <i>a.</i>	†on'erous, <i>a.</i>

OPAC-*us*, *a. shady, dark*: as, opa'cous, *impervious* to the rays of light, *dark*.

o'pacate, <i>v.</i>	opa'cousness, <i>n.</i>	opake'ness, <i>n.</i>
opac'ity, <i>n.</i>	opake', <i>or</i>	semiopa'cous, <i>a.</i>
opa'cous, <i>a.</i>	opaque', <i>a.</i>	

OPAL-*us*, *m. 2. a stone of the silicious genus*.

ïo'pal, <i>n.</i>	opales'cent, <i>n.</i>	o'palize, <i>v.</i>
opales'cence, <i>n.</i>	o'paline, <i>a.</i>	

OPER-*a*, *f. 1. work, labour*: as, op'erate, *to act, to exert* power or strength, *to work*; opus'cule, *a small work*.

co-op'erate, <i>v.</i>	inopera'tion, <i>n.</i>	maneu'vering, <i>a.</i>
co-op'erating, <i>a.</i>	inop'erating, <i>a.</i>	†op'era, <i>n.</i>
co-opera'tion, <i>n.</i>	inop'erative, <i>a.</i>	op'erable, <i>a.</i>
co-op'erative, <i>a.</i>	manœu'vere, <i>or</i>	op'erant, <i>a.</i>
co-op'erator, <i>n.</i>	maneu'ver, <i>n. & v.</i>	op'erate, <i>v.</i>
co-op'erant, <i>a.</i>	maneu'vered, <i>a.</i>	operat'ical, <i>a.</i>

* *Patronymic*, a name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors; as, *Tydidēs*, the son of *Tydeus*; *Pelidēs*, the son of *Peleus*, that is, *Achilles*.

† “As words signifying *the same thing* are called *synonymous*, so equivocal words, or those which signify *several things*, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called *equivocation*.”—*Watts' Logic*.

‡ *Onerous*, *burdensome, oppressive*. In Scots law, being for the advantage of both parties,—as an *onerous* contract, opposed to *gratuitous*.

§ *Opal*, a stone which is one of the most beautiful of the *silicious* genus, by reason of its changeableness of colour by reflection and refraction; hence *opalescence*, a coloured shining lustre, reflected from a single spot in a mineral.

|| *Manœuvre*, see foot-note. p. 226.

¶ *Opera*, a dramatic *composition* set to music, and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments, and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, &c.

opera'tion, *n.*op'erating, *a.*op'orative, *a. & n.*op'erator, *n.*operose', *a.*operose'ness, *n.*operos'ity, *n.*opus'cule, *n.*

OPH-IS (ὄφις), *a serpent*: as, *ophiol'ogy*, the science of *serpents*; *ophioph'agous*, eating *serpents*.

*ophid'ion, *n.*ophid'ian, *a.*ophim'ogy, *n.*ophiol'ogist, *n.*ophiolog'ic, *a.*ophiolog'ical, *a.*†oph'iomancy, *n.*†ophiomorph'ous, *a.*ophioph'agous, *a.*‡o'phite, *n. & a.*‖ophiu'chus, *n.*

OPHTHALM-OS (ὀφθαλμός), *the eye*: as, *ophthal'mia* or *oph'-thalmy*, a disease of the *eyes*.

ophthal'mia, or
oph'thalmy, *n.*††ophthalmos'copy, *n.* **zoophthal'my, *n.*
ophthal'mic, *a.*

OPIN-OR, *v. dep.* 1. *to think, to imagine*: as, *opin'ionative*, unduly attached to one's own *opinion*.

inop'inate, *v.*misopin'ion, *n.*op'ine, *v.*opi'ner, *n.*opi'ning, *a. & n.*opin'iate, *v.*opin'iative, *a.*opin'iativeness, *n.*opin'ion, *n.*opin'ioned, *a.*opin'ionative, *a.*opin'ionatively, *ad.*opin'ionist, *n.*opin'ionate, *a.*opin'ionated, *a.*opin'ionately, *ad.*opiniona'tion, *n.*preopin'ion, *n.*

OPI-UM, *n.* 2. (ὀπός), *the juice of poppies*,—used to promote sleep—††o'pium, *n.* o'piate, *n. & a.*

OPL-ON (ὀπλον), *a weapon, arms*—††pan'oply, *n.*

OPPID-UM, *n.* 2. *a walled town or burgh*—§§op'pidan, *n. & a.*

* *Ophidion*, a fish of the *anguilliform* kind, resembling the common eel, but shorter, more depressed, and of a paler colour,—found in the Mediterranean.

† *Ophiomancy*, divination by *serpents*.

‡ *Ophiomorphous*, having the form of a *serpent*.

§ *Ophite*, *n.* green porphyry, or *serpentine*; but *Ophite*, *a.* pertaining to a *serpent*.

‖ *Ophiuchus*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

†† *Ophthalmoscopy*, a branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the *eyes*.

** *Zoophthalmy*, an herb, *sengreen* or *houseleek*.

†† *Panoply*, a Turkish *juice*, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind, used as *medicine* to promote sleep. It is imported from *Natolia*, *Egypt*, the *Levant*, and the *East Indies*. It is produced from the capsules of the *somniferous* white garden *poppy*, with which the fields of *Asia Minor* are in many places sown. It flows from incisions made in the heads of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful. It removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the *Turks* always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and *disposes to sleep*.—*Hill*.

‡† *Panoply*, complete *armour* or *defence*.

§§ *Oppidan*, an inhabitant of a *town*: an appellation given to the students of *Eton school* in *England*.

OPTIM—*us*, *a*. (*à bonus, good*), *very good, best*.

**op'timacy*, *n*. †*optim'ity*, *n*. ‡*op'timism*, *n*.

OPT—*o* (*ὀπτεω*), *to see*: as, *au'topsy*, *personal observation*; *catop'trics*, *vision by reflection*; *op'tics*, *the science of sight or vision*.

<i>au'topsy</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>diop'trical</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>my'opy</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>autop'tical</i> , <i>a</i> .	‡ <i>drop'sy</i> , or	<i>nyc'talops</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>autop'tically</i> , <i>ad</i> .	<i>hydrop'sy</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>nyc'talopy</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>catop'trics</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>drop'sied</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>op'tics</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>catop'tric</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>drop'sical</i> , or	<i>op'tic</i> , <i>a</i> . & <i>n</i> .
<i>catop'trical</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>hydrop'ical</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>op'tical</i> , <i>a</i> .
§ <i>catop'tromancy</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>hydrop'ic</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>op'tici'an</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>diop'trics</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>metopos'copy</i> , <i>n</i> .	** <i>synop'sis</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>diop'tic</i> , or	<i>metopos'copist</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>synop'tical</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>diop'tric</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>my'ope</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>synop'tically</i> , <i>ad</i> .
<i>diop'tical</i> , or		

OPT—*o*, *v*. 1. *to wish, to choose*: as, *op'tative*, *expressing a desire or wish*; *op'tion*, *the power of choosing or wishing, a choice or election*.

†† <i>adopt'</i> , <i>v</i> .	<i>adop'tive</i> , <i>a</i> . & <i>n</i> .	<i>op'table</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>adopt'ed</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>co-op'tate</i> , <i>v</i> .	<i>op'tative</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>adopt'edly</i> , <i>ad</i> .	<i>co-opta'tion</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>op'tion</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>adop'tion</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>exop'table</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>op'tional</i> , <i>a</i> .
<i>adop'ter</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>om'phalopter</i> , or	<i>preop'tion</i> , <i>n</i> .
<i>adop'ting</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>omphalop'tic</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>readopt'</i> , <i>v</i> .

OPULENT—*us*, *a*. *wealthy, rich*.

<i>inop'ulent</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>op'ulency</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>op'ulently</i> , <i>ad</i> .
<i>op'ulence</i> , <i>n</i> .	<i>op'ulent</i> , <i>a</i> .	

* *Optimacy*, the body of *nobles*, the *nobility*.

† *Optimity* the state of being *best*.

‡ *Optimism*, the opinion or doctrine, that every thing in nature is ordered for the *best*; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the *most good*.

§ *Catop'tromancy*, a species of divination among the ancients, which was performed by letting down a *mirror* into water, for a sick person to look at his face in it. If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favourable.

|| *Diop'trics*, that part of optics which treats of the refractions of *light* passing through different mediums, as through *air, water, or glass*, to assist the *sight* in the view of distant objects.

‡ *Dropsy*, see foot-note, p. 183.

** *Synopsis*, a general *view*, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general *view*.

†† *Adopt'*, to take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one, giving him a *title* to the *privileges* and *rights* of a child. In a *spiritual* sense, to receive the sinful children of men into the invisible church, and into God's favour and protection, by which they become heirs of salvation by Christ. To take or receive as one's own, that which is not naturally so; or to receive that which is new; to select and take.

ORAM-*a* (ὄραμα, *ah* ὄraw, *to see*), *the thing seen, a sight, a view*: as, marin'orama, sea views.

*cos'morama, n.	marin'orama, n.	ḡpan'orama, n.
†di'orama, n.	‡myr'iorama, n.	

ORB-*is*, *m.* 3. *a circle or globe*: as, exor'bitant, going beyond the usual track or orbit, excessive; orbic'ular, in the form of an orb.

disorb'ed, a.	or'bed, a.	orbic'ulate, a.
exor'bitance, n.	or'bic, a.	orbic'ulated, a.
exor'bitancy, n.	or'bit, n.	orbicula'tion, n.
exor'bitant, a.	orbic'ular, a.	or'by, a.
exor'bitantly, ad.	orbic'ularly, ad.	or'bital, or
exor'bitate, v.	orbic'ularness, n.	orbit'ual, a.
orb, n. & v.		

ORCHESTR-*a*, || *f.* 1. (ὀρχήστρα), *a place in theatres for dancing*—|| orches'tra, or orches'tre, n. orches'tral, a.

ORC-*os* (ὄρκος), *an oath*: as, ex'orcise, *to adjure* by some holy name; *to expel* evil spirits by *conjunction, prayers, and ceremonies*.

ex'orcise, v.	ex'orciser, n.	ex'orcist, n.
ex'orcised, a.	ex'orcising, a.	ex'orcism, n.

ORDI-*or*, *v. dep.* 4. *to begin*—|| exor'dium, n. exor'dial, a.

ORDO, in-*is*, *m.* 3. *order, rank, arrangement*: as, extra-or'dinary, beyond the common order; inor'dinate, not according to order or rule; ordain', *to set apart* for an office; *to appoint*.

co-or'dinate, a.	co-or'dinateness, n.	disor'der, n. & v.
co-or'dinately, ad.	co-ordina'tion, n.	disor'derly, a. & ad.

* Cosmorama, an exhibition of pictures, representing various parts of the world.

† Diorama, an exhibition of transparent pictures, or the effects of light and shade advantageously displayed.

‡ Myriorama, sections of views so contrived that they may be combined into an indefinite number of pictures.

§ Panorama, complete or entire view; a circular painting having apparently no beginning or end, from the centre of which the spectator may have a complete view of the objects presented.

|| Orchestra, a place in the Roman theatre next the stage, where the senators sat; in the Greek theatre, the place where the actors danced, being derived from orcheisthai, ὀρχεῖσθαι, *to dance*, and that from orthos, ὀρθός, *erect, upright*. Now, a place for public exhibition; the place where the musicians are set at a public show; the band of musicians.

¶ Exordium, in oratory, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

disor'dered, *a.*
 disor'dinate, *a.*
 disor'dinately, *ad.*
 extraor'dinary, *a.*
 extraor'dinarily, *ad.*
 extraor'dinariness, *n.*
 inor'dinacy, *n.*
 inor'dinate, *a.*
 inor'dinately, *ad.*
 inor'dinateness, *n.*
 inordina'tion, *n.*
 insubordina'tion, *n.*
 ordain', *v.*
 ordain'able, *a.*
 ordain'er, *n.*
 ordained', *a.*
 ordai'ning, *a. & n.*
 or'der, *n. & v.*

or'dered, *a.*
 or'derer, *n.*
 or'dering, *a. & n.*
 or'derless, *a.*
 or'derly, *a. & ad.*
 or'derliness, *n.*
 or'dinable, *a.*
 ordinabil'ity, *n.*
 or'dinal, *a. & n.*
 *or'dinance, *n.*
 or'dinary, *a. & n.*
 or'dinarily, *ad.*
 or'dinate, *v. a. & n.*
 or'dinately, *ad.*
 ordina'tion, *n.*
 or'dinative, *a.*
 †ord'nance, *n.*
 †or'donnance, *n.*

preordain', *v.*
 preordain'ing, *a.*
 preordained', *a.*
 preor'dinance, *n.*
 preor'dinate, *v.*
 preordina'tion, *n.*
 primor'dial, *a.*
 primor'diate, *v.*
 reordain', *v.*
 reordina'tion, *n.*
 semior'dinate, *n.*
 subor'dinacy, or
 subor'dinancy, *n.*
 subor'dinate, *a. & n.*
 subor'dinately, *ad.*
 subordina'tion, *n.*
 unor'derly, *a.*
 unor'dinary, *a.*

ORGAN-UM, *n. 2.* (ὄργανον), *an instrument, a natural instrument: as, or'ganize, to form with suitable organs.*

disor'ganize, *v.*
 disorganiza'tion, *n.*
 inorgan'ic, *a.*
 inorgan'ical, *a.*
 inorgan'ically, *ad.*
 inor'ganized, *a.*
 †or'gan, *n.*
 organ'ic, *a.*

organ'ical, *a.*
 organ'ically, *ad.*
 organ'icalness, *n.*
 or'ganism, *n.*
 or'ganist, *n.*
 or'ganize, *v.*
 organiza'tion, *n.*

or'ganized, *a.*
 or'ganizing, *a.*
 or'gan-loft, *n.*
 or'gan-pipe, *n.*
 organog'raphy, *n.*
 organograph'ic, *a.*
 organograph'ical, *a.*

ORI-OR, ORTUS, *v. dep. 4. to rise, to spring: as, abor'tive, brought forth in an immature state, miscarrying; o'rient, rising as the sun, eastern; or'igin, the first rise or beginning of any thing.*

* *Ordinance*, a rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. *Observance* commanded, established rite or ceremony, Heb. ix. In this sense, baptism and the Lord's Supper are denominated ordinances.

† *Ordinance*, cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers: artillery.

‡ *Ordonnance*, in painting, the disposition of the parts of a picture, either in regard to the whole piece, or to the several parts.

§ *Organ*, a natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on: thus, the arteries and veins of animal bodies are organs of circulation, the lungs are organs of respiration; the nerves are organs of perception and sensation; the muscles are organs of motion; the ears are organs of hearing; the eyes are organs of seeing; the tongue is the organ of speech, &c. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication. A secretary of state is the organ of communication between the government and a foreign power. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and stops touched by the fingers. It is blown by a bellows.

**abor'tion*, *n.*
abor'tive, *n.* & *a.*
abor'tively, *ad.*
abor'tiveness, *n.*
abort'ment, *n.*
exor'tive, *a.*
o'riency, *n.*
o'rient, *a.* & *n.*
orien'tal, *a.* & *n.*

orien'talist, *n.*
orien'talism, *n.*
oriental'ity, *n.*
or'igin, *n.*
orig'inal, *a.* & *n.*
orig'inally, *ad.*
orig'inalness, *n.*
original'ity, *n.*

orig'inary, *a.*
orig'inate, *v.*
orig'inated, *a.*
orig'inating, *a.*
origina'tion, *n.*
or'tive, *a.*
unorig'inal, *a.*
unorig'inated, *a.*

ORNIS, ornith-os (ὄρνις, ὀρνίθος), *a bird*: as, *orniscop'ics* or *ornith'omancy*, divination by *fowls*.

**ornith'olite*, *n.*
†*ornithol'ogy*, *n.*
ornitholog'ical, *a.*

ornithol'ogist, *n.*
ornith'omancy, *n.*

orniscop'ics, *n.*
ornis'copist, *n.*

ORN-o, ornatum, *v.* 1. *to deck or dress*: as, *or'nement*, the thing that *decks* or *embellishes*; *or'nate*, *decorated*, *beautiful*.

adorn', *v.*
adorn'ing, *n.*
adorn'ment, *n.*
exorna'tion, *n.*
or'nement, *n.* & *v.*
ornamen'tal, *a.*
ornamen'tally, *ad.*

or'named, *a.*
or'namening, *a.*
or'nate, *a.* & *v.*
or'nately, *ad.*
or'nateness, *n.*
or'nature, *n.*
readorn', *v.*

‡*suborn'*, *v.*
suborn'ed, *a.*
subor'ner, *n.*
suborn'ing, *a.*
suborna'tion, *n.*
unornamen'tal, *a.*
unornamen'ted, *a.*

OR-o, oratum, *v.* 1. (*ab os*, *or-is*, *m.* 3. *the mouth*), *to speak*, *to beg*: as, *adore'*, *to pay divine worship or honour to*; *inex'orable*, that cannot be moved by *entreaty* or *prayer*; *o'ral*, of the *mouth*.

adore', *v.*
adored', *a.*
ado'rer, *n.*
ado'ring, *a.*
adora'tion, *n.*
ado'able, *a.*

ado'rably, *ad.*
ado'rableness, *n.*
ex'orable, *a.*
inex'orable, *a.*
inex'orably, *ad.*
inex'orableness, *n.*

inexorabil'ity, *n.*
‡*inos'culate*, *v.*
inos'culating, *a.*
inoscula'tion, *n.*
‖*o'racle*, *n.*
orac'ular, *a.*

* *Ornitholite*, a petrified bird.

† *Ornithology*, the science of *fowls*, which comprises a knowledge of *their* form, structure, habits, and uses.

‡ *Suborn*, primarily, *to put on or furnish privately*, that is, *to bribe*. In law, *to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury*.

§ *Inosculate*, in anatomy, *to unite* by apposition or contact; *to unite*, as two veins or vessels at their extremities,—as one vein or artery *inosculates* with another.

‖ *Oracle*, among *Pagans*, the *answer* of a god or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance, usually some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle. The *deity* who gave, or was supposed to give an answer to inquiries, as the *Delphic oracle*. The *place*

orac'ularly, *ad.*
 orac'ulous, *a.*
 orac'ulously, *ad.*
 orac'ulousness, *n.*
 *or'aison, *or*
 or'ison, *n.*
 o'ral, *a.*
 o'rally, *ad.*

or'ator, *n.*
 or'atory, *n.*
 ora'tion, *n.*
 orato'rial, *a.*
 orato'rially, *ad.*
 orator'ical, *a.*
 orator'ically, *ad.*
 orato'rious, *a.*

orato'riously, *ad.*
 †orato'rio, *n.*
 or'atrix, *or*
 or'atress, *n.*
 †or'ifice, *n.*
 †perora'tion, *n.*
 unadored', *a.*

OR-os (ὄρος), *a boundary, a limit; a rule.* (See *Horos*.)

OR-os (ὄρος), *a mountain: as, o'read, a mountain-nymph—*
 ||orol'ogy, *n.* orol'ogist, *n.* orolog'ical, *a.* o'read, *n.*

ORPHAN-os (ὀρφανός), *bereft of parents: as, or'phanage or*
or'phanism, the state of orphans.

or'phan, *n. & a.* or'phanean, *a.* †Orphanot'rophy, *n.*
 or'phanage, *n.* or'phanism, *n.* or'phic, *a.*
 or'phaned, *a.*

ORTH-os (ὀρθός), *erect, straight, right, accurate, exact: as,*
or'thodromy, the sailing in a straight course; or'thogon,
a rectangular figure.

**diortho'sis, *n.* or'thodoxy, *n.* or'thoepist, *n.*
 or'thodox, *a. & n.* or'thodromy, *n.* or'thogon, *n.*
 orthodox'al, *a.* orthodrom'ics, *n.* orthog'on'al, *a.*
 or'thodoxly, *ad.* orthodrom'ic, *a.* ††orthog'raphy, *n.*
 or'thodoxness, *n.* ††or'thoepy, *n.* orthog'rapher, *n.*

where the answers were given. Among Christians, *oracles*, in the plural, denotes, the *communications, revelations, or messages* delivered by God to prophets, as the *oracles* of God, divine *oracles*, meaning the Scriptures. The *sanctuary* or *most holy place* in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant,—1 Kings vi. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose *determinations* are not disputed, or whose *opinions* are of great authority. A *wise sentence* or *decision* of great authority.

* *Oraison* or *Orison*, prayer, verbal *supplication*, or *oral worship*.

† *Oratorio*, in Italian music, sacred *drama* of dialogues, containing recitatives, duets, trios, ritornellos, choruses, &c. The subjects are mostly taken from the Scriptures. Also a place of worship, a chapel.

‡ *Orifice*, the *mouth* or *aperture* of a tube, pipe, or other cavity.

§ *Peroration*, the concluding part of an *oration*, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his *discourse* or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers.

|| *Orology*, the science or description of *mountains*.

† *Orphanotrophy*, an hospital for *orphans*.

** *Diorthosis*, a *chirurgical* operation by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their *primitive* and *regular* shape.

†† *Orthoepy*, the art of uttering words with *propriety*; the *right* or *correct* pronunciation of words.

‡† *Orthography*, the art or practice of writing or spelling words with the *proper* letters according to common usage. The part of grammar which treats

<i>erithograph'ic, a.</i>	<i>*orthol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>orthop'nea, n.</i>
<i>orthograph'ical, a.</i>	<i>†orthom'etry, n.</i>	<i>unor'thodox, a.</i>
<i>orthograph'ically, ad.</i>	<i>†orthop'ny, or</i>	

ORYCT—OS (ὄρυκτος, *ab* ὄρυσσω, *to dig*), *dug, fossil*: as, *oryctol'ogy*, the science of *fossils*.

<i>§oryctog'nosy, n.</i>	<i> oryctog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>oryctol'ogy, n.</i>
<i>oryctognos'tic, a.</i>	<i>oryctog'raper, n.</i>	<i>oryctolog'ic, a.</i>

OS, oss-is, *n.* 3. *a bone*: as, *exos'sated* or *exos'seous*, without *bones*; *os'sify*, to form *bone*; *os'sicle*, a small *bone*.

<i>exos'sated, a.</i>	<i>**os'pray, n.</i>	<i>ossifica'tion, n.</i>
<i>exos'seous, a.</i>	<i>os'sicle, n.</i>	<i>**os'sifrage, n.</i>
<i>interos'seal, or</i>	<i>os'seous, a.</i>	<i>ossiv'orous, a.</i>
<i>interos'seous, a.</i>	<i>os'sify, v.</i>	<i>††os'suary, n.</i>
<i>os, n.</i>	<i>ossif'ic, a.</i>	<i>ossif'erous, a.</i>
<i>††os'selet, n.</i>	<i>os'sified, a.</i>	

OSCILL—UM, *n.* 2. *an image hung on ropes, and swung up and down in the air*; *a moving backwards and forwards*—*os'cillate, v.* *oscilla'tion, n.* *oscil'latory, a.*

OSCIT—o, *v.* 1. *to gape, to yawn*: as, *os'citant, yawning, sleepy*.

<i>os'citancy, n.</i>	<i>os'citant, a.</i>	<i>os'citantly, ad.</i>	<i>oscita'tion, n.</i>
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OSCUL—o, *v.* 1. (*ab os*), *to kiss, to embrace*. (See *Oro*.)

OSTE—ON (ὀστέον), *a bone*: as, *os'teoscope, pain in the bones*; *osteol'ogist, one who describes bones*.

<i>††os'teocol, or</i>	<i>os'teoscope, n.</i>	<i>osteol'oger, n.</i>
<i>osteocol'la, n.</i>	<i>osteol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>osteol'ogist, n.</i>

of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing and spelling words *correctly*. In architecture, the elevations of a building, showing all the parts in their *true* proportion.

* *Orthology*, the *right* description of things.

† *Orthometry*, the art or practice of constructing verse *correctly*; the laws of *correct* versification.

† *Orthopny*, a species of asthma, or disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an *upright* or *erect* position.

§ *Oryctognosy*, the description of *minerals*, the determination of their nomenclature, and the systematic arrangement of their different species. It coincides nearly with *mineralogy*, in its modern acceptation.

|| *Oryctography*, a description of *fossils*.

† *Osselet*, a hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee among the small *bones*.

** *Ospray* or *Ossifrage*, the *bone-breaker* or *sea-eagle*. This is our fish-hawk.

†† *Ossuary*, a *charnel-house*; a place where the *bones* of the dead are deposited.

†† *Osteocol* (α κολλα, *glue*), a carbonate of lime, a fossil formed by incrustation on the stem of a plant. This word takes its name from an opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured *bones*.

osteolog'ic, *a.*osteolog'ically, *ad.**perios'teum, *n.*osteolog'ical, *a.*

OSTRAC-ON (ὄστρακον), *a small shell used in voting concerning the banishment of a citizen.*

†os'tracism, *n.*os'tracize, *v.*†os'tracite, *n.*

OTI-UM, *n.* 2. *ease, living retired from business : as, negotiant or negotiator, one who transacts business.*

nego'tiable, *a.*disease', *n. & v.*ease'fully, *ad.*nego'tiate, *v.*diseas'ed, *a.*ease'less, *a.*nego'tiated, *a.*diseas'edness, *n.*ease'ment, *n.*negotia'tion, *n.*disease'ful, *a.*ea'sy, *a.*nego'tiator, *n.*disease'ment, *n.*ea'sily, *ad.*nego'tiating, *a.*ease, *n. & v.*ea'siness, *n.*nego'tiant, *n.*ease'ful, *a.*

OURAN-OS (οὐρανός), *heaven—ouranog'raphy, n.*

OUS, ot-os (ὠς, ὠτος), *the ear : as, otacou'stic or otacous'ticon, an instrument to facilitate hearing.*

otacou'stic, *a. & n.*paro'tis, *n.*‡parot'id, *a.*otacou'sticon, *n.*

OV-IS, *f.* 3. *sheep—||ova'tion, n. o'vine, a.*

OV-UM, *n.* 2. *an egg : as, o'val, of the shape of an egg ; ovip'arous, producing eggs, or young from eggs.*

‡obo'vate, *a.*ova'rious, *a.*o'vated, *a.*o'val, *a. & n.*o'vate, *a.***o'vary, *n.*

* *Perios'teum*, a nervous vascular membrane endued with quick sensibility, immediately investing the *bones* of animals.

† "The Athenians, in voting about the banishment of a citizen, who was suspected to be too powerful, and whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them, used shells (ὄστρακα, *testæ* vel *testulæ*), on which those who were for banishing him wrote his name, and threw each his shell into an urn. This was done in a popular assembly ; and if the number of shells amounted to 6000, he was banished for ten years (*testarum suffragiis*), by an *ostracism*, as it was called, *Nep. in Themist. 8.*"—*Adam's Rom. Antiq.* Hence *banishment, expulsion, separation.*

‡ *Ost'racite*, an oyster-shell in its fossil state, or a stone formed in the shell, the latter being dissolved.

§ *Parotid*, pertaining to or denoting the *parotis*, or certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw. The *parotid* glands secrete a portion of the saliva.

|| *Ova'tion*, in Roman antiquity, "When a victory had been gained without difficulty or the like, a *lesser triumph* was granted called *ovatio*, in which the general entered the city on foot or horseback, crowned with myrtle, not with laurel, and instead of bullocks, sacrificed a *sheep (ovem)*; whence its name."—*Adam's Rom. Antiq.*

‡ *Obovate*, in botany, inversely *ovate*; having the narrow end downwards.

** *Ovary*, the part of a female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged; or the part in which the *fetus* is supposed to be formed.

*o'viduct, *n.*
ovic'ular, *a.*

o'viform, *a.*
ovip'arous, *a.*

o'void, *a.*

OXY-S (*ὀξύς*), *sharp, acute; sour, acid*: as, ox'ytone, an acute sound; ox'ygon, a triangle having three acute angles; ox'ycrate, a mixture of water and vinegar.

†oxal'ic, *a.*
ox'ycrate, *n.*
‡ox'yd, *n.*
ox'y'dable, *a.*
oxydabil'ity, *n.*
ox'ydate, or
ox'ydize, *v.*
ox'ydated, or
ox'ydized, *a.*
ox'ydating, or
ox'ydizing, *a.*
oxyda'tion, or

ox'ydzement, *n.*
‡oxyr'rhodine, *n.*
ox'ygen, *n.*
ox'ygenate, or
ox'ygenize, *v.*
ox'ygenated, or
ox'ygenized, *a.*
ox'ygenating, or
ox'ygenizing, *a.*
oxygena'tion, *n.*
ox'ygenizable, *a.*

ox'ygenizement, *n.*
oxyg'enous, *a.*
ox'ygon, *n.*
||oxyi'odine, *n.*
ox'ymel, *n.*
†Oxymo'ron, *n.*
ox'ytone, *a.* & *n.*
*par'oxysm, *n.*
paroxys'mal, *a.*
unox'ygenated, or
unox'ygenized, *a.*

P.

PABUL-UM, *n.* 2. (*à pasco*), *food for cattle, &c. grass*: as, pab'ulum, *food, that which feeds, fuel.*

pab'ulum, *n.* pab'ular, *a.* pabula'tion, *n.* pab'ulous, *a.*

PACT-US, *p. p.* (*of paciscor, v. dep. 3. to bargain*), *stipulated, agreed*: as, pactiti'ous, *settled by agreement or stipulation.*

com'pact, *n.*
pact, *n.*

pac'tion, *n.*
pactiti'ous, *a.*

pac'tional, *a.*

PACT-US, *p. p.* (*of pango, v. 3. to drive in, or fix*), *driven in, or fixed*: as, compact', *driven or pressed close together, solid, dense; impact', to drive close.*

* *Oviduct*, in animals, the passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb, or a passage which conveys the egg from the ovary.

† *Oxalic*, pertaining to sorrel or a plant of an acid taste. The oxalic acid is the acid of sorrel.

‡ *Oxyd*, in chemistry, a substance formed by the combination of a portion of oxygen with some base, or a substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid.

§ *Oxyrrhodine*, a mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.

|| *Oxyiodine*, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids.

† *Oxymoron*, in Greek, a smart saying, which at first view appears foolish; in rhetoric, a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word,—as, *cruel kindness*.

** *Paroxysm*, an exasperation or exacerbation of a disease; a fit of higher excitement or violence in a disease that has remissions or intermissions,—as the paroxysm of a fever or gout.

compact', *v.* & *a.*
compact'ly, *ad.*
compact'ness, *n.*
compact'ed, *a.*
compact'edness, *n.*
compact'tive, *a.*

compact'ure, *n.*
*compa'ges, *n.*
compagina'tion, *n.*
impact', *v.*
impact'ed, *a.*

incompact', *a.*
incompact'ed, *a.*
recompact', *v.*
uncompact', or
uncompact'ed, *a.*

PAGIN-*a*, *f.* 1. (ἀ πάγο), *a* page or leaf—pag'inal, *a.*

PAG-OS (παγος), *a* hill.

†Areop'agus, *n.* Areop'agite, *n.* areopagit'ic, *a.*

PAG-US, *m.* 2. *a* village; *a* canton or district.

†Pa'gan, *n.* & *a.* pa'ganish, *a.* pa'ganized, *a.*
pa'ganism, *n.* pa'ganize, *v.* pa'ganizing, *a.*

PAIS or PAYS, *m.* (Fr.) *the* country.

peas'ant, *n.* & *a.* peas'antlike or peas'antly, *a.* peas'antry, *n.*

PALESTR-*a*, *f.* 1. (παλαιστρα), *a* school for wrestling, *a* place for exercise—pales'tric, *a.* pales'trical, *a.*

PALATI-UM, *n.* 2. *a* mount in Rome, where Augustus Cæsar had his house; hence *a* palace or king's house.

pal'ace, *n.* §pal'atine, *n.* & *a.* palat'inate, *n.*
pala'cious, *a.* pala'tial, *a.*

PALAT-UM, *n.* 2. *the* taste, *the* palate: as, pal'atable, agreeable to *the* taste.

* *Compages*, *a* system or structure of many parts united. *Compagination*, union of parts, structure, connection.

† *Areopagus*, literally, the hill of *Mars*; *a* seat of justice, or *a* sovereign tribunal at Athens in Greece, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions. It was originally held on *a* hill in the city; but afterward removed to the *Royal Portico*, an open square, where the *Areopagites* or judges sat in the open air, inclosed by *a* cord. Their sessions were in the night, that they might not be diverted by objects of sight, or influenced by the presence and actions of the speakers. By *a* law of Solon, no person could be *a* member of this tribunal, until he had been *archon* or chief magistrate. This court took cognizance of high crimes, impiety and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury. See *Lempriere's Class. Dict.*

‡ *Pagan*, *a* heathen; *a* Gentile; *an* idolater; *one* who worships false gods. This word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who on the first propagation of the Christian religion adhered to the worship of false gods, or refused to receive Christianity, after it had been received by the inhabitants of the cities. In like manner, *heathen* signifies an inhabitant of the *heath* or *woods*; and *Caffre*, in Arabic, signifies the inhabitant of *a* hut or cottage, and *one* that does not receive the religion of Mohammed. *Pagan* is used to distinguish *one* from *a* Christian and *a* Mohammedan.—See p. 44.

§ *Palatine*, pertaining to *a* palace, also *one* invested with royal privileges and rights. *A* palatine or count-palatine, on the continent of Europe, is *one* delegated by *a* prince to hold courts of justice in *a* province, or *one* who has *a* palace and *a* court of justice in his own house. In Poland, *a* palatine may be regarded as the governor of *a* province.

pal'ate, *n.* & *v.*
 pal'atable, *a.*
 pal'atableness, *n.*

pal'atal, *a.* & *n.*
 pala'tial, *a.*
 palat'ic, *a.*

pal'ative, *a.*
 unpal'atable, *a.*

PALE-*A*, *f.* 1. *chaff*—pa'leous, *a.* *pal'let, *n.* palea'ceous, *a.*

PALE-*OS* (παλαιος), *old, ancient.*

†paleog'raphy, *n.*

‡paleol'ogy, *n.*

paleol'ogist, *n.*

PALIN (παλιν), *back, again.*

§pal'indrome, *n.*

pal'inode, or

pal'inody, *n.*

PALLAS, *ad-is*, *f.* 3. (παλλας, αδος), *Minerva, goddess of wisdom, war, &c.*—||palla'dium, *n.*

PALL-*EO*, *v.* 2. *to be pale.*

impal'lid, *a.*

pale'ness, *n.*

pal'lidness, *n.*

pale, *a. n.* & *v.*

pal'lid, *a.*

pallid'ity, *n.*

pale'ly, *ad.*

pal'lidly, *ad.*

pal'lor, *n.*

PALLI-*UM*, *n.* 2. *a cloak, the outer robe of the Greeks: as, pal'liate, to cover with excuse, to extenuate or lessen.*

pall, *n.* & *v.*

pal'liated, *a.*

pal'liating, *a.*

pal'liament, *n.*

pallia'tion, *n.*

pal'liative, *a.* & *n.*

pal'liate, *v.* & *a.*

PALM-*A*, *f.* 1. *the palm or inner part of the hand; the palm-tree; the badge of victory: as, palmif'erous, bearing palms; pal'miped, web-footed,—as water fowls.*

impalm', *v.*

palm'ated, *a.*

palm'ary, *a.*

palm, *n.* & *v.*

palmif'erous, *a.*

palm'ated, *a.*

palm'er, *n.*

pal'miped, *a.*

**pal'mistry, *n.*

†palmet'to, *n.*

pa'lmy, *a.*

pal'mister, *n.*

palm'ar, *a.*

PALP-*o*, palpatum, *v.* 1. *to touch gently or softly, as if feeling; pal'pable, perceptible by the touch; plain, obvious.*

* *Pallet*, a small bed.

† *Paleography*, the art of explaining ancient writings. More correctly, an ancient manner of writing.

‡ *Paleology*, a discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.

§ *Palindrome*, a word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backwards or forwards; as, *madam*, or "Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor."

|| *Palladium*, the image or statue of *Pallas*, goddess of wisdom, war, &c. which was said to have fallen from heaven on the citadel of Troy, and that on its preservation depended the safety of Troy; hence any *security* or *protection*.

† *Palmetto*, a species of palm-tree. In the West Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves.

** *Palmistry*, the art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the *palm* of the hand; a trick of imposture much practised by gipseys.

impal'pable, *a.*
 impalpabil'ity, *n.*
 pal'pable, *a.*

pal'pably, *ad.*
 pal'pableness, *n.*
 palpabil'ity, *n.*

palpa'tion, *n.*
 pal'pitate, *v.*
 palpita'tion, *n.*

PAL-US, *m.* 2. *a stake or post.*

pale, *n.* & *v.* palifica'tion, *n.* *palisade', *n.* & *v.* palisa'do, *n.*

PAN (παν), *all, whole.* (See *Pas.*)

PAN (Παν), *the god of shepherds*—†Pan, *n.* pan'ic, *n.* & *a.*

PAND-O, pansum, *v.* 3. *to open, to spread, to unfold*: as, expand', *to open or spread out*; expans'ile or expans'ible, *that may be spread out.*

dispan'd', *v.*
 dispan'sion, *n.*
 expand', *v.*
 expand'ed, *a.*
 expand'ing, *a.*

expanse', *n.*
 expans'ible, *a.*
 expansibil'ity, *n.*
 expans'ile, *a.*

expan'sion, *n.*
 expan'sive, *a.*
 ‡pandicula'tion, *n.*
 unexpan'ded, *a.*

PAN-IS, *m.* 3. *bread*: as, pan'try, *an apartment or closet where provisions are kept.*

impan'ate, *a.* & *v.*
 §impana'tion, *n.*
 pan'nage, *n.*

||pana'da, *or*
 pana'do, *n.*

¶pan'nier, *n.*
 pan'try, *n.*

PANN-US, *m.* 2. *cloth*: as, accom'pany, *to go with, or attend as a companion on a journey, walk, &c.*

accom'pany, *v.* accom'panied, *a.* accom'panist, *n.*
 accom'panable, *a.* accom'panying, *a.* accom'paniment, *n.*

* *Palisade*, a fence or fortification consisting of a row of *stakes* or *posts* sharpened and set firmly in the ground.

† *Pan*, "lieutenant-general of Bacchus in his Indian expedition; where, being encompassed in a valley with an army of enemies far superior to them in number, he advised the God to order his men in the night to give a general shout, which so surprised the opposite army, that they immediately fled from their camp; whence it came to pass, that all *sudden fears*, impressed upon men's spirits without any *just reason*, were called by the Greeks and Romans, *panic terrors*."—Potter's *Gr. Antiq.* Sudden fear or terror influenced or agitated by Pan; a *sudden fright* without cause.

‡ *Pandiculation*, a yawning; a *stretching*; the *tension* of the solids that accompanies yawning, or that restlessness and *stretching* that accompanies the cold fit of an intermittent.

§ *Impanation*, the act of embodying with *bread*; the supposed substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ, with the substance of the *bread* and wine, after consecration in the eucharist; a tenet of the Lutheran church; otherwise called *consubstantiation*.

|| *Panada* or *Panado*, a kind of food made by boiling *bread* in water, to the consistence of pulp, and sweetened.

¶ *Pannier*, a wicker basket; primarily, a *bread-basket*, but used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse.

*com'pany, n. & v.	†impan'nel, v.	panic'ulate,
compan'ion, n.	impan'nelled, a.	panic'ulated, a.
compan'ionship, n.	impan'nelling, a.	δpan'nel, n.
compan'ionable, a.	‡pan'icle, n.	unaccom'panied, a.
compan'ionably, ad.	pan'icled, a.	uncom'panied, a.

PAP-AS (παπας), a father: as, pa'pal, of the Pope.

antipa'pal, a.	pa'pal, a.	po'pery, n.
antipapis'tical, a.	pa'pized, a.	po'pism, n.
papa', n.	¶ Pope, n.	po'pish, a.
pa'pacy, n.	pope'dom, n.	po'pishly, ad.

PAPAVER, n. 3. poppy—papav'erous, a.

PAPILIO, ὄν-*is*, m. 3. a butterfly, a moth of various colours
—papil'io, n. papiliona'ceous, a.

PAPILL-*a*, f. 1. (à papula, f. 1. a pimple), a nipple, a pap:
as, pap'illary or papil'lous, resembling the pap or nip-
ple; pap'ulose or pap'ulous, full of pimples or pustules;
pap'il, a small pap.

pap, n.	pap'illate, v.	pap'ulæ, n.
papes'cent, n.	papillose', a.	pap'ulose, a.
pap'il, n.	papil'lous, a.	pap'ulous, a.
pap'illary, a.	pap'py, a.	

PAPP-US, m. 2. thistle-down—pap'pous, a.

PAPYR-US, f. 2. (παπυρος), an Egyptian aquatic plant or
reed, from the inner rind of which paper was made;
paper.

pa'per, n. & v.	pa'per-maker, n.	pa'per-money, n.
pa'per-faced, a.	pa'per-mill, n.	pap'yrus, n.

PAR, par-*is*, a. equal, like, meet, match to: as, par'ity, a
being equal, like state or degree; com'parable, that
may be compared, or being of equal regard; compeer',
an equal, a companion, an associate.

* *Company*, originally, denotes a band or number of men under one flag or standard. In military affairs, the soldiers united under the command of a captain. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men or other animals, in a very indefinite sense.

† *Impannel*, to write or enter the names of a jury in a list, or on a piece of parchment called a pannel; to form, complete, or enrol a list of jurors, in a court of justice.

‡ *Panicle*, in botany, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers or fruits are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided,—as in oats and some of the grasses.

§ *Pannel*, a kind of rustic saddle; the stomach of a hawk.

|| *Papacy*, the office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; *papedom*, *papal* authority.

¶ *Pope*, the bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church.

compare', v.
com'parable, a.
com'parably, ad.
*com'parates, n.
compar'ative, a.
compar'atively, ad.
compa'rer, n.
compa'red, a.
compa'ring, a.
compar'ison, n.
compeer', n. & v.
dispair', v.

†dispar'age, v.
dispar'aged, a.
dispar'ager, n.
dispar'agement, n.
dispar'aging, a.
dispar'agingly, ad.
dispar'ity, n.
impar'ity, n.
incom'parable, a.
incom'parably, ad.
incom'parableness, n.
incompa'red, a.

nonpareil', n. & a.
parisyllab'ic, a.
par'ity, n.
pair, n. & v.
par, n.
peer, n.
peer'ess, n.
peer'dom, n.
peer'age, n.
peer'less, a.
peer'lessly, ad.
peer'lessness, n.

PARADIGM—*a* (παράδειγμα, à παρα and δειγνυμι, to show), *a showing by the side of; example; model; a pattern.*

par'adigm, n. paradigmatic', a. paradig'matize, v.

PARADIS—*os* (παράδεισος), *a garden of pleasure: as, impar'a-dise, to put in a place of felicity; to make happy.*

dispar'adized, a. impar'adising, a. par'adised, a.
impar'adise, v. par'adise, n. paradisi'acal, a.
impar'adised, a. paradis'ean, a.

PARDONN—*er*, v. (Fr. à per et dono, to give), *to forgive, to remit, to excuse.*

impar'donable, a. par'donableness, n. unpar'donable, a.
par'don, v. & n. par'doned, a. unpar'donably, ad.
par'donable, a. par'doning, a. & n. unpar'doned, n.
par'donably, ad. par'doner, n. unpar'doning, a.

PAR—*eo*, paritum, v. 2. *to appear, to become visible: as, ap-pear', to come or be in sight, to be obvious or clear.*

appear', v. appariti'on, n. transpa'rency, n.
appea'rance, n. †appar'itor, n. transpa'rent, a.
appea'rer, n. disappear', v. transpa'rently, ad.
appea'ring, a. & n. disappea'rance, n. transpa'rentness, n.
appa'rent, a. disappea'ring, n. & a. untranspa'rent, a.
appa'rently, ad.

PARIES, et-is, m. 3. *the wall of a house—pari'etal, a.*

PAR—*io*, partum, v. 3. *to bring forth, to beget: as, bip'ar*

* *Comparates*, in logic, the two things compared to one another.

† *Disparage*, to marry any one to another of inferior condition, to match *unequally*; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to treat with contempt, to mock, to reproach.

‡ *Apparitor*, among the Romans, any officer who attended magistrates and judges, to execute their orders. In England, a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court, or a beadle in the university who carries the mace.

ous, *bringing forth two at a birth*; multip'arous, *producing many at a birth*.

bip'arous, a.	ovip'arous, a.	partu'rient, a.
deip'arous, a.	pa'rent, n.	parturiti'on, n.
dorsip'arous, a.	paren'tal, a.	puer'peral, a.
gemillip'arous, a.	pa'rentage, n.	puer'perous, a.
gemmaip'arous, a.	† parenta'tion, n.	unip'arous, a.
multip'arous, a.	paren'ticide, n.	vermip'arous, a.
*o'vert, a.	pa'rentless, a.	vivip'arous, a.
†o'verture, n.	§partu'riate, v.	

PARL-ER, v. (Fr.) *to speak, to talk*: as, par'ley, *to speak with another, to confer with an enemy, to treat with by words*; parole', *given by word of mouth*.

*im'parl, v.	††par'liament, n.	par'lour, n.
im'parlance, n.	parliamen'tary, a.	par'lous, a.
im'parlance, n.	parliamenta'rian, n.	parol', or
parle, n.	& a.	parole', n. & a.
par'ley, v. & n.	parliamenteer', n.	

PAR-o, paratum, v. 1. *to make ready, to prepare*: as, ap'par'el, *clothing, garments, dress*; repair', *to restore to a sound or good state after decay or injury*; sep'arate, *to disunite, to divide, to part*; sev'er, *to part or divide by violence*.

* *Overt, open to view, public, apparent,—as overt virtues*. In law, an *overt* act of treason is distinguished from secret design or intention not carried into effect, and even from words spoken.

† *Overture, literally, opening, disclosure; proposal*; something offered for consideration, acceptance, or rejection,—as the prince made *overtures* of peace, which were accepted.

‡ *Parentation, something done or said in honour of the dead*.

§ *Parturiate, to bring forth young*.

|| *Puerperal, belonging to child-birth*.

¶ *Puerperous, bearing children, lying-in*.

** *Imparl, to hold mutual discourse*; appropriately, in law, *to have license to settle a law-suit amicably*; *to have delay for mutual adjustment*.

†† *Parliament, in Great Britain, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons*; the *general council* of the nation, constituting the legislature, summoned by the king's authority *to consult* on the affairs of the nation, and to *enact* and *repeal* laws. Primarily, the king may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament; but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named, consisting of two distinct branches, the house of lords and house of commons. The word *Parliament* was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called, under the Saxon kings, the *meeting* of wise men and sages.

The supreme council of Sweden, consisting of four estates; the *nobility*, and *representatives* of the gentry; the *clergy*, one of which body is elected from every rural deanery, or ten parishes; the *burghers*, elected by the magistrates and council of every corporation; and the *peasants*, elected by persons of their own order. In France, before the revolution, a *council* or court consisting of certain noblemen.

**appara'tus*, *n.*
appar'el, *n.* & *v.*
appar'elled, *a.*
appar'elling, *a.*
dissev'er, *v.*
dissev'erance, *n.*
dissev'ered, *a.*
dissev'ering, *a.* & *n.*
†*em'peror*, *n.*
em'pire, *n.*
em'press, *n.*
im'perate, *a.*
†*imper'ative*, *a.*
imper'atively, *ad.*
impe'rial, *a.*
impe'rially, *ad.*
impe'rialist, *n.*
imperial'ity, *n.*
impe'rious, *a.*
impe'riously, *ad.*
impe'riousness, *n.*
insep'arable, *a.*
insep'arably, *ad.*
insep'arableness, *n.*

insep'arabil'ity, *n.*
insep'arate, *a.*
insep'arated, *a.*
insep'arately, *ad.*
irrep'arable, *a.*
irrep'arably, *ad.*
‡*parade'*, *n.* & *v.*
para'ded, *a.*
para'ding, *a.*
prepa'nable, *a.*
prepar'ative, *a.* & *n.*
prepar'atively, *ad.*
prepar'atory, *a.*
prepa'red, *a.*
prepa'redly, *ad.*
prepa'redness, *n.*
prepa'rer, *n.*
prepa'ring, *a.*
repair', *v.* & *n.*
repair'ed, *a.*
repair'er, *n.*
repair'ing, *a.*
rep'arable, *a.*
rep'arably, *ad.*

repara'tion, *n.*
repar'ative, *a.*
sep'arable, *a.*
sep'arably, *ad.*
sep'arableness, *n.*
separabil'ity, *n.*
sep'arate, *v.* & *a.*
sep'arately, *ad.*
sep'arateness, *n.*
sep'arated, *a.*
sep'arating, *a.*
separa'tion, *n.*
sep'aratist, *n.*
sep'arator, *n.*
sep'aratory, *a.* & *n.*
sev'er, *v.*
sev'eral, *a.* & *n.*
sev'erally, *ad.*
sev'eralyze, *v.*
unprepa'red, *a.*
unprepa'redness, *n.*
unsep'arable, *a.*
unsep'arated, *a.*
unsev'ered, *a.*

PARS, *part-is*, *f.* 3. *a part, a share, a portion*: as, *par'tial*, of a *part* or *party*, biassed to one *party*; *partake*, to take a *part*, *portion*, or *share* of; *partic'ipate*, to take or have a *share* in common with others; *partic'ular*, pertaining to a *single* person or thing, *special*; *impart'*, *to give, to grant*.

apart', *ad.*
apart'ment, *n.*
appor'tion, *v.*
appor'tioned, *a.*
appor'tioning, *a.*
appor'tionment, *n.*
appor'tioner, *n.*
bipar'tible, or
bipar'tile, *a.*
bipar'tient, *a.*

bipar'tite, *a.*
bipartiti'on, *n.*
compart', *v.*
compart'ed, *a.*
compart'ing, *a.*
compart'ment, *n.*
copar'cenary, *n.*
copar'cener, *n.*
copar'ceny, *n.*
compart'ner, or

copart'ner, *n.*
copart'nership, *n.*
coun'terpart, *n.*
depart', *v.*
depar'ter, *n.*
depar'ting, *n.* & *a.*
depart'ment, *n.*
departmen'tal, *a.*
depar'ture, *n.*
dispart', *v.*

* *Apparatus*, things provided as means to some end,—as the *tools* of artizans, the *furniture* of a house, *instruments* of war. In more technical language, a complete set of *instruments* or *utensils*, for performing any operation.

† *Emperor, Imperative*, &c. See p. 186.

‡ *Parade*, in military affairs, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard or other purpose; *show, ostentation, display*; military order array.

dispar'ted, <i>a.</i>	partake', <i>v.</i>	par'ty, <i>n.</i>
dispar'ting, <i>n. & a.</i>	parta'ker, <i>n.</i>	por'tion, <i>n. & v.</i>
dispropor'tion, <i>n. & v.</i>	parta'king, <i>a. & n.</i>	por'tioned, <i>a.</i>
dispropor'tionable, <i>n.</i>	part'er, <i>n.</i>	por'tioning, <i>a.</i>
dispropor'tionably, <i>ad.</i>	par'tial, <i>a.</i>	por'tioner, <i>n.</i>
dispropor'tionable- ness, <i>n.</i>	par'tially, <i>ad.</i>	por'tionist, <i>n.</i>
dispropor'tional, <i>a.</i>	par'tialist, <i>n.</i>	§propor'tion, <i>n. & v.</i>
dispropor'tionally, <i>ad.</i>	partial'ity, <i>n.</i>	propor'tioned, <i>a.</i>
dispropor'tionate, <i>a.</i>	partialize, <i>v.</i>	propor'tioning, <i>a.</i>
dispropor'tionately, <i>ad.</i>	part'ible, <i>a.</i>	propor'tionable, <i>a.</i>
dispropor'tionateness, <i>n.</i>	partibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	propor'tionably, <i>ad.</i>
impart', <i>v.</i>	partic'ipable, <i>a.</i>	propor'tionableness, <i>n.</i>
impar'ted, <i>a.</i>	partic'ipant, <i>a. & n.</i>	propor'tional, <i>a.</i> [<i>n.</i>]
impar'tible, <i>a.</i>	partic'ipate, <i>v.</i>	propor'tionally, <i>ad.</i>
impartibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	partic'ipated, <i>a.</i>	proportional'ity, <i>n.</i>
impar'tial, <i>a.</i>	partic'ipating, <i>a.</i>	propor'tionate, <i>a. & v.</i>
impar'tially, <i>ad.</i>	participa'tion, <i>n.</i>	propor'tionately, <i>ad.</i>
impar'tialist, <i>n.</i>	partic'ipative, <i>a.</i>	propor'tionateness, <i>n.</i>
impartial'ity, <i>n.</i>	part'iciple, <i>n.</i>	propor'tionless, <i>a.</i>
impart'ment, <i>n.</i>	particip'ial, <i>a.</i>	quadrip'artite, <i>a.</i>
impar'ture, <i>n.</i>	particip'ially, <i>ad.</i>	quadrip'artitely, <i>ad.</i>
impar'ting, <i>a.</i>	part'icle, <i>n.</i>	quadripartiti'on, <i>n.</i>
impropor'tionable, <i>a.</i>	partic'ular, <i>a. & n.</i>	repartee', <i>n. & a.</i>
impropor'tionate, <i>a.</i>	partic'ularly, <i>ad.</i>	superpropor'tion, <i>n.</i>
mispropor'tion, <i>n.</i>	partic'ularize, <i>v.</i>	trip'artite, <i>n.</i>
*par'cel, <i>n. & v.</i>	partic'ularism, <i>n.</i>	tripartiti'on, <i>n.</i>
par'celled, <i>a.</i>	particular'ity, <i>n.</i>	un'derpart, <i>n.</i>
par'celling, <i>a. & n.</i>	par'tisan, <i>a.</i>	underpropor'tioned, <i>n.</i>
par'cenary, <i>n.</i>	par'tite, <i>a.</i>	unpar'ted, <i>a.</i> [<i>n.</i>]
†par'cener, <i>n.</i>	par'titive, <i>a.</i>	unpar'tial, <i>a.</i>
‡parse, <i>v.</i>	par'titively, <i>ad.</i>	unpar'tially, <i>ad.</i>
part, <i>n. & v.</i>	partiti'on, <i>n.</i>	unpor'tioned, <i>a.</i>
part'able, <i>a.</i>	part'ner, <i>n.</i>	unpropor'tionable, <i>n.</i>
part'ly, <i>ad.</i>	part'nership, <i>n.</i>	unpropor'tionate, <i>a.</i>
par'ting, <i>a. & n.</i>	parts, <i>n.</i>	unpropor'tioned, <i>a.</i>

* *Parcel*, a *part*, a *portion* of any thing taken separately; a quantity, a *part* belonging to a whole; a small *bundle* or *package* of goods.

† *Parcener* or *Coparcener*, a coheir; one who has an equal *portion* of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

‡ *Parse*, in grammar, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several *parts* of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

§ *Proportion*, a comparative *relation* of any one thing to another,—as, Let a man's exertions be in *proportion* to his strength. The identity or similitude of two ratios; symmetry; suitable adaptation of one *part* or thing to another equal or just *share*; form, size.

|| *Repartee*, a smart, ready, and witty reply.

PARSIMONI-*a*, *f.* 1. (à parco, *v.* 3. *to spare*), *frugality, sparingness.*

par'simony, n. *parsimo'niously, ad.* *parsimo'niousness, n.*
parsimo'nious, a.

PAS, *pan*, *pant-os* (πας, παν, παντος,) *all, whole*: as, *pantog'raphy* or *pasig'raphy*, *general description*, or view of an *entire thing*; *panthe'on*, a temple of *all the gods*; *pan'urgy*, skill in *all kinds of work or business*; *pan'sophy*, *universal wisdom or knowledge.*

<i>Antip'as, n.</i>	<i>panegyrist, n.</i>	†† <i>panthe'on, n.</i>
<i>Pamphyl'ia, n.</i>	<i>pan'egyryze, v.</i>	†† <i>pan'tograph, n.</i>
* <i>panace'a, n.</i>	<i>pan'egyryzed, a.</i>	<i>pantog'raphy, n.</i>
† <i>pan'creas, n.</i>	<i>pan'egyryzing, a.</i>	<i>pantograph'ic, a.</i>
<i>pancreat'ic, a.</i>	<i>pan'oply, n.</i>	<i>pantograph'ical, a.</i>
<i>pancreat'ical, a.</i>	<i>pan'orama, n.</i>	<i>pantom'eter, n.</i>
† <i>pancrat'ic, a.</i>	<i>pan'sophy, n.</i>	<i>pantomet'ric, a.</i>
<i>pancrat'ical, a.</i>	<i>pansoph'ical, a.</i>	<i>pantomet'rical, a.</i>
§ <i>pan'dect, n.</i>	<i>pantalo'gia, n.</i>	§§ <i>pan'tomime, n. & a.</i>
<i>pandem'ic, a.</i>	** <i>pan'theism, n.</i>	<i>pantomim'ic, a.</i>
† <i>pandemo'nium, n.</i>	<i>pan'theist, n.</i>	<i>pantomim'ical, a.</i>
<i>panegyric, n. & a.</i>	<i>pantheis'tic, a.</i>	<i>pan'urgy, n.</i>
<i>panegyric'al, a.</i>	<i>pantheis'tical, a.</i>	<i>pasig'raphy, n.</i>

PASCH-*a*, *f.* 1. (πασχα, à פסח, Heb.) *the passover, a feast of the Jews*; also, *the festival of Easter.*

antepas'chal, a. *pas'chal, a.*

* *Panacea*, a remedy for *all diseases*; a *universal medicine.*

† *Pancreas*, a gland of the body situate between the bottom of the stomach and the vertibers of the loins, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and attached to the peritoneum. It is two fingers in breadth, and six in length, soft and supple. It secretes a kind of saliva, and pours it into the duodenum.

† *Pancratic*, excelling in *all gymnastic exercises*; *very strong or robust.*

§ *Pandect*, *all the words, all the sayings.* *Pandects*, in the plural, the digest or collection of civil or Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and containing 534 decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation consists of fifty books, forming the first parts of the civil law. A treatise which contains the *whole* of any science.

|| *Pandemic*, incident to a *whole people, epidemic.*

† *Pandemonium*, the *assembly of fallen angels.*

** *Pantheism*, the doctrine that the *universe* is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the *universe* is God.

†† *Pantheon*, a temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to *all the gods.* It is now converted into a church.

‡ *Pantograph*, a mathematical instrument so formed as to copy *any sort of drawing or design.*

§§ *Pantomime*, one that imitates *all sorts of actions and characters* without speaking; one that expresses his meaning by mute action. The *pantomimes* of antiquity used to express in gestures and action, whatever the chorus sung, changing their countenance and behaviour as the subject of the song varied. A scene or representation in dumb show. A species of musical entertainment.

PASC-o, *pastum*, *v.* 3. *to feed*: as, *pas'tor*, one who *feeds* a flock naturally or spiritually; *pas'toral*, belonging to *shepherds*.

an'tepast, <i>n.</i>	<i>pas'toral</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>pas'turable</i> , <i>a.</i>
archpas'tor, <i>n.</i>	* <i>pas'torate</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>pas'turage</i> , <i>n.</i>
depas'cent, <i>a.</i>	<i>pas'torship</i> , <i>n.</i>	repast', <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
depas'ture, <i>v.</i>	<i>pas'tor-like</i> , or	repas'ture, <i>v.</i>
depas'turing, <i>a.</i>	<i>pas'torly</i> , <i>a.</i>	unpas'toral, <i>a.</i>
pas'tor, <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>pas'ture</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	

PASSER, *m.* 3. *a sparrow*—*pas'serine*, *a.*

PASS-us, *m.* 4. (*à pando*, *v.* 3. *to spread out or open*), *a pace*, *a step*: as, *encom'pass*, to encircle or inclose; *surpass'*, to *pass* beyond, to excel.

com'pass, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>pa'ced</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>past</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
com'passed, <i>a.</i>	<i>pa'cer</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>pas'time</i> , <i>n.</i>
com'passing, <i>a.</i>	<i>pass</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	repass', <i>v.</i>
encom'pass, <i>v.</i>	<i>pas'sable</i> , <i>a.</i>	repas'sed, <i>a.</i>
encom'passed, <i>a.</i>	<i>pas'sably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	repas'sing, <i>a.</i>
encom'passing, <i>a.</i>	<i>pas'sage</i> , <i>n.</i>	surpass', <i>v.</i>
encom'passment, <i>n.</i>	<i>pas'sant</i> , <i>a.</i>	surpas'sable, <i>a.</i>
impas'sable, <i>a.</i>	<i>pas'senger</i> , <i>n.</i>	surpas'sed, <i>a.</i>
impas'sably, <i>ad.</i>	<i>pas'ser</i> , <i>n.</i>	surpas'sing, <i>a.</i>
impas'sableness, <i>n.</i>	<i>pas'sing</i> , <i>a.</i>	surpas'singly, <i>ad.</i>
overpass', <i>v.</i>	<i>pas'singly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	* <i>tres'pass</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
overpas'sed, or	<i>pass'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	tres'passer, <i>n.</i>
overpast', <i>a.</i>	§ <i>pass'over</i> , <i>n.</i>	tres'passing, <i>a.</i>
<i>pace</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>pass'port</i> , <i>n.</i>	unpas'sable, <i>a.</i>

PATELL-a, *f.* 1. *a dish*—*patel'liform*, *a.* ††*pat'ellite*, *n.*

* *Pastorate*, the office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual *pastor*.

† *Pasture*, food, the act of *feeding*, grass for the food of cattle; ground covered with grass appropriated for the food of cattle.

‡ *Pasturage*, the business of *feeding* or *grazing* cattle, *grazing* ground; lands grazed by cattle; the grass for food.

§ *Passover*, a feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb.

|| *Passport*, a written license from a king or other proper authority, granting permission or safe conduct for one to *pass* through his territories, or to *pass* from one country to another, or to *navigate* a particular sea without hindrance or molestation.

‡ *Pastime*, *passing* the time, sport, amusement, that which amuses or serves to make time *pass* agreeably.

** *Trespass*, literally, to *pass* beyond; hence primarily, to *pass* over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to commit any offence, or do any act that injures or annoys another. In a moral sense, to *transgress* voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty; to intrude, to go too far, to put to inconvenience by demand or opportunity. †† *Patellite*, fossil remains of the patella, a shell.

PAT-EO (πατεω), to tread, to walk: as, *patrol'*, to go the rounds in a camp or garrison,—as a guard.

patrol', or *patrol'ling*, *a.* *peripatet'icism*, *n.*
patroll', *n.* & *v.* **peripatet'ic*, *a.* & *n.*

PATE-o, *v.* 2. to be open: as, *pat'ent*, spreading or opening; open to the perusal of all.

patefac'tion, *n.* *patentee'*, *n.* *pat'enting*, *a.*
†pat'ent, *a.* *n.* & *v.* *pat'ented*, *a.* *pat'ulous*, *a.*

PATER, *tr-is*, *m.* 3. (πατηρ, πατρος), a father: as, *pat'rimony*, a right or estate inherited from one's father or ancestors; *pa'triot*, a lover of his country.

<i>antipatriot'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>pa'triarch</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>patris'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>compater'nity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>patriarch'al</i> , or	†† <i>pa'tron</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>compa'triot</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>patriarch'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pa'troness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>expa'triate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>pa'triarchate</i> , or	<i>pat'ronage</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>expa'triated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pa'triarchship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pat'ronal</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expatria'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pa'triarchy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pat'ronize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>expa'triating</i> , <i>a.</i>	* <i>patrici'an</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>pat'ronizer</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>impa'tronize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>pat'rimony</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pat'ronized</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>impatroniza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>patrimo'nial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pat'ronizing</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>par'ricide</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>patrimo'nially</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>pat'ronless</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>parrici'dal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pa'triot</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>patronym'ic</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>parricid'ious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pa'triotism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>Sop'ater</i> , or
<i>pater'nal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>patriot'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>Sosip'ater</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pater'nity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>patris'tic</i> , or	<i>unpat'ronized</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>pa'ter-noster</i> , <i>n.</i>		

* *Peripatetic*, see p. 43.

† *Patent*, a writing given by the king or the proper authority, and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons.

‡ *Compaternity*, the relation of a god-father to the person for whom he answers.

§ *Parricide*, one who kills or murders his father, or the killing or murder of a father.

|| *Paternoster*, literally, our father; the Lord's prayer,—so called from the two first words of it in Latin.

†† *Patriarch*, the father or ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Israelites, *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and *Jacob*, and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood,—as, the antediluvian patriarchs.

** *Patrician*, senatorial, noble, not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman *Patres*, fathers, the title of Roman senators.

††† *Patron*, among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself: Hence one who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work. In canon or common law, one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice; an advocate; a defender; one that specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance,—as *patrons* of virtue.

PATH-OS (παθος, ἀ πασχω, *to suffer*), *feeling* : as, antip'athy, a *feeling* against, or natural aversion ; *pathet'ic*, affecting or moving the *passions* or *feelings*,—as of *pity*, *sorrow*, *grief*, &c.

antip'athy, <i>n.</i>	monop'athy, <i>n.</i>	patholog'ical, <i>a.</i>
antipathet'ic, <i>a.</i>	pa'thos, <i>n.</i>	patholog'ically, <i>ad.</i>
antipathet'ic, <i>a.</i>	pathet'ic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	pathol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
antipathet'ically, <i>ad.</i>	pathet'ical, <i>a.</i>	§ pathopœ'ia, <i>n.</i>
antip'athous, <i>a.</i>	pathet'ically, <i>ad.</i>	sym'pathy, <i>n.</i>
*anthropop'athy, <i>n.</i>	pathet'icalness, <i>n.</i>	sympathet'ic, <i>a.</i>
ap'athy, <i>n.</i>	† pathog'nomy, <i>n.</i>	sympathet'ical, <i>a.</i>
apathet'ic, <i>a.</i>	pathognomon'ic, <i>a.</i>	sympathet'ically, <i>ad.</i>
ap'athist, <i>n.</i>	pathol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	sym'pathize, <i>v.</i>
apathis'tical, <i>a.</i>	patholog'ic, <i>a.</i>	unpathet'ic, <i>a.</i>
† eu'pathy, <i>n.</i>		

PATIBUL-UM, *n.* 2. (à pateo, *v.* 2. *to be opened* or *exposed*), a *cross*, a *gibbet* or *gallows*—patib'ulary, *a.*

PATI-OR, *passus*, *v.* dep. 3. *to suffer*, *to endure*, *to bear* : as, *compassi'on*, a *feeling* or *suffering* with another ; *pas'sive*, *suffering*, not *active* ; *pa'tient*, *enduring* or *bearing* evils without *murmuring*.

compassi'on, <i>n.</i>	empassi'onate, <i>a.</i>	impa'tiently, <i>ad.</i>
compassi'onable, <i>a.</i>	impas'sible, <i>a.</i>	incompassi'on, <i>n.</i>
compassi'onary, <i>a.</i>	impas'sibleness, <i>n.</i>	incompassi'onate, <i>a.</i>
compassi'onate, <i>a.</i>	impassibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	incompassi'onately,
& <i>v.</i>	impassi'on, <i>v.</i>	incompassi'onate-
compassi'onately, <i>ad.</i>	impassi'oned, <i>a.</i>	ness, <i>n.</i>
compassi'onateness, <i>n.</i>	impassi'onate, <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	pas'sible, <i>a.</i>
compa'tient, <i>a.</i>	impas'sive, <i>a.</i>	pas'sibleness, <i>n.</i>
dispassi'on, <i>n.</i>	impas'sively, <i>ad.</i>	passibil'ity, <i>n.</i>
dispassi'oned, <i>a.</i>	impas'siveness, <i>n.</i>	passi'on, <i>n.</i>
dispassi'onate, <i>a.</i>	impassiv'ity, <i>n.</i>	†passi'onary, <i>n.</i>
dispassi'onately, <i>ad.</i>	impa'tience, <i>n.</i>	passi'onate, <i>a.</i>
empassi'on, <i>v.</i>	impa'tient, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	passi'onately, <i>ad.</i>

* *Anthropopathy*, the *affections* of man, or the application of human *passions* to the Supreme Being.

† *Eupathy*, right *feeling*.

‡ *Pathognomy*, expression of the *passions* ; the science of the signs by which human *passions* are indicated.

§ *Pathopœia*, the rising of a *passion* ; in rhetoric, a method by which the mind is moved to *anger*, *hatred*, *pity*, &c.

|| *Passion*, *suffering* ; emphatically, the last *suffering* of the Saviour ; the *feeling* of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression ; *excitement*, *perturbation*, or *agitation* of mind,—as *desire*, *fear*, *hope*, *joy*, *grief*, *love*, *hatred*. Violent *agitation* or *excitement* of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offence, injury, or insult ; hence, *violent anger*, *zeal*, *ardour*, *vehement* or *eager desire*.

†† *Passionary*, a book in which are described the *sufferings* of saints and martyrs.

*passi'onateness, n.**passi'onless, a.**passi'oned, a.**pas'sive, a.**pas'sively, ad.**pas'siveness, n.**passiv'ity, n.**pat'ible, a.**pa'tience, n.**pa'tient, a. & n.**pa'tiently, ad.**unpassi'onate, a.**unpassi'onately, ad.**unimpassi'oned, a.***PATRI**-*a, f. 1. (à pater), one's native country. (See Pater.)***PAUCI**, *a. few—pau'city, n. paucil'oquy, n.***PAUPER**, *a. poor : as, depau'perate, to make poor ; pau'perism, the state of being poor.***dispau'per, v.**depau'perate, v.**depau'perated, a.**depau'perating, a.**empov'erish, or**impov'erish, v.**impov'erisher, n.**impov'erishment, n.**impov'erished, a.**impov'erishing, a.**pau'per, n.**pau'perism, n.**poor, a.**poor'ly, ad. & a.**poor'ness, n.**poor-spir'ited, a.**poor-spir'itedness, n.**pov'erty, n.***PAV**-*o, òn-is, m. & f. 3. a peacock—†pa'vo, n. pav'onine, a.***PAX**, *pac-is, f. 3. peace : as, pac'ify, to make peace, to appease, to quiet ; appease', to make quiet, to calm ; pacif'ic, peace-making, mild, gentle ; also, an ocean.**appease', v.**appeas'ed, a.**appea'ser, n.**appea'sable, a.**appea'sableness, n.**appease'ment, n.**appea'sive, a.**impa'cable, a.**pa'cate, a.**pa'cated, a.**pac'a'tion, n.**pac'ify, v.**†pacif'ic, a. & n.**pacif'ical, a.**pacifica'tion, n.**pacifica'tor, n.**pacif'icatory, a.**pacif'ified, a.**pac'ifier, n.**pac'ifying, a.**peace, n.**peace'-offering, n.**peace'able, a.**peace'ably, ad.**peace'ableness, n.**peace'-breaker, n.**peace'ful, a.**peace'fully, ad.**peace'fulness, n.**peace'less, a.**peace'maker, n.**repac'ify, v.**unappea'sable, a.**unappea'sed, a.**unpeace'able, a.**unpeace'ableness, n.**unpacif'ic, a.**unpac'ified, a.**unpeace'ful, a.***PECC**-*o, v. 1. to do wrong, to sin : as, pec'cable, liable to, or that may sin.**impec'cable, a.**impeccabil'ity, n.**impec'cancy, n.**‡peccadil'lo, n.**pec'cable, a.**peccabil'ity, n.**pec'cancy, n.**pec'cant, a. & n.*

* *Dispauper*, to deprive of the claim of a *pauper* to public support, or of the capacity of suing *in forma pauperis* ; to reduce back from the state of a *pauper*.

† *Pavo*, a *peacock* ; a *constellation* in the southern hemisphere, consisting of fourteen stars ; also, a *fish*.

‡ *Pacific*, the appellation given to the ocean situate between America on the west, and Asia,—so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests.

§ *Peccadillo*, a slight trespass or offence : a petty crime or fault ; also, a sort of stiff ruff.

PECT-O, v. 3. (πεκτεω), to comb, to dress: as, pec'tinal, belonging to, or resembling a comb.

depec'tible, a.	pec'tinate, or	pectina'tion, n.
pec'tinal, a.	pec'tinated, a.	*pec'tinite, n.

PECT-US, or-is, n. 3. the breast: as, expect'orate, to eject from the breast or lungs.

expect'orate, v.	expectora'tion, n.	pec'toral, a. & n
expect'orated, a.	expect'orative, a.	†par'apet, n.
expect'orating, a.	expect'orant, a. & n.	

PECUL-UM, n. 2. (à pecu, cattle), the stock or money which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master, had of his own; hence, private property, what is one's own.

pecu'liar, a.	pecu'liariness, n.	pecu'liarize, v.
pecu'liarly, ad.	peculiar'ity, n.	

PECUL-OR, peculatus, v. dep. 1. (à pecu, n. 4. cattle), to steal or embezzle the public goods or money.

pec'ulate, v.	pecula'tion, n.	pec'ulator, n.
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PECUNI-A, f. 1. (à pecu, cattle), money.

pecu'niary, a.	pecu'nious, a.
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PEDI-A (παιδεία, à παις, παιδος, a child), learning: as, ped'ant, a schoolmaster, or one who makes a vain display of his learning; pedobap'tism, the baptism of infants or of children.

†cyclope'dia, or	pedagog'ical, a.	pedan'tically, ad.
cyclope'de, n.	ped'agogy, n.	ped'antize, v.
encyclope'dia, or	ped'agogism, n.	ped'antry, n.
encyclope'dy, n.	ped'ant, n.	pedobap'tism, n.
§ped'agogue, n. & v.	pedan'tic, a.	pedobap'tist, n.
pedagog'ic, a.	pedan'tical, a.	

PELAG-US, n. 2. the sea: as, pel'agic, of the sea.

* Pectinite, a fossil pecten, scallop or a shell-fish, or scallop petrified.

† Parapet, literally, a wall or rampart to the breast, or breast-high; but in practice, a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth, for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot.

‡ Cyclopedia or Encyclopedias, the circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge, a general system of instruction or knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order,—as the Encyclopedias Britannica.

§ Pedagogue, a teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young children; a schoolmaster; a pedant.

*Archipel'ago, *n.*
pel'agic, *a.*

†pela'gian, *n. & a.*

pela'gianism, *n.*

PELECAN (πελῆκαυ), *pelican*, a large bird—†pel'ican, *n.*

PELL-IS, *f. 3. a skin or hide.*

δpelisse', *n.*

||pell, *n.*

†pel'licle, *n.*

PELL-o, pellatum, *v. 1. (obs.) to call, to name: as, appel'lative, pertaining to a common name; appella'tion, name.*

appeal', *v. & n.*

**appellee', *n.*

††interpella'tion, *n.*

appeal'able, *a.*

appella'tion, *n.*

irrepeal'able, *a.*

appeal'ant, or

appel'lative, *a. & n.*

irrepeal'ably, *ad.*

appeal'er, *n.*

appel'latively, *ad.*

repeal', *v. & n.*

appeal'ed, *a.*

appel'latory, *a.*

unappeal'able, *a.*

appeal'ing, *a.*

††appellor', *n.*

unrepeal'ed, *a.*

appel'lant, *n. & a.*

PELL-o, pulsum, *v. 3. to drive, to strike: as, compel', to drive together, or urge with force; dispel', to drive asunder, to disperse; expul'sion, the act of driving out; repel'lent, driving back.*

*Archipelago, in a general sense, a sea interspersed with many isles; but particularly the sea which separates Europe from Asia on the south-east,—so named, probably, because being the greatest sea which the ancient Greeks were accustomed to navigate,—otherwise called the Ægean sea. It contains the Grecian isles, called Cyclades and Sporades.

†Pelagian, pertaining to the sea. Also a follower of Pelagius, a monk of Bangor, a native of Great Britain, who, in the latter part of the fourth century, or at the beginning of the fifth, formed his schism. He denied original sin, and maintained the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works.

†Pelican, a large bird. There are two sorts of pelicans; one lives upon the water, and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents and other reptiles; the pelican has a peculiar tenderness for its young; it generally places its nest upon a craggy rock; the pelican is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.—Calmet. A glass vessel used by chemists; written also pellicane and pelecen.

§Pelisse, originally, a furred robe or coat; but the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.

||Pell, a skin or hide. In England, clerk of the pells, an officer of the exchequer who enters every teller's bill on the parchment rolls, the roll of receipts and the roll of disbursements.

†Pellicle, a thin skin or film.

**Appellee, the defendant in an appeal; the person who is appealed or prosecuted by a private man for a crime.

††Appellor, the person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the appellant. Appellee is opposed both to appellant and appellor.

††Interpellation, a summons, a citation; interruption; an earnest address, intercession.

**appulse'*, or
appul'sion, *n.*
appul'sive, *a.*
cloud-compel'ling, *n.*
cloud-dispel'ling, *a.*
compel', *v.*
compel'led, *a.*
compel'ling, *a.*
compel'ler, *n.*
compel'lible, *a.*
compel'libly, *ad.*
†*compella'tion*, *n.*
compel'latory, *a.*
compul'satory, or
compul'sative, *a.*
compul'satively, *ad.*
compul'sion, *n.*
compul'sive, *a.*
compul'sively, *ad.*
compul'siveness, *n.*
compul'sory, *a.*
compul'sorily, *ad.*
depul'sion, *n.*
depul'sory, *a.*
dispel', *v.*

dispel'led, *a.*
dispel'ling, *a.* & *n.*
expel', *v.*
expel'lible, *a.*
expel'led, *a.*
expel'ler, *n.*
expel'ling, *a.*
expulse', *v.*
expul'sion, *n.*
expul'sive, *a.*
impel', *v.*
impel'led, *a.*
impel'lent, *a.* & *n.*
impel'ler, *n.*
impel'ling, *a.*
im'pulse, *n.*
impul'sor, *n.*
impul'sive, *a.* & *n.*
impul'sively, *ad.*
interpel', *v.*
propel', *v.*
propel'led, *a.*
propel'ling, *a.*
propulsa'tion, *n.*
propulse', *v.*

propul'sion, *n.*
†*pulse*, *n.*
puls'ate, *a.*
puls'atile, *a.*
puls'ative, *a.*
pulsa'tion, *n.*
puls'atory, *a.*
pulsif'ic, *a.*
pul'sion, *n.*
repel', *v.*
repel'led, *a.*
repel'lent, *n.* & *a.*
repel'ler, *n.*
repel'lency, *n.*
repel'ling, *a.*
repulse', *n.* & *v.*
repuls'ed, *a.*
repuls'er, *n.*
repuls'ing, *a.*
repul'sion, *n.*
repuls'ive, *a.*
repuls'iveness, *n.*
repuls'ory, *a.*
uncompel'led, *a.*
uncompel'lible, *a.*

PELV-IS, *f.* 3. (à *pēdum levatione*, *Varro*), *a basin.*

‡*pel'vis*, *n.*

‡*pelvim'eter*, *n.*

PEND-EO, *pensum*, *v.* 2. *to hang*: *as, depend'ent, hanging*

* *Appulse* or *Appulsion*, the act of *driving* to, or *striking* against;—*as*, in all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs.

† *Compellation*, literally, the act of *sending* or *driving* out the voice; style or manner of address, the word of salutation.

‡ *Pulse* or *Pulsation*, in animals, the *beating* or *throbbing* of the heart and arteries, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. The blood being propelled by the contraction of the heart, causes the arteries to dilate, so as to render each dilatation perceptible to the touch in certain parts of the body,—*as*, in the *radial artery*, &c. More particularly, the *pulse* is the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. Hence we say, *to feel the pulse*. The *pulse* is frequent or rare, quick or slow, equal or unequal, regular or intermitting, hard or soft, strong or weak, &c. The *pulses* of an adult in health are little more than one *pulse* to a second; in certain fevers, the numbering is increased to 90, 100, or even to 140 in a minute. The *stroke* with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration. *To feel one's pulse*, metaphysically, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind. *Pulse*, literally, *beaten* out as seeds; leguminous plants or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume or pod,—*as*, *beans*, *peas*, &c.

§ *Pelvis*, the cavity of the body forming the lower part of the abdomen.

‖ *Pelvimeter*, an instrument to measure the dimensions of the female *pelvis*.

down, subject to the power of, at the disposal of; *pen'-sile*, *hanging*, suspended.

append', v.	independ'ently, <i>ad.</i>	propend', v.
*append'age, n.	independ'ence, n.	propend'ency, n.
append'ed, a.	independ'ency, n.	propend'ing, a.
append'ant, a. & n.	pend'ant, n.	propense', a.
append'ence, n.	pend'ence, n.	propense'ness, n.
append'ency, n.	pend'ency, n.	propen'sion, n.
append'ing, a.	pend'ent, a.	††propens'ity, n.
†append'icle, n.	pend'ing, a.	††suspend', v.
†append'ix, n.	pend'ule, or	suspend'ed, a.
depend', v.	pend'ulum, n.	suspend'er, n.
depend'er, n.	pend'ulous, a.	suspend'ing, a.
depend'ing, a.	pend'ulousness, n.	suspense', n. & a.
depend'ence, n.	pendulos'ity, n.	suspens'ible, a.
depend'ency, n.	pen'sile, a.	suspensibil'ity, n.
depend'ent, a. & n.	pen'silence, n.	suspen'sion, n.
equipend'ency, n.	†perpend'icle, n.	suspens'ive, a.
impend', v.	perpendic'ular, a. & n.	suspens'ory, n.
impend'ing, a.	perpendic'ularly, <i>ad.</i>	suspens'ory, a. & n.
impend'ence, n.	perpendicular'ity, n.	undepend'ing, a.
impend'ency, n.	**prepen'se', a.	§§vilipend', v.
independ'ent, a. & n.	prepen'sed, a.	vilipend'ency, n.

PEND-o, *pensum*, v. 3. to weigh, to lay out; to pay: as, dispensa'tion, the act of weighing or dealing out to different persons or places; expend', to lay out, to use, to spend, to waste.

|||com'pend, or compend'ium, n. compendia'rious, a.

* *Appendage*, something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it,—as, a *portico* to a house. † *Appendicle*, a small *appendix*.

† *Appendix*, plur. *appendixes*, (the Latin plur. is *appendices*), something appended or added; an adjunct, concomitant, or appendage; more generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.

§ *Pendant*, a jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; when it signifies a small flag in ships, it is pronounced *Pennant*.

|| *Pendulum*, a vibrating body suspended from a fixed point, or any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards,—as, the *pendulum* of a clock. The oscillations of a *pendulum* depend on gravity, and are always performed in nearly equal times, supposing the length of the *pendulum* and the gravity to remain the same.

†† *Perpendicular*, something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb line.

** *Prepen'se*, preconceived, premeditated.

††† *Propensity*, a hanging forward, bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; in a moral sense, disposition to any thing good or evil, particularly to evil;—as, a propensity to sin; the corrupt propensity of the will.

††† *Suspend*, to hang up, to interrupt, to delay, to stop for a time, to hold in a state undetermined. §§ *Vilipend*, to despise.

||| *Compend* or *Compendium*, a brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general heads or general principles, of a larger work or system.

compend'iate, *v.*
 compend'ious, *a.*
 compend'iously, *ad.*
 compend'iousness, *n.*
 compendios'ity, *n.*
 *com'pensate, *v.*
 com'pensated, *a.*
 com'pensating, *a.*
 compensa'tion, *n.*
 compens'ative, *a.*
 compens'atory, *a.*
 compens'able, *a.*
 compense', *v.*
 dispend', *v.*
 dispens'able, *a.*
 dispend'er, *n.*
 dispens'ableness, *n.*
 †dispens'ary, *n.*
 dispensa'tion, *n.*

dispensa'tor, *n.*
 dispens'atory, *n.* & *a.*
 dispens'ative, *a.*
 dispens'atively, *ad.*
 dispense', *v.* & *n.*
 dispens'ed, *a.*
 dispens'er, *n.*
 dispens'ing, *a.*
 expend', *v.*
 expend'iture, *n.*
 expense', *n.*
 expense'ful, *a.*
 expense'less, *a.*
 expens'ive, *a.*
 expens'ively, *ad.*
 expens'iveness, *n.*
 indispens'able, *a.*
 indispens'ably, *ad.*
 indispens'ableness, *n.*

ïpen'sive, *a.*
 pen'sively, *ad.*
 pen'siveness, *n.*
 pen'sion, *n.* & *v.*
 pen'sioned, *a.*
 pen'sioning, *a.*
 pen'sionary, *a.* & *n.*
 pen'sioner, *n.*
 ||perpend', *v.*
 perpen'sion, *n.*
 ¶rec'ompense, *v.* & *n.*
 rec'ompensed, *a.*
 rec'ompensing, *a.*
 recompensa'tion, *n.*
 unexpens'ive, *a.*
 unexpend'ed, *a.*
 undispens'ed, *a.*
 unpen'sioned, *a.*

PEN-E, *adv.* almost : as, penult', the last syllable of a word but one ; penin'sula, almost an island.

antepenult', <i>n.</i>	penin'sulate, <i>v.</i>	penult'ima, <i>n.</i>
antepenult'imate, <i>a.</i>	penin'sulated, <i>a.</i>	penult'imate, <i>a.</i>
**penin'sula, <i>n.</i>	penin'sulating, <i>a.</i>	preantepenult'imate, <i>a.</i>
penin'sular, <i>a.</i>	penult', <i>n.</i>	

PENETR-o, penetratum, *v.* 1. (à penitus intrare), to pierce or enter into : as, impen'etrable, that cannot be pierced.

impen'etrable, <i>a.</i>	impenetrabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	pen'etrancy, <i>n.</i>
impen'etrably, <i>ad.</i>	pen'etrable, <i>a.</i>	pen'etrant, <i>a.</i>
impen'etrableness, <i>n.</i>	penetrabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	pen'etrated, <i>v.</i>

* *Compensate*, to give equal value to ; to recompense ; to give an equivalent for services, or for an amount lost or bestowed ; to return or bestow that which makes good a loss, or is estimated a sufficient remuneration,—as, to compensate a labourer for his work, or a merchant for his losses.

† *Dispensary*, a house, place, or store, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given, *gratis*.

‡ *Dispensatory*, a book containing the method of preparing various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

§ *Pensive*, literally, *thoughtful* ; employed in serious study or reflection ; but it often implies some degree of sorrow, anxiety, depression, or gloom of mind ; *thoughtful* and *sad*, or *sorrowful*.

|| *Perpend*, to weigh in the mind ; to consider attentively.

¶ *Recompense*, to pay back, to compensate ; to make return of an equivalent for any thing given, done, or suffered,—as, to recompense a person for services, for fidelity, or for sacrifices of time, for loss or damages. To requite, to repay.

** *Peninsula*, a portion of land connected with a continent by a narrow neck of land or isthmus, but almost or nearly surrounded with water.

penetra'tion, n.
pen'etrative, a.

pen'etrativeness, n.
pen'etrated, a.

pen'etrating, a.
unpen'etrable, a.

PENIT-EO for **PÆNIT-EO**, *v.* 2. (à *pœna*, *f.* 1. *pain*, *punishment*), *to repent, to be sorry or grieved*: as, *impen'itent*, not repenting of sin, of a hard heart; *pe'nal*, belonging to punishment.

impen'itence, n.
impen'itency, n.
impen'itent, a. & n.
impen'itently, ad.
irrepen'tance, n.
pain, n.
pain'ful, a.
pain'fully, ad.
pain'fulness, n.
pain'less, a.
pains'taker, n.

pains'taking, a.
pe'nal, a.
**pen'alty, n.*
†pen'ance, n.
pen'itence, n.
pen'itency, n.
pen'itent, a. & n.
pen'itently, ad.
peniten'tial, a. & n.
peniten'tiary, n. & a.
†repent', v.

repent'ing, n. & a.
repent'ingly, ad.
repent'ance, n.
repent'ant, a. & n.
repent'er, n.
‡subpœ'na, n. & v.
unpen'itent, a.
unrepent'ance, n.
unrepent'ant, a.
unrepent'ed, a.
unrepent'ing, a.

PENN-A, *f.* 1. *a feather, a wing*: as, *impen'nous*, wanting wings; *bipen'nate*, having two wings.

bipen'nate, a.
impen'nous, a.
pen, n.

pen'nate, a.
pen'nated, a.
pen'ned, a.

pen'ner, n.
pen'ning, n.
pen'niiform, a.

PENS-US, *p. p.* (à *pendeo*), *hung*. (See *Pendeo*.)

PENT-E (πεντε), *five*: as, *pentacap'sular*, having five capsules or seed-vessels; *pentapet'alous*, having five petals or flower-leaves.

* *Penalty*, the suffering in person or property, which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass,—as a *punishment*. A fine is a pecuniary *penalty*. The usual *penalties* inflicted on the person, are *whipping, cropping, branding, imprisonment, hard labour, transportation, or death*. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfilment of his stipulations; the *forfeiture*, or *sum* to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement:—as, the *penalty* of a bond.

† *Penance*, the suffering, labour, or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority as a *punishment* for his faults, or as an expression of *penitence*,—such as *fasting, flagellation, wearing chains, &c.* *Penance* is one of the seven sacraments of the Romish church; *repentance*.

‡ *Repent*, to feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or spoken. A person *repents* only of what he himself has done or said.

§ *Subpœna*, a writ commanding the attendance in court of the person in whom it is served;—as, witnesses, &c.

* <i>pen'tachord, n.</i>	** <i>pen'tagyn, n.</i>	<i>pentaphyll'ous, a.</i>
† <i>pen'tacoccous, a.</i>	<i>pentagyn'ian, a.</i>	§§ <i>pen'tarchy, n.</i>
‡ <i>pentacros'tic, a. & n.</i>	†† <i>pentahe'dron, n.</i>	<i>pen'taspast, n.</i>
§ <i>pentadac'tyl, n.</i>	<i>pentahe'dral, or</i>	<i>pentasperm'ous, a.</i>
<i>pen'tagon, n.</i>	<i>pentahe'drous, a.</i>	<i>pen'tastyle, n.</i>
<i>pentag'on'al, or</i>	<i>pentam'eter, n. & a.</i>	††† <i>pen'tastich, n.</i>
<i>pentag'onous, a.</i>	††† <i>pentan'der, n.</i>	*** <i>pen'tateuch, n.</i>
†† <i>pen'tagraph, n.</i>	<i>pentan'drian, a.</i>	††† <i>pen'tecost, n.</i>
<i>pentagraph'ic, a.</i>	<i>pentan'gular, a.</i>	<i>pentecos'tal, a.</i>
<i>pentagraph'ical, a.</i>	<i>pentapet'alous, a.</i>	

PENURI—A, f. 1. want, scarcity.

<i>pen'ury, n.</i>	<i>penu'riously, ad.</i>	<i>penu'riousness, n.</i>
<i>penu'rious, a.</i>		

PEPT—OS (πεπτος, à πεπτω, to boil), *boiled, concocted, digested*: as, *pep'tic, promoting digestion.*

††† <i>aep'esy, n.</i>	<i>dyspep'tic, a.</i>	<i>eup'ep'tic, a.</i>
<i>dyspep'sy, n.</i>	§§§ <i>eupep'sy, n.</i>	<i>pep'tic, a.</i>

PERICUL—UM or PERICL—UM, n. 2. danger.

<i>per'il, n. & v.</i>	<i>per'ilously, ad.</i>	<i>peric'ulous, a.</i>
<i>per'ilous, a.</i>	<i>per'ilousness, n.</i>	

* *Pentachord*, an instrument of music with *five* strings.

† *Pentacoccous* (à coccus, m. 2. a berry, the shrub of the purple grain), having or containing *five* grains or seeds, or having *five* united shells with one seed in each.

‡ *Pentacrostic*, a set of verses so disposed as to have *five* acrostics of the same name in *five* divisions of each verse.

§ *Pentadactyl*, a plant called *five* fingers; also, the *five*-fingered fish.

|| *Pentagon*, in geometry, a figure of *five* sides and *five* angles; in fortification, a fort with *five* bastions.

†† *Pentagraph*, an instrument for drawing figures in any proportion at pleasure, or for copying or reducing a figure, plan, print, &c. to any desired size.

** *Pentagyn*, in botany, a plant having *five* pistils.

†† *Pentahedron*, a figure having *five* equal sides.

†† *Pentander*, a plant having *five* stamens.

§§ *Pentarchy*, a government in the hands of *five* persons.

||| *Pentaspast*, an engine with *five* pulleys.

††† *Pentastich*, a composition consisting of *five* verses.

*** *Pentateuch*, the first *five* books of the Old Testament.

††† *Pentecost*, a solemn festival of the Jews,—so called, because celebrated on the *fiftieth* day after the sixteenth of the month Nisan, which was the second day of the passover. It was called the *feast* of weeks, because it was celebrated seven weeks after the passover. It was instituted to oblige the people to repair to the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his absolute dominion over the country, and offer him the first fruits of their harvest; also that they may call to mind and give thanks to God for the law which he had given them at Sinai on the *fiftieth* day from their departure from Egypt.—*Calmet*. Also, *Whitsuntide*, a solemn *feast* of the Church, held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, Acts ii.

††† *Apepsy*, defective digestion, indigestion.

§§§ *Eupepsy*, good concoction in the stomach, good digestion.

PERI-OR, peritus, *v. dep.* 4. (obs.) *to try, to prove*: as, *exper'iment*, a single trial; *expe'rience*, a series of trials; *expert'*, taught by trials, skilful.

<i>exper'iment</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>expe'rienced</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>expert'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>experimen'ter</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>expe'riencer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>inexpe'rience</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>experimen'tal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>expe'riencing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inexpe'rienced</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>experimen'tally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>expe'rient</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inexpert'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>experimen'talist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>expert'</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unexpe'rienced</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>experimen'ting</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>expert'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unexpert'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expe'rience</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>		

PERISS-OS (περισσος), *redundant, superfluous.*

<i>perissol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>perissolog'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
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PERPES, et-is, *a. entire, whole, never-ceasing.*

<i>perpet'ual</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>perpet'uated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>perpetua'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>perpet'ually</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>perpet'uating</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>perpetu'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>perpet'uate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>perpet'uative</i> , <i>a.</i>	

PERSEVER-O, *v.* 1. *to persist, to hold out.*

<i>persevere'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>perseve'rant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>perseve'ringly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>perseve'rance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>perseve'ring</i> , <i>a.</i>	

PERSON-A, *f.* 1. *a mask used by players; a person*: as, *per'sonate*, to assume the character, and act the part of another; *person'ify*, to give animation to inanimate objects.

<i>imper'sonal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>per'sonable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>persona'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>imper'sonally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>per'sonage</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>persona'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>impersonal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'sonal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>person'ify</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>imper'sonate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>per'sonally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>personifica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>imper'sonated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>personal'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>person'ified</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>per'son</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>per'sonate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>person'ifying</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>

PES, ped-is, *m.* 3. *the foot, a foot*: as, *ped'estal*, the lowest part or foot of a pillar; *pedes'trian*, going on foot; *ex'pedite*, to disentangle the feet, to hasten, to quicken.

<i>anom'aliped</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>expe'diency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>expediti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>bi'ped</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>expe'dient</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>expediti'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>bip'edal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>expe'diently</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>expediti'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
* <i>cap-à-pie'</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>exped'itate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>exped'itive</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>decem'pedal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>expedita'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>impede'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>expe'diate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ex'pedite</i> , <i>v. & a.</i>	<i>impe'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expe'dience</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ex'peditely</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>impe'ding</i> , <i>a.</i>

* *Cap-a-pie* (Fr.) from head to foot; all over;—as, armed *cap-a-pie*.

† *Decempedal*, ten feet in length.

† *Impede*, to catch or entangle the feet; hence, to hinder; to stop in progress, to obstruct.

imped'iment, <i>n.</i>	pedes'trial, <i>a.</i>	pedun'cular, <i>a.</i>
impedimen'tal, <i>a.</i>	pedes'trian, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	pedun'culate, <i>a.</i>
im'pedite, <i>v.</i>	pedes'trious, <i>a.</i>	*pet'iole, <i>n.</i>
imped'itive, <i>a.</i>	†ped'icel, or	pet'ioled, or
inexpe'dience, <i>n.</i>	ped'icle, <i>n.</i>	pet'iolate, <i>a.</i>
inexpe'diency, <i>n.</i>	ped'icellate, <i>a.</i>	pet'iolar, or
inexpe'dient, <i>a.</i>	pedic'ular, <i>a.</i>	pet'iolary, <i>a.</i>
mul'tiped, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	pedic'ulous, <i>a.</i>	quad'ruped, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
pal'miped, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	§ped'igree, <i>n.</i>	sem'iped, <i>n.</i>
pe'dal, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	ped'iment, <i>n.</i>	semipe'dal, <i>a.</i>
peda'neous, <i>a.</i>	pedom'eter, <i>n.</i>	††suppeda'neous, <i>a.</i>
*ped'ate, <i>a.</i>	pedomet'rical, <i>a.</i>	trip'edal, <i>a.</i>
†ped'atifid, <i>a.</i>	†pedun'cle, <i>n.</i>	unexpe'dient, <i>a.</i>
ped'estal, <i>n.</i>		

PEST—*IS*, *f.* 3. *a* plague, destruction, an infection : *as*, pes'ter, to trouble, to annoy, to harass.

antipestilen'tial, <i>a.</i>	pes'terer, <i>n.</i>	††pes'tilence, <i>n.</i>
pest, <i>n.</i>	pes'terous, <i>a.</i>	pes'tilent, <i>a.</i>
pes'ter, <i>v.</i>	pes'tiduct, <i>n.</i>	pes'tilently, <i>ad.</i>
pes'tered, <i>a.</i>	pest'house, <i>n.</i>	pestilen'tial, <i>a.</i>
pes'tering, <i>a.</i>	pestif'erous, <i>a.</i>	

PETAL—*ON* (πεταλον, ἀπατεω, to expand), *a* flower-leaf : *as*, apet'alous, having no petals or flower-leaves.

apet'alous, <i>a.</i>	pet'al, <i>n.</i>	pet'aloid, <i>a.</i>
bipet'alous, or	pet'alism, <i>n.</i>	pet'al-shaped, <i>a.</i>
dipet'alous, <i>a.</i>	pet'aled, or	††planipet'alous,
monopet'alous, <i>a.</i>	pet'alous, <i>a.</i>	polypet'alous, <i>a.</i>
octopet'alous, <i>a.</i>	pet'aline, <i>a.</i>	tripet'alous, <i>a.</i>
pentapet'alous, <i>a.</i>	§§pet'alite, <i>n.</i>	tetrapet'alous, <i>a.</i>

* *Pedate*, in botany, divided like the toes.

† *A pedatifid leaf*, in botany, is one whose parts are not entirely separate, but connected like the toes of a water-fowl.

‡ *Pedicel* or *pedicle*, in botany, the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle.

§ *Pedigree*, literally, *the bottom, a stem, stock* ; *lineage*, line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends ; *genealogy*. An account or register of a line of ancestors.

|| *Pediment*, in architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches. It is of two forms, triangular and circular.

†† *Peduncle*, in botany, the stem or stock that supports the fructification of a plant, and of course the fruit.

** *Petiole*, in botany, a leaf-stalk ; the *foot-stalk* of a leaf.

†† *Suppedaneous*, being under the feet.

‡† *Pestilence*, *plague*, appropriately so called ; but in a general sense, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal.

§§ *Petalite*, a rare mineral occurring in mosses, having a *foliated* structure ; its colour milk-white, or shaded with gray, red, or green. The new alkali, lithia, was first discovered in this mineral.

||| *Petaloid*, having the form of petals or flower-leaves.

††† *Planipetalous* flat-leaved.

PETIT, *a.* (Fr.) *little, small*: as, *petty, little, inferior*.

pet'ticoat, n.
**pet'tifogger, n.*

pet'ty, a.
pet'tiness, n.

underpet'ticoat, n.

PET-o, *petitum, v.* 3. *to seek, to ask*: as, *ap'petence, a seeking to, desire*; *compete', to seek or strive for the same thing as another*; *petiti'on, a seeking, request, supplication or prayer*.

ap'petence, n.
ap'petency, n.
ap'petent, a.
ap'petible, a.
appetibil'ity, n.
†*ap'petite, n.*
appetiti'on, n.
appetiti'ous, a.
ap'petitive, a.
ap'petize, v.
centrip'etal, a.
‡*compat'ible, or*
compet'ible, a.
compet'ibly, ad.
compet'ibleness, n.
compatibil'ity, n.
compete', v.
compe'ting, a.
com'petence, n.

com'petency, n.
com'petent, a.
com'petently, ad.
competiti'on, n.
compet'itor, n.
compet'itress, n.
comp'et'itory, a.
§*im'petus, n.*
impet'uous, a.
impet'uously, ad.
impet'uousness, n.
impetuos'ity, n.
inap'petence, n.
•*inap'petency, n.*
incompat'ible, a.
incompat'ibly, ad.
incompatibil'ity, n.
incom'petency, n.

incom'petent, a.
incom'petently, ad.
petiti'on, n. & v.
petiti'oner, n.
petiti'onary, a.
petiti'onarily, ad.
petitionee', n.
petiti'oning, a. & n.
pet'itory, a.
repeat', v.
repeat'er, n.
repeat'ed, a.
repeat'edly, ad.
repeat'ing, a.
repentend', n.
repetiti'on, n.
repetiti'onal, a.
repetiti'onary, a.

PETR-a, *f.* 1. (πέτρα), *a rock, a stone*: as, *petrifac'tion, the process of changing into stone*.

Pe'ter, n.
pe'tre, n.
petres'cence, n.

petres'cent, a.
petre'an, a.
pet'rify, v.

pet'rified, a.
petrifac'tion, n.
petrifac'tive, a.

* *Pettifogger*, an *inferior* attorney or lawyer who is employed in *small* or *mean* business.

† *Appetite*, literally, a *seeking to*; the *natural desire* of pleasure or good; the *desire* of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. *Appetites* are passions directed to general objects,—as, the *appetite* for fame, glory, or riches; in distinction from passions directed to some particular objects, which retain their proper name,—as the *passion* of love, envy, or gratitude. *Passion* does not exist without an object; natural *appetites* exist first, and are then directed to objects. A *desire* of food or drink; a painful sensation occasioned by hunger or thirst; strong *desire*. *Appetites* are natural or artificial. Hunger and thirst are *natural appetites*; the *appetites* for tobacco, snuff, &c. are *artificial*.

‡ *Compatible* or *competible*, literally, that may be *sought* with, consistent, that may exist with, suitable.

§ *Impetus*, literally, a *seeking* or *rushing on, force* of motion; the *force* with which any body is driven or impelled; the *force* with which one body in motion strikes another.

*petrifica'tion, n.**petrif'ic, a.**pe'trous, a.***pe'trol, or**petro'leum, n**petrol'ogy, n.**†pet'rosilex, n.**petrosilici'ous, a.**‡saltpe'tre, n.**unpet'rified, a.*

PETR-o for PATR-o, petratum, v. 1. (à pater), to commit, to effect, to act in an ill sense.

*per'petrate, v.**perpetra'tion, n.**per'petrator, n.**per'petrated, a.**per'petrating, a.*

PETULANS, nt-is, a. saucy, wanton.

*pet'ulant, a.**pet'ulantly, ad.**pet'ulance, n.**pet'ulancy, n.*

PHAG-o (φαγω), to eat: as, anthropoph'agi, men-eaters, cannibals; phageden'ic, eating or corroding flesh.

*§acridoph'agus, n.**androph'agus, n.**anthropoph'agite, n.**anthropoph'agi, n.**anthropoph'agy, n.**anthropoph'agous, a. ¶sarcoph'agy, n.**||ichthyoph'agy, n. sarcoph'agous, a.**ichthyoph'agous, a. **sarcoph'agus, n.**phageden'ic, a. & n. ††xeroph'agy, n.*

PHALANX, g-is, f. 3. (φάλαγξ), a troop of men arranged in close files.

*‡‡phal'anx, n.**phal'angite, n.**§§phalan'gious, a.*

PHAN-o or PHEN-o (φανω, à φάω, to enlighten, to say or tell), to appear, to bring to light, to show: as, pheno-

* *Petrol* or *Petroleum*, rock oil, a liquid inflammable substance, or bitumen, exuding from the earth, and collected on the surface of the water in wells in various parts of the world, or oozing from cavities in rocks. This is essentially composed of carbon and hydrogen. † *Petrosilex*, rockstone or flint.

‡ *Saltpetre*, a neutral salt formed by the nitric acid in combination with potash, and hence denominated *nitrate* of potash. It is found native in the East Indies, in Spain, in Naples, and other places.

§ *Acridophagus* (ab ἀκρίς, -ιδος, a locust), an eater of locusts.

|| *Ichthyophagy*, the practice of eating fish.

¶ *Sarcophagy*, the practice of eating flesh.

** *Sarcophagus*, a species of stone used among the ancient Greeks in their sculptures, which was so called, because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. Hence a stone coffin or grave, in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn.

†† *Xerophagy*, the eating of dry meats,—a sort of feast among the primitive Christians.

‡‡ *Phalanx*, in Grecian antiquity, a square battalion or body of soldiers, formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined, and pikes crossing each other, so as to render it almost impossible to break it. The Macedonian *phalanx*, celebrated for its form, consisted of 8000 or 16,000 men; but smaller bodies of soldiers were called by the same name. Any body of troops or men formed in close array.

§§ *Phalangious*, pertaining to the genus of spiders denominated φαλαγγιον, *phalangium*.

menology, a description or history of *phenomena*;
proph'ecy, a foretelling, predic'tion; preaching.

antiproph'et, <i>n.</i>	emphat'ical, <i>a.</i>	fantas'tical, <i>a.</i>
*apoph'asis, <i>n.</i>	emphat'ically, <i>ad.</i>	phantas'tically, or
archproph'et, <i>n.</i>	†epiph'any, <i>n.</i>	fantas'tically, <i>ad.</i>
blas'phemy, <i>n.</i>	†eu'phemism, <i>n.</i>	phantas'ticalness, or
blaspheme', <i>v.</i>	fan'cied, <i>a.</i>	fantas'ticalness, <i>n.</i>
blasphemer, <i>n.</i>	fan'ciful, <i>a.</i>	phan'tom, or
blaspheming, <i>n. & a.</i>	fan'cifully, <i>ad.</i>	fan'tom, <i>n.</i>
blas'phemous, <i>a.</i>	fan'cifulness, <i>n.</i>	phan'tasy, or
blas'phemously, <i>ad.</i>	fan'cying, <i>a.</i>	fan'cy, <i>n.</i>
diaph'anous, <i>a.</i>	hi'erophant, <i>n.</i>	†phæ'ton, <i>n.</i>
diaphan'ic, <i>a.</i>	‡phan'tasm, or	**phase, or
diaphane'ity, <i>n.</i>	fan'tasm, <i>n.</i>	pha'sis, <i>n.</i>
em'phasis, <i>n.</i>	phantas'tic, or	phenogam'ous, or
em'phasize, <i>v.</i>	fantas'tic, <i>a.</i>	††phenogam'ian, <i>a.</i>
emphat'ic, <i>a.</i>	phantas'tical, or	††phenom'enon, <i>n.</i>

* *Apophesis*, in rhetoric, a waiving or omission of what one, speaking ironically, would plainly insinuate,—as, “I will not mention another argument, which, however, if I should, you could not refute.”

† *Epiphany*, a Christian festival celebrated on 6th Jan. the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of the *appearance* of our Saviour to the wise men or philosophers of the east who came to adore him with presents; or of the *manifestation* of Christ to the Gentiles. The Greek fathers use the word for the *appearance* of Christ in the world, the sense in which Paul uses the word, 2 Tim. i. 10.

‡ *Euphemism*, in rhetoric, a figure in which a harsh or indelicate *word* or *expression* is softened, or rather by which a delicate *word* or *expression* is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners, or to delicate ears.

§ *Phantasm* or *fantasm*, *Phantasy* or *fancy*, *Phantom* or *fantom*, that which *appears* to the mind, the image of an external object,—hence an *idea* or *notion*. It usually denotes a vain or airy *appearance*, a spectre or apparition.

|| *Fancy*, the faculty by which the mind forms *images* or *representations* of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with *imagination*; but *imagination* is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions.—*Stewart*. An opinion or notion; taste, conception, image, thought; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim.

† *Phæton*, in mythology, the son of Phæbus and Clymene, or of Cephalus and Aurora, that is, the son of *light* or of the *sun*. This aspiring youth begged of Phæbus that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun, in doing which he manifested want of skill, and being struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, he was hurled headlong into the river Po. This fable probably originated in the appearance of a *comet* with a *splendid train*, which passed from the sight in the north-west of Italy and Greece. An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by horses. In ornithology, a genus of fowls, the tropic bird.

** *Phase* or *Phasis*, an *appearance*; appropriately, any *appearance* or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet.

†† *Phenogamian*, in botany, having the essential organs of fructification *visible*.

‡‡ *Phenomenon*, an *appearance*, any thing *visible*; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist,—as, the *phenomena* of the natural world; the *phenomena* of the heavenly bodies, or of terrestrial substances; the *phenomena* of heat or of colour. It sometimes denotes a *remarkable* or *unusual appearance*.

<i>phenomenol'ogy, a.</i>	<i>proph'etess, n.</i>	† <i>syc'ophant, n.</i>
* <i>pro'phasis, n.</i>	<i>prophet'ic, a.</i>	<i>sycophan'tic, a.</i>
<i>proph'ecy, n.</i>	<i>prophet'ical, a.</i>	<i>sycophan'tical, a.</i>
<i>proph'esy, v.</i>	<i>prophet'ically, ad.</i>	<i>syc'ophancy, n.</i>
<i>proph'esied, a.</i>	<i>proph'et-like, a.</i>	<i>syc'ophantize, v.</i>
<i>proph'esier, n.</i>	<i>proph'etize, v.</i>	<i>syc'ophantry, n.</i>
<i>proph'esying, a. & n.</i>	<i>pseudo-proph'et, n.</i>	<i>undiaph'anous, a.</i>
<i>proph'et, n.</i>		

PHARISEES (ἀ φάρμας, *to separate*), a sect of the Jews.

† <i>Phar'isee, n.</i>	<i>pharisa'ic, a.</i>	<i>pharisa'icalness, n.</i>
<i>pharise'an, a.</i>	<i>pharisa'ical, a.</i>	<i>phar'isaism, n.</i>

PHARMAC-ON (φαρμακον), a medicine or drug: as, *pharmaceutics*, the science or art of preparing medicines.

‡ <i>alexiphar'mic, a. & n.</i>	<i>pharmaceu'tically, ad.</i>	<i>phar'macopy, n.</i>
<i>pharmaceutics, n.</i>	<i>pharmacol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>pharmacop'olist, n.</i>
<i>pharmaceu'tic, a.</i>	<i>pharmacol'ogist, n.</i>	† <i>phar'macy, n.</i>
<i>pharmaceut'ical, a.</i>	‡ <i>pharmacopœ'ia, or</i>	

PHARYNX, ng-os (φάρυγξ, γος), the gullet, the wind-pipe.

***pharyngot'omy, n.* *pha'rynx, n.*

PHENIX (φοινίξ), the fabulous bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes; also, the palm-tree; red.

<i>phe'nix, n.</i>	<i>Phenic'ian, a. & n.</i>	<i>Syro-phenic'ian, a.</i>
<i>Phenic'ia, n.</i>		

PHEN-o (φαίνω), to say, to tell; to appear. (See *Phano.*)

* *Prophasis*, in medicine, *prognosis*; *foreknowledge* of a disease.

† *Sycophant*, originally, an *informer* against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law, &c. Hence in time it came to signify a *tale-bearer*, or *informer* in general; hence, a *parasite*, a mean flatterer, especially of princes or great men; hence a *deceiver*, an *impostor*. Its most general use is in the sense of an *obsequious flatterer* or *parasite*.

‡ *Pharisee*, one of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies, and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to *separate* themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews.

§ *Alexipharmic*, expelling *poison*, antidotal; that has the quality of expelling *poison* or infection by sweat.

‖ *Pharmacopœia* or *Pharmacopy*, a dispensatory; a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of *medicines*, with their uses and manner of application.

¶ *Pharmacy*, the art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal, for the purposes of *medicine*: the occupation of an apothecary.

** *Pharyngotomy*, the operation of making an incision into the *pharynx* or *wind-pipe*, to remove a tumour or any thing that obstructs the passage.

PERN-E (φερνῆ, à φέρω, to bring), the dowry or other property brought by the wife—*parapherna'lia, n.

PER-o (φέρω), to carry, to bear, to bring: as, periph'ery, a carrying round, a circumference; phylloph'orous, leaf-bearing.

adiaph'ory, n.	met'aphorist, n.	phosphoresce', v.
†adiaph'orous, a.	**periph'ery, n.	phosphores'cence, n.
†anaph'ora, n.	periph'eral, a.	phosphores'cent, a.
‡diaphore'sis, n.	peripher'ic, a.	phosphores'cing, a.
‡diaphoret'ic, a. & n.	peripher'ical, a.	phosphor'ic, a.
‡diaphoret'ical, a.	phos'phor, or	phos'phorite, n.
‡epiph'ora, n.	phos'phorus, n.	phosphorit'ic, a.
‡met'aphor, n.	phos'phorate, v.	phylloph'orous, a.
‡metaphor'ic, a.	phos'phorated, a.	zooph'orus, n.
‡metaphor'ical, a.	phos'phorating, a.	‡‡zoophor'ic, a.
‡metaphor'ically, ad.		

PHILIPP-US, m. 2. (φιλιππος), king of Macedonia.

‡‡philip'pic, n. phil'ippize, v.

PHIL-os (φιλος), a lover: as, philan'thropist, a lover of man-

* *Paraphernalia*, the goods which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower or jointure, and which remain at her disposal after her husband's death. Such are her *apparel* and her *ornaments*, over which the executors have no control, unless when the assets are insufficient to pay the debts.—*Blackstone*.

† *Adiaphorous*, indifferent, neutral.

‡ *Anaphora*, a figure in rhetoric, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence,—as, "Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?" Among physicians, the *discharge* of blood or purulent matter by the mouth.

§ *Diaphoresis*, literally, a carrying through; augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

‖ *Epiphora*, the watery eye; a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, or an obstruction in the lachrymal duct, accumulate in front of the eye, and trickle over the cheek.

¶ *Metaphor*, a short *similitude*; a *similitude* reduced to a single word; or a word expressing *similitude* without the signs of comparison. Thus, "that man is a fox," is a *metaphor*; but "that man is like a fox," is a *similitude* or *comparison*. In *metaphor*, the *similitude* is contained in the name; a man is a *fox*, means, a man is as crafty as a fox. So we say, a man *bridles* his anger; beauty *awakens* love or tender passions; opposition *fires* courage.

** *Periphery*, the *circumference* of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure.

‡‡ The *zoophoric* column is one which *supports* the figure of an animal.

‡‡ *Philippic*, an oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against *Philip*, king of Macedon, and father of Alexander the Great, in which the orator *invighs* against the indolence of the Athenians. Hence the word is used to denote any discourse or declaration full of *acrimonious invectives*. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Anthony are also called *Philippics*.

kind; *philos'ophy*, the *love* of wisdom; *Theoph'ilus*, a *lover* of God.

<i>aphilan'thropy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philol'ogize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>philos'ophism</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>archphilos'opher</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>phil'omath</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philos'ophist</i> , <i>n.</i>
* <i>Philadel'phia</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philom'athy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philosophis'tic</i> , or
<i>philadel'phian</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>philomath'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philosophis'tical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>philan'thropy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>phi'lomel</i> , or	<i>philos'ophize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>philan'thropist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philome'la</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philos'ophizing</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>
<i>philanthrop'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philomu'sical</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>phil'ter</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>
<i>philanthrop'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philopolem'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>theophilan'thropy</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>philol'ogy</i> , <i>n.</i>	† <i>philos'ophy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>theophilan'thropist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>philol'oger</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philos'ophate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>Theoph'ilus</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>philol'ogist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philos'opher</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unphilosoph'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>philolog'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philosoph'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unphilosoph'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>philolog'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>philosoph'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unphilosoph'icalness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>philol'ogus</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>philosoph'ically</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unphilos'ophize</i> , <i>v.</i>

PHLEGM—A (φλεγμα, à φλεγω, to burn), a *burning*; a *causing by coction a watery humour in the body*; hence, *dullness*: as, *dephlogis'ticate*, to deprive of *phlogiston*, or the principle of *inflammability*.

<i>antiphlogis'tic</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>dephlegm'</i> , or	<i>dephlegm'edness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>apophlegmat'ic</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>dephleg'mate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>dephlogis'ticate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>apophleg'matism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>dephlegma'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>dephlogis'ticated</i> , <i>a.</i>

* *Philadelphia*, the chief city of Pennsylvania,—so called, from the brotherly love of its first inhabitants, who were of the sect called Quakers, or Society of Friends.

† *Philology*, primarily, a *love* of words, or a *desire* to know the origin and construction of language. In a general sense, that branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the *etymology* or origin, and combination of words; *grammar*, the construction of sentences or use of words in language; *criticism*, the interpretation of authors, the affinities of different languages, and whatever relates to the history or present state of languages. It sometimes includes *rhetoric*, *poetry*, *history*, and *antiquities*.

‡ *Philosophy*, literally, the *love* of wisdom. But in modern acceptation, *philosophy* is a general term, denoting an explanation of the reasons of things, or an investigation of the causes of phenomena both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus, that branch of *philosophy* which treats of God, &c. is called *theology*; that which treats of nature is called *physics* or *natural philosophy*; that which treats of man is called *logic* and *ethics*, or *moral philosophy*; that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics*. The objects of *philosophy* are to ascertain facts or truth, and the causes of things, or their phenomena; to enlarge our views of God and his works, and to render our knowledge of both practically useful, and subservient to human happiness.

§ *Philter*, a potion intended or adapted to excite *love*; a charm to excite *love*.

|| *Dephlegmate*, to deprive of *superabundant water*,—as by evaporation or distillation,—used of spirit and acids; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify.

leucophleg'macy, <i>n.</i>	phlegmat'ically, <i>ad.</i>	phlogis'tian, <i>n.</i>
leucophlegmat'ic, <i>a.</i>	†phleg'mon, <i>n.</i>	phlogis'tic, <i>a.</i>
*phlegm, or	phleg'monous, <i>a.</i>	phlogis'ticate, <i>v.</i>
flegm, <i>n.</i>	†phlogis'ton, <i>n.</i>	phlogistica'tion, <i>n.</i>
phlegmat'ic, <i>a.</i>		

PHLEPS, phleb-is (φλεψ, φλεβος, à φλεω, *to flow*), *a vein*.

‡phlebot'omy, <i>n.</i>	phlebot'omize, <i>v.</i>	steam, <i>n.</i>
phlebot'omist, <i>n.</i>	‖phleme, or	

PHOB-OS φοβος, à φοβεομαι, *to fear*), *fear, dread*.

Thydrpho'bia, or hy'drophoby, *n.* hydropho'bic, *a.*

PHON-E (φωνη), *a sound; voice; a word*: as, aph'ony, *a loss of voice, dumbness*; dys'phony, *a difficulty of speaking*; phonol'ogy, *a treatise on sounds*.

*an'tiphon, or	††ecphone'sis, <i>n.</i>	phonol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
antiph'ony, <i>n.</i>	epiph'onem, or	phonolog'ical, <i>a.</i>
antiph'onai, <i>a.</i>	epiphone'ma, <i>n.</i>	†††polyph'onism, or
antiph'oner, <i>n.</i>	‡‡eu'phony, <i>n.</i>	polyph'ony, <i>n.</i>
antiphon'ic, <i>a.</i>	euphon'ic, <i>a.</i>	polyphon'ic, <i>a.</i>
antiphon'ical, <i>a.</i>	euphon'ical, <i>a.</i>	†††sym'phony, <i>n.</i>
aph'ony, <i>n.</i>	‖‖‖mi'crophone, <i>n.</i>	sym'phonize, <i>v.</i>
cacoph'ony, <i>n.</i>	phon'ics, <i>n.</i>	sympho'nius, <i>a.</i>
††cataphon'ics, <i>n.</i>	†††phonocamp'tic, <i>a.</i>	‡‡‡tautoph'ony, <i>n.</i>
dys'phony, <i>n.</i>	***phon'olite, <i>n.</i>	

* *Phlegm*, cold animal fluid; watery matter; bronchial mucus: *dullness, coldness, sluggishness*.

† *Phlegmon*, an external inflammation and tumour, attended by burning heat.

‡ *Phlogiston*, the principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies.

§ *Phlebotomy*, the art or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, for the cure of diseases, or preserving health.

‖ *Phleme* or *Fleam*, in surgery or farriery, a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood.

†† *Hydrophobia*, a preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated. This dread of water sometimes takes place in violent inflammations of the stomach, and in hysteric fits.

** *Antiphon* or *Antiphony*, the chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.

†† *Cataphonics*, the doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics.

†† *Ecphonesis* or *Epiphonem*, literally, the act of calling aloud, or by name; a figure in rhetoric, exclamation, a vehement utterance of the voice to express strong passions,—as, O dismal night!

‡‡ *Euphony*, an agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds: a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing.

‖‖‖ *Microphone*, an instrument to augment small sounds; a microcoustic.

††† *Phonocampitic*, having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it. *** *Phonolite*, sounding-stone.

††† *Polyphonism* or *Polyphony*, multiplicity of sounds,—as in the reverberations of an echo.

††† *Symphony*, a consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

‡‡‡ *Tautophony*, a repetition of the same sound.

PHOR-EO (φορεω, à φερω), *to carry*. (See *Phero*.)

PHOS, phot-os (φως, φωτος), *light, fire*: as, *phos'gene*, generating *light*; *photol'ogy*, the doctrine or science of *light*.

*phos'phate, n.	phosphoresce', v.	phos'phuretted, a.
phos'phite, n.	phosphores'cence, n.	photol'ogy, n.
phos'gene, a.	phosphores'cent, a.	photolog'ic, a.
†phos'pholite, n.	phosphores'cing, a.	photolog'ical, a.
‡phos'phor, or	phosphor'ic, a.	photom'eter, n.
phos'phorus, n.	¶phos'phorite, n.	photomet'ric, a.
§phos'phorate, v.	phosphorit'ic, a.	photomet'rical, a.
phos'phorated, a.	phos'phorous, a.	photonom'ics, n.
phos'phorating, a.	**phos'phuret, n.	

PHRAS-IS (φρασις, à φραζω, *to say*), *a saying, speech, expression*: as, *met'aphrase*, a verbal translation of one language into another.

‡antiph'ra'sis, n.	par'aphrast, n.	periphras'tical, a.
antiphras'tic, a.	paraphras'tic, a.	periphras'tically, ad.
antiphras'tical, a.	paraphras'tical, u.	phrase, n. & v.
antiphras'tically, ad.	par'aphrased, a.	phrase'less, a.
met'aphrase, n.	par'aphrasing, a.	phraseol'ogy, n.
met'aphrast, n.	§§per'iphrase, n. & v.	phraseolog'ic, a.
metaphras'tic, a.	periphras'tic, a.	phraseolog'ical, a.
‡‡par'aphrase, n. & v.		

PHREN (φρην), *the mind*: as, *phrenol'ogist*, one who studies *phrenology*; *fran'tic*, mad, raving, wild.

fran'tic, or	fran'ticly, ad.	fren'zied, a.
frenet'ic, a. & n.	fran'tieness, n.	fren'sical, a

* *Phosphate*, *Phosphite*, a species of salt.

† *Phospholite*, an earth united with phosphoric acid.

‡ *Phosphor* or *Phosphorous*, literally, bringing *light*, the morning *star*, or *Lucifer*.—Venus, when it precedes the sun, and shines in the morning. In chemistry, a combustible substance hitherto undecomposed, which is kept in water, and, being exposed to the air, shines in the dark, and which air sets on fire. It is of a yellowish colour and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax.

§ *Phosphorate*, to combine or impregnate with *phosphorus*.

|| *Phosphoresce*, to shine, as *phosphorus*, by exhibiting a faint *light*, without sensible heat.

¶ *Phosphorite*, a species of calcareous earth.

** *Phosphuret*, a combination of *phosphorus* not oxygenated with a base,—as, *phosphuret* of iron or copper.

‡‡ *Antiphrasis*, the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning,—as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance*.

‡‡ *Paraphrase*, an explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author.

§§ *Periphrase*, a circuit of words, circumlocution, the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression.

*paraphren'itis, *n.*
†phrenet'ic, or
frenet'ic, *a.* & *n.*
phren'ic, *a.*

‡phren'itis, *n.*
phren'sy, or
fren'zy, *n.*
phrenol'ogy, *n.*

phrenolog'ical, *a.*
phrenol'ogist, *n.*
‡phron'tistery, *n.*

PHTHEGM—*a* (φθεγμα, ἀ φθεγγομαι), *a word or sound uttered, a saying*: as, ap'ophthegm, ap'othegm, or ap'othem, *a remarkable saying*.

ap'ophthegm, <i>n.</i>	apothegm'atize, <i>v.</i>	‡mon'ophthong, <i>n.</i>
ap'othegm, or	apothegm'atist, <i>n.</i>	monophthong'al, <i>a.</i>
ap'othem, <i>n.</i>	‖diph'thong, <i>n.</i>	**triph'thong, <i>n.</i>
apothegmat'ical, <i>a.</i>	diphthong'al, <i>a.</i>	triphthong'al, <i>a.</i>

PHTHIS—*is* (φθισις, ἀ φθιω, *to decay*), *decline, decay, a wasting away*—††phthi'sis, *n.* phthis'ical, *a.*

PHYLACTERI—*on* (φυλακτηριον, ἀ φυλασσω, *to watch, to guard or defend*), *a preservative*: as, prophylac'tic, preventive, defending from disease.

††phylac'ter, or	phylacter'ic, <i>a.</i>	prophylac'tic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
phylac'tery, <i>n.</i>	phylacter'ical, <i>a.</i>	prophylac'tical, <i>a.</i>
phylac'tered, <i>a.</i>		

PHYLLON (φυλλον), *a leaf*: as, monoph'yllous, having one leaf only.

§§anthoph'yllite, <i>n.</i>	monoph'yllous, <i>a.</i>	phylloph'orous, <i>a.</i>
‖‖‖epiphyllospERM'ous, <i>a.</i>	‡‡‡phyl'ite, <i>n.</i>	quadriph'yllous, <i>a.</i>

* *Paraphrenitis*, an inflammation of the diaphragm or midriff, which is a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly.

† *Phrenetic*, frenetic, or frantic, subject to strong or violent sallies of imagination or excitement, which in some measure pervert the judgment, and cause the person to act in a manner different from the more rational part of mankind; wild and erratic; partially mad.

‡ *Phrenitis*, phrensy or phrenzy, in medicine, an inflammation of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium: madness, or partial madness.

§ *Phrontistery*, a school or seminary of learning.

‖ *Diphthong*, a coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a diphthong, both vowels are pronounced,—as in joy, noise, bound, out.

‡ *Monophthong*, a simple vowel sound.

** *Triphthong*, a coalition or union of three vowels in one compound sound, or one syllable,—as in adieu, eye.

†† *Phthisis*, a consumption occasioned by ulcerated lungs.

‡‡ *Phylacter* or *Phylactery*, in a general sense, any charm, spell, or amulet, worn as a preservative from danger or disease: among the Jews, a slip of parchment in which was written some text of Scripture, particularly of the Decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast, or neck, as a mark of their religion. Among the primitive Christians, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead.

§§ *Anthophyllite*, a mineral in masses composed of interlaced plates.

‖‖‖ *Epiphyllouspermous*, in botany, bearing their seed on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

‡‡‡ *Phyllite*, a petrified leaf, or mineral having the figure of a leaf.

PHYS-IS (φύσις, ἀ φῦω, *to grow, to bring forth*), a bringing forth, nature : as, *phys'ics*, the science of nature, natural objects, or the material system; *physiog'raphy*, a description of nature, or science of natural objects.

*apoph'ysis, or	physian'thropy, n.	physiognom'ical, a.
apoph'ysy, n.	phys'ic, n. & v.	physiog'nomer, or
†epiph'ysis, or	physici'an, n.	physiog'nomist, n.
epiph'ysy, n.	phys'ics, n.	physiog'raphy, n.
hyperphys'ical, a.	phys'ical, a.	physiol'ogy, n.
†met'aphysics, n.	phys'ically, ad.	physiolog'ic, a.
metaphys'ic, a.	physicolog'ic, a.	physiolog'ist, n.
metaphys'ical, a.	physico-theol'ogy, n.	physiolog'ical, a.
metaphys'ically, ad.	physiog'nomy, n.	physiolog'ically, ad.
metaphysici'an, n.	physiognom'ics, n.	physiol'oger, n.
‡monoph'ysite, n.	physiognom'ic, a.	†sym'physis, n.
ne'ophyte, n. & a.		

PHYT-ON (φύτον, ἀ φῦω, *to bring forth*), a plant : as, *zoo-phytol'ogy*, the natural history of *zoophytes*.

phytiv'orous, a.	phytol'ogy, n.	††zo'ophyte, n.
phytog'raphy, n.	phytolog'ical, a.	zoophytol'ogy, n.
phytograph'ical, a.	phytol'ogist, n.	zoophytolog'ical, a.
**phy'tolite, n.		

PIGNUS, pignor-is, n. 3. a pawn or pledge : as, *impig'norate*, to pledge or pawn.

* *Apophysis* or *Apophysy*, the projecting soft end or protuberance of a bone; a process of a bone.

† *Epiphysis* or *Epiphysy*, accretion; the growing of one bone to another by simple contiguity, without a proper articulation. The spongy extremity of a bone.

‡ *Metaphysics*, literally, after *physics*; (reckoned first in the order of studies by Aristotle, and the science of mind and intelligence the second), the science of the principle and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind and intelligence. This science comprehends *ontology*, *cosmology*, *anthroposophy*, *psychology*, *pneumatology*, and *metaphysical theology*, being the ancient division of *metaphysics*. The natural and modern division of things that exist is into *body* and *mind*, things *material* and *immaterial*. The former belong to *physics*, and the latter to the science of *metaphysics*.

§ *Monophysite*, one who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature, or that the human and divine nature were so united as to form one nature only.

|| *Neophyte*, a new convert or proselyte; a name given by the early Christians to such heathens as had recently embraced the Christian faith, and were considered as regenerated by baptism; a novice, one newly admitted to the order of priest; a tyro, a beginner in learning.

†† *Symphysis*, in anatomy, the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a moveable joint. In surgery, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound.

** *Phytolite*, a plant petrified, or fossil vegetable.

†† *Zoophyte*, in natural history, a body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable,—such as *madrepores*, *millipores*, *corallines*, &c.

impig'norate, v.
impignora'tion, n.
oppig'norate, v.

pawn, v.
pawn'er, n.
pawn'-broker, n.

pignora'tion, n.
pig'norative, a.

PILGRIM (Eng. à peragro, to wander, à per et ager), a wanderer—*pil'grim, n. pil'grimage, n.

PIL-o, pilatum, v. 1. to pillage, to rob: as, pil'fer, to steal in small quantities.

†compile', v.
compil'ed, a.
compil'er, n.
compil'ing, a.
compile'ment, n.
compila'tion, n.

expila'tion, n.
pil'fer, v.
pil'ferer, n.
pil'fery, n.
pil'fering, a.
pil'feringly, ad.

†pil'lage, n. & v.
pil'lager, n.
pil'laged, a.
pil'laging, a.
recompile'ment, n.

PIL-US, m. 2. a hair: as, dep'ilate, to strip of hair.

dep'ilate, v.
depila'tion, n.
depil'atory, n. & a.

depi'lous, a.
pil'age, n.
pilose', a.

pilos'ity, n.
pi'lous, a.

PING-o, pictum, v. 3. to paint: as, pic'ture, the thing painted, likeness or resemblance; picto'rial, belonging to a painter.

depaint', v.
depaint'ed, a.
depaint'er, n.
depaint'ing, a.
depict', v.
depic'ted, a.
depic'ting, a.
depic'ture, v.
impic'tured, a.
overpic'ture, v.

paint, v. & n.
paint'ed, a.
paint'er, n.
paint'ing, n. & a.
pain'ture, n.
§ Picts, n.
picto'rial, a.
pic'ture, n. & v.
pic'tural, a. & n.

picturesque', or
pic'turesk, a.
pic'tured, a.
pic'ture-like, a.
pic'turesquely, or
pic'tureskly, ad.
pic'turesqueness, or
pic'tureskness, n.
||pig'ment, n.

* Pilgrim, in Scripture, one that has only a temporary residence on earth, Heb. xi.

† Compile, literally, to pick out, select, and put together; to collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet; to select and put together parts of an author, or collect parts of different authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws, or customs, in a book, code, or system: to write, to compose.

‡ Pillage, to strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder. It differs from stealing, as it implies open violence, and from robbery, which may be committed by one individual on another; whereas pillaging is usually the act of bands or numbers. To pillage and to rob are, however, sometimes used synonymously.

§ Picts, ancient inhabitants of Scotland,—so called, because they painted their bodies, that they might appear formidable to their enemies.

|| Pigment, paint; a preparation used by painters, dyers, &c. to impart colours to bodies.

PI-o, *piatum*, *v.* 1. *to atone, to atone for* : as, *expiation*, the act of *atoning* for a crime.

<i>ex'piable, a.</i>	<i>expiation, n.</i>	<i>inex'piably, ad.</i>
<i>ex'piate, v.</i>	<i>ex'piatory, a.</i>	<i>piac'ular, a.</i>
<i>ex'piated, a.</i>	<i>inex'piable, a.</i>	<i>piac'ulous, a.</i>
<i>ex'piating, a.</i>		

PIRAT-ES (*πειρατης, à πειραω, to try, to attempt*), *a sea-robber* : as, *pi'racy*, the act, practice, or crime of *robbing* on the *high seas*.

* <i>em'piric, n.</i>	<i>empir'icism, n.</i>	<i>pirat'ical, a.</i>
<i>empir'ic, a.</i>	<i>pi'racy, n.</i>	<i>pirat'ically, ad.</i>
<i>empir'ical, a.</i>	<i>pi'rate, n. & v.</i>	<i>pi'rating, a. & n.</i>
<i>empir'ically, ad.</i>	<i>pi'rated, a.</i>	

PISC-IS, *m.* 3. *a fish* : as, *pis'catory* or *pis'cine*, relating to *fishes*.

† <i>pis'cary, n.</i>	<i>pis'catory, a.</i>	<i>pis'cine, a.</i>
<i>pisca'tion, n.</i>	‡ <i>pis'ces, n.</i>	<i>pisciv'orous, a.</i>

PISTILL-UM, *n.* 2. *a pestle ; the seed-bud of a flower*.

<i>pis'til, n.</i>	<i>pis'tilate, a.</i>	<i>pistillif'erous, a.</i>
<i>pistilla'ceous, a.</i>	<i>pistilla'tion, n.</i>	

PITUIT-A, *f.* 1. *phlegm or mucus* : as, *pit'uite*, *mucus*.

<i>pit'uite, n.</i>	<i>pitu'itary, a.</i>	<i>pitu'itous, a.</i>
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PI-us, *a.* *pious, religious* : as, *im'pious*, not *pious*, irreverent towards God, *profane*.

<i>impi'ety, n.</i>	§ <i>pi'ety, n.</i>	<i>pi'etism, n.</i>
<i>im'pious, a.</i>	<i>pi'ous, a.</i>	<i>pi'etist, n.</i>
<i>im'piously, ad.</i>	<i>pi'ously, ad.</i>	<i>pietis'tic, a.</i>
<i>im'piousness, n.</i>		

PLAC-EO, *v.* 2. *to please* : as, *pleas'ant*, *pleasing* ; *placid*, *quiet*, *gentle*, *serene*, *calm*.

* *Empiric*, literally, one who *makes experiments*. Hence, appropriately, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own *experience* : a *quack*, an ignorant pretender to medical skill, a *charlatan*.

† *Piscary*, in law, the right or privilege of *fishing* in another man's water.

‡ *Pisces*, in astronomy, the *Fishes*, the twelfth sign or constellation in the *Zodiac*.

§ *Piety*, formerly, reverence and love of parents, now veneration and love of God.

|| *Pietist*, one of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life, despising learning, school theology, and ecclesiastical polity, as also forms and ceremonies in religion, and giving themselves up to mystic theology. This sect sprung up among the Protestants of Germany, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

compla'cence, *n.*
 compla'cency, *n.*
 compla'cent, *a.*
 compla'cently, *ad.*
 complacen'tial, *a.*
 com'plaisance, *n.*
 com'plaisant, *a.*
 com'plaisantly, *ad.*
 com'plaisantness, *n.*
 displeas'e, *v.*
 displeas'ed, *a.*
 displeas'edness, *n.*
 displeas'ing, *a.*

displeas'ingness, *n.*
 displeas'ure, *n. & v.*
 plac'id, *a.*
 plac'idly, *ad.*
 plac'idness, *n.*
 please, *v.*
 pleas'er, *n.*
 pleas'ant, *a.*
 pleas'antly, *ad.*
 pleas'antness, *n.*
 pleas'antry, *n.*
 pleas'ing, *a. & n.*
 pleas'ingly, *ad.*

pleas'ingness, *n.*
 pleas'ure, *n.*
 pleas'urable, *a.*
 pleas'urably, *ad.*
 pleas'urableness, *n.*
 pleas'ure-ground, *n.*
 uncom'plaisant, *n.*
 uncom'plaisantly, *ad.*
 unpleas'ant, *a.*
 unpleas'antly, *ad.*
 unpleas'antness, *n.*
 unpleas'ed, *a.*
 unpleas'ing, *a.*

PLAC-o, *v.* 1. *to appease; to pacify*: as, impla'cable, not to be appeased or quieted.

impla'cable, *a.*
 impla'cably, *ad.*
 impla'cableness, *n.*

implacabil'ity, *n.*
 pla'cable, *a.*
 pla'cableness, *n.*

placabil'ity, *n.*
 unpla'cable, *a.*

PLAGI-UM, *n.* 2. *a literary theft, a stealing from the books of others.*

pla'giary, *n. & a.*

pla'giarist, *n.*

pla'giarism, *n.*

PLAN-E (πλανη), *a wandering about.*

*plan'et, *n.*
 plan'eted, *a.*

plan'etary, *a.*
 planet'ical, *a.*

plan'et-struck, *a.*

PLANG-o, planctum, *v.* 3. (ἀ πλῆσσω, *to strike*), *to beat, to bemoan, to pity, to complain*: as, plain'tive, complain-ing.

complain', *v.*
 complain'er, *n.*
 complain'ant, *n.*
 complain'ing, *a. & n.*
 complaint', *n.*

plague, *n. & v.*
 plague'ful, *a.*
 plaint, *n.*
 plaint'ful, *a.*
 †plain'tiff, *n.*

plain'tive, *a.*
 plain'tively, *ad.*
 plain'tiveness, *n.*
 plaint'less, *a.*
 uncomplai'ning, *a.*

PLANT-a, *f.* 1. *the sole of the foot; a plant*: as, replant', *to plant again; supplant', to trip up the heels, to remove or displace by stratagem.*

deplanta'tion, *n.*
 displant', *v.*
 displant'ed, *a.*

displant'ing, *n. & a.*
 displanta'tion, *n.*
 implant', *v.*

implanta'tion, *n.*
 implant'ed, *a.*
 implant'ing, *a.*

* Planet, a celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre, or a body revolving about another planet as its centre.

† Plaintiff, literally, one who makes complaint; in law, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal, for the recovery of a claim,—opposed to *defendant*.

plant, *n.* & *v.*
*plant'*ed, *a.*
*plant'*ing, *a.* & *n.*
planta'tion, *n.*
plant'er, *n.*
reimplant', *v.*
replant', *v.*
*replant'*able, *a.*

replanta'tion, *n.*
*replant'*ed, *a.*
*replant'*ing, *a.*
supplant', *v.*
*supplant'*ed, *a.*
supplant'er, *n.*
*supplant'*ing, *a.*
supplanta'tion, *n.*

transplant', *v.*
transplanta'tion, *n.*
*transplant'*ed, *a.*
transplant'er, *n.*
*transplant'*ing, *a.*
*unplant'*ed, *a.*
*unsupplant'*ed, *a.*

PLAN-*us*, *a.* *plain*, *smooth*, *level*; *evident*, *clear*: as, *explain'*, to make *plain* or *clear*, to expound; *complane'* or *com'planate*, to make *level*.

complane', or
com'planate, *v.*
explain', *v.*
*explain'*able, *a.*
*explain'*ed, *a.*
explain'er, *n.*
*explain'*ing, *a.*
explana'tion, *n.*
explan'atory, *a.*
*inexplain'*able, *a.*

**pi'ano-forte*, *n.*
plain, *a.* *ad. n.* & *v.*
plain'ly, *ad.*
plain'ness, *n.*
*plain-deal'*ing, *a.* & *n.*
plain'-work, *n.*
plane, *n.* & *v.*
pla'ned, *a.*
planifo'lious, *a.*
planipet'alous, *a.*

planim'etry, *n.*
planimet'ric, *a.*
planimet'rical, *a.*
plan'ish, *v.*
plan'ished, *a.*
plan'ishing, *a.*
planocon'ical, *a.*
planocon'vex, *a.*
plan'isphere, *n.*
planohorizon'tal, *a.*

PLASS-*o* (πλασσω), to *smear*, to *form in clay*: as, *cosmo-plas'tic*, world-forming; *plasmat'ic* or *plas'tic*, giving *shape* or *form*.

†*cat'aplasm*, *n.*
cosmoplas'tic, *a.*
emplas'ter, *n.* & *v.*
emplas'tic, *a.*
plasm, *n.*
plasmat'ic, *a.*

plasmat'ical, *a.*
plas'tic, *a.*
plastic'ity, *n.*
plas'ter, *n.* & *v.*
plas'tered, *a.*
plas'terer, *n.*

plas'tering, *n.* & *a.*
 †*pro'plasm*, *n.*
proplas'tic, *a.*
 ‡*pro'toplast*, *n.*
protoplas'tic, *a.*

PLAT-*o*, *ōn-is*, *m.* 3. (πλατων), an *Athenian philosopher*: as, *plat'onize*, to adopt the opinions, or to explain on the principles of *Plato*.

platon'ic, *a.*
platon'ical, *a.*
platon'ically, *ad.*

pla'tonism, *n.*
pla'tonist, *n.*
pla'tonize, *v.*

pla'tonized, *a.*
pla'tonizing, *a.*

* *Piano-forte*, a keyed musical instrument of German origin, and of the harpsichord kind, but smaller,—so called, from its *softer* notes or expressions. Its tones are produced by hammers instead of quills, like the virginal or spinet.

† *Ca'aplasm*, a *poultice*; a soft and *moist substance* to be applied to some part of the body, to excite or repel heat, or to relax the skin, &c. When mustard is an ingredient, it is called a *sinapism*.

‡ *Proplasm*, a mould, a matrix.

§ *Protoplast*, the original; the thing first formed,—as a copy to be imitated. Thus, Adam has been called our *protoplast*.

PLAUD-o, *plausum*, *v.* 3. *to make a noise by clapping the hands, to praise*: as, *displode'*, *to discharge or burst with a violent noise*; *plaus'ible*, *that may be praised*.

applaud', <i>v.</i>	explode', <i>v.</i>	*plaud'it, <i>n.</i>
applaud'ed, <i>a.</i>	explod'ed, <i>a.</i>	plau'sible, <i>a.</i>
applaud'er, <i>n.</i>	explod'er, <i>n.</i>	plau'sibly, <i>ad.</i>
applaud'ing, <i>a.</i>	explod'ing, <i>a.</i>	plau'sibleness, <i>n.</i>
applause', <i>n.</i>	explo'sion, <i>n.</i>	plausibil'ity, <i>n.</i>
applau'sive, <i>a.</i>	explo'sive, <i>a.</i>	plau'sive, <i>a.</i>
displode', <i>v.</i>	implau'sible, <i>a.</i>	unplau'sible, <i>a.</i>
displo'sion, <i>n.</i>	implau'sibly, <i>ad.</i>	unplau'sive, <i>a.</i>

PLEBS, *pleb-is*, *f.* 3. *the common people*—*plebe'ian*, *n.* & *a.*

PLECT-os (*πληκτος*, à *πλησσω*, *to strike*), *struck, seized*.

antapolec'tic, <i>a.</i>	ap'oplexed, <i>a.</i>	apoplec'tical, <i>a.</i>
†ap'oplexy, <i>n.</i>	apoplec'tic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	hem'iplegy, <i>n.</i>

PLEN-us, *a.* *full*: as, *plenipoten'tiary*, *one who is invested with full power to transact any business*; *ple'nary*, *full, entire*; *replen'ish*, *to fill again, to fill*.

ple'nal, <i>a.</i>	plenip'otent, <i>a.</i>	plen'tifully, <i>ad.</i>
ple'nary, <i>a.</i>	ple'nist, <i>n.</i>	plen'tifulness, <i>n.</i>
ple'narily, <i>ad.</i>	plen'itude, <i>n.</i>	†ple'num, <i>n.</i>
ple'nariness, <i>n.</i>	plen'ty, <i>n.</i>	replen'ish, <i>v.</i>
plenilu'nary, <i>a.</i>	plen'teous, <i>a.</i>	replen'ished, <i>a.</i>
plenip'otence, <i>n.</i>	plen'teously, <i>ad.</i>	replen'ishing, <i>a.</i>
plenipoten'tiary, <i>n.</i>	plen'teousness, <i>n.</i>	unreplen'ished, <i>a.</i>
& <i>a.</i>	plen'tiful, <i>a.</i>	

PLE-o, *pletum*, *v.* 2. (*πλεω*), *to fill*: as, *accom'plish*, *to complete, to finish*; *complete'*, *filled, ended, finished*; *ex'pletive*, *filling out or up, added for supply or ornament*; *pleth'ora*, *fulness or excess of blood*; *supply'*, *to fill up*.

accom'plish, <i>v.</i>	§anaplerot'ic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	complete'ly, <i>ad.</i>
accom'plishable, <i>a.</i>	com'plement, <i>n.</i>	complete'ing, <i>a.</i>
accom'plished, <i>a.</i>	complement'al, <i>a.</i>	complete'ment, <i>n.</i>
accom'plisher, <i>n.</i>	complement'able, <i>a.</i>	complete'ness, <i>n.</i>
accom'plishing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	complete', <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	complete'tive, <i>a.</i>
accom'plishment, <i>n.</i>	complete'd, <i>a.</i>	complete'tion, <i>n.</i>

* *Plaudit*, *applause, praise bestowed*.

† *Apoplexy*, literally, *a striking or seizing from*; *a sudden deprivation of all sense and voluntary motion, occasioned by repletion, or whatever interrupts the action of the nerves upon the muscles*.—*Cullen*.

‡ *Plenum*, *fulness of matter in space*.

§ *Anaplerotic*, *filling up*; *supplying or renovating flesh*.

|| *Complement*, literally, *a filling*; *fulness, completion, full quantity or number*.

com'pletory, <i>a. & n.</i>	incomplete'ness, <i>n.</i>	reple'tively, <i>ad.</i>
*com'pliment, <i>n. & v.</i>	man'iple, <i>n.</i>	reple'tion, <i>n.</i>
compliment'al, <i>a.</i>	manip'ular, <i>a.</i>	sup'plement, <i>n.</i>
compliment'ally, <i>ad.</i>	manipula'tion, <i>n.</i>	supplement'al, <i>a.</i>
compliment'er, <i>n.</i>	‡ple'onasm, <i>n.</i>	supplement'ary, <i>a.</i>
deple'tion, <i>n.</i>	pleonas'tical, <i>a.</i>	sup'pletory, <i>n. & a.</i>
exple'tion, <i>n.</i>	pleth'ory, or	supply', <i>v. & n.</i>
ex'pletory, <i>a.</i>	pleth'ora, <i>n.</i>	suppli'er, <i>n.</i>
ex'pletive, <i>n. & a.</i>	plethor'ic, <i>a.</i>	suppli'ed, <i>a.</i>
‡im'plement, <i>n.</i>	plethoret'ical, <i>a.</i>	supply'ing, <i>a.</i>
imple'tion, <i>n.</i>	§pleroph'ory, <i>n.</i>	unaccom'plished, <i>a.</i>
incomplete', <i>a.</i>	replete', <i>v.</i>	unsuppli'able, <i>a.</i>
incomplete'ly, <i>ad.</i>	reple'tive, <i>a.</i>	unsuppli'ed, <i>a.</i>

PLETH-OS (πληθος, à πλεω, to fill), *fulness*. (See *Pleo*.)

PLEUR-Α, *f. 1.* (πλευρα), *the side; a rib*.

pleu'ra, <i>n.</i>	pleurit'ic, <i>a.</i>	pleurit'ical, <i>a.</i>
‖pleu'risy, <i>n.</i>		

PLEX-US, *p. p.* (à plecto, *v. 3.* πλεκω, πλεξω, to twist or twine), *twisted or twined*. (See *Plico*.)

PLIC-O, plicatum, *v. 1.* (πλεκω), to fold, to knit: as, apply', to fold or lay to, to use, to put, to betake; com'plicate, to fold and twist together, to entangle; ex'plicate, to unfold, to explain; display', to unfold, to open, to show; com'plex, embracing two or more things; involved, compound, not simple.

‡accom'plice, <i>n.</i>	appli'edly, <i>ad.</i>	ap'plica'bleness, <i>n.</i>
apply', <i>v.</i>	apply'ing, <i>a.</i>	applicabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
appli'er, <i>n.</i>	appli'ance, <i>n.</i>	ap'plicant, <i>n.</i>
appli'able, <i>a.</i>	ap'plicable, <i>a.</i>	**ap'plicate, <i>n.</i>
appli'ed, <i>a.</i>	ap'plicably, <i>ad.</i>	applica'tion, <i>n.</i>

* *Compliment*, literally, a fulfilling, or obliging words; an expression of civility, respect, or regard. A present or favour bestowed.

† *Implement*, whatever may supply wants; particularly, as now used, tools, utensils, vessels, instruments,—as, the implements of trade or of industry. (It is a word of very extensive signification.)

‡ *Pleonasm* (à πλειων, more), *redundancy* of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary. This may be justifiable, when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force.

§ *Plerophory*, full persuasion or confidence.

‖ *Pleurisy*, an inflammation of the pleura, which is a membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough. The usual remedies are venesection, other evacuations, diluents, &c.

‡ *Accomplice* or *Complice*, literally, folded together; an associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt.

** *Applicate*, a right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.

ap'plicative, *a.*
 ap'plicatory, *a.* & *n.*
 circumplica'tion, *n.*
 com'plex, *a.*
 com'plexly, *ad.*
 com'plexness, *n.*
 com'plexed, *a.*
 com'plexedness, *n.*
 complex'ity, *n.*
 complex'ion, *n.*
 complex'ional, *a.*
 complex'ionally, *ad.*
 complex'ioned, *a.*
 complex'ionary, *a.*
 complex'ure, *n.*
 com'plicate, *v.* & *a.*
 com'plicated, *a.*
 com'plicately, *ad.*
 com'plicateness, *n.*
 com'plicating, *a.*
 complica'tion, *n.*
 com'plice, *n.*
 comply', *v.*
 compli'able, *a.*
 compli'ance, *n.*
 compli'ant, *a.*
 compli'antly, *ad.*
 compli'er, *n.*
 compli'ed, *a.*
 comply'ing, *a.*
 condu'plicate, *v.* & *a.*
 condu'plicated, *a.*
 condupl'ica'tion, *n.*
 dec'uple, *a.* & *n.*
 display', *v.* & *n.*
 display'ed, *a.*
 display'er, *n.*
 display'ing, *a.*

doub'le, *a. n.* & *v.*
 doub'led, *a.*
 doub'ly, *ad.*
 doub'ler, *n.*
 doub'leness, *n.*
 doub'ling, *a.* & *n.*
 doub'le-faced, *a.*
 doub'le-hearted, *a.*
 doub'le-minded, *a.*
 doub'le-tongued, *a.*
 du'ple, *a.*
 *du'plicate, *a. n.* & *v.*
 duplica'tion, *n.*
 du'plicate, *n.*
 duplic'ity, *n.*
 ex'plicate, *v.*
 ex'plicated, *a.*
 ex'plicating, *a.*
 explica'tion, *n.*
 ex'plicative, *a.*
 ex'plicator, *n.*
 ex'plicatory, *a.*
 ex'plicable, *a.*
 †explic'it, *a.* & *n.*
 explic'itly, *ad.*
 explic'itness, *n.*
 im'plex, *a.*
 implex'ion, *n.*
 incom'plex, *a.*
 ‡imply', *v.*
 impli'ed, *a.*
 impli'edly, *ad.*
 imply'ing, *a.*
 im'plicate, *v.*
 im'plicated, *a.*
 im'plicating, *a.*
 implica'tion, *n.*
 im'plicative, *a.*

im'plicatively, *ad.*
 implic'it, *a.*
 implic'itly, *ad.*
 implic'itness, *n.*
 inap'plicable, *a.*
 inapplicabil'ity, *n.*
 inapplica'tion, *n.*
 incompli'ance, *n.*
 incomplic'iant, *a.*
 inex'plicable, *a.*
 inex'plicablely, *ad.*
 inex'plicableness, *n.*
 misapply', *v.*
 misappli'ed, *a.*
 misapply'ing, *a.*
 misapplica'tion, *n.*
 §mul'tiple, *a.* & *n.*
 ||multiply', *v.*
 multipli'ed, *a.*
 multipli'er, *n.*
 multiply'ing, *a.*
 mul'tipliable, *a.*
 mul'tipliableness, *n.*
 mul'tiplicable, *a.*
 mul'tiplicableness, *n.*
 ¶multiplicand', *n.*
 mul'tiplicate, *a.*
 mul'tiplicative, *a.*
 multiplica'tion, *n.*
 multiplica'tor, *n.*
 multiplic'ity, *n.*
 oc'tuple, *n.*
 **perplex', *v.*
 perplex'ed, *a.*
 perplex'edly, *ad.*
 perplex'edness, *n.*
 perplex'ity, *n.*
 plex'iform, *a.*

* *Duplicate*, double, two-fold; also another of the same, a copy; to double.

† *Explicit*, literally, unfolded; hence, plain in language; open to the understanding, clear, unreserved.

‡ *ImPLY*, to infold, to involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.

§ *Multiple*, in arithmetic, a number containing another several times exactly, —as 12 is a multiple of 2, 3, 4, and 6.

|| *Multiply*, to make many-fold, to increase in number.

¶ *Multiplicand*, the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier.

** *Perplex*, literally, to twine or plait thoroughly, to make intricate, to entangle; to puzzle, to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.

*plex'us, <i>n.</i>	redoub'ling, <i>a.</i>	sub'duple, <i>a.</i>
†pli'able, <i>a.</i>	redu'plicate, <i>v. & a.</i>	subdu'plicate, <i>a.</i>
pli'ableness, <i>n.</i>	reduplica'tion, <i>n.</i>	sup'pliant, <i>a. & n.</i>
pliabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	redu'plicative, <i>a.</i>	sup'pliantly, <i>ad.</i>
pli'ancy, <i>n.</i>	reply', <i>v. & n.</i>	†sup'plicate, <i>v.</i>
pli'ant, <i>a.</i>	repli'er, <i>n.</i>	sup'plicated, <i>a.</i>
pli'antness, <i>n.</i>	reply'ing, <i>a.</i>	sup'plicating, <i>a.</i>
pli'cate, or	replica'tion, <i>n.</i>	supplica'tion, <i>n.</i>
pli'cated, <i>a.</i>	sep'tuple, <i>a.</i>	sup'plicatory, <i>a.</i>
pli'form, <i>a.</i>	sex'tuple, <i>a.</i>	sup'plicant, <i>n. & a.</i>
plic'ature, <i>n.</i>	sim'ple, <i>a. n. & v.</i>	trip'le, <i>a. & v.</i>
plica'tion, <i>n.</i>	sim'ply, <i>ad.</i>	treb'le, <i>a.</i>
ply, <i>v.</i>	sim'pleness, <i>n.</i>	trip'let, <i>n.</i>
‡pli'ers, <i>n.</i>	sim'ple-minded, <i>a.</i>	trip'licate, <i>a.</i>
quad'ruple, <i>a. n. & v.</i>	sim'pler, <i>n.</i>	triplica'tion, <i>n.</i>
quad'rupled, <i>a.</i>	§sim'pleton, <i>n.</i>	triplic'ity, <i>n.</i>
quad'ruply, <i>ad.</i>	simplic'ity, <i>n.</i>	unim'plicated, <i>a.</i>
quadru'pling, <i>a.</i>	sim'plify, <i>v.</i>	unimpli'ed, <i>a.</i>
quadru'plicate, <i>a. & v.</i>	sim'plified, <i>a.</i>	unperplex', <i>v.</i>
quadruplica'tion, <i>n.</i>	sim'plifying, <i>a.</i>	unperplex'ed, <i>a.</i>
quin'tuple, <i>a.</i>	simplifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	unpli'able, <i>a.</i>
redoub'le, <i>v.</i>	sim'plist, <i>n.</i>	unpli'ant, <i>a.</i>
redoub'led, <i>a.</i>		

PLOR-o, ploratum, *v. 1.* to cry out, to wail, to weep: as,
deplore', to bewail, to mourn.

deplore', <i>v.</i>	**explore', or	††implore', <i>v.</i>
deplo'red, <i>a.</i>	explo'rate, <i>v.</i>	impro'red, <i>a.</i>
deplo'redly, <i>ad.</i>	explo'red, <i>a.</i>	impro'rer, <i>n.</i>
deplo'ring, <i>a.</i>	explo'rer, <i>n.</i>	implora'tion, <i>n.</i>
deplo'rer, <i>n.</i>	explo'ring, <i>a.</i>	impro'ring, <i>a.</i>
deplore'ment, <i>n.</i>	explore'ment, <i>n.</i>	inexplo'nable, <i>a.</i>
deplo'nable, <i>a.</i>	explora'tion, <i>n.</i>	undepto'red, <i>a.</i>
deplo'rably, <i>ad.</i>	explora'tor, <i>a.</i>	unexplo'red, <i>a.</i>
deplo'rableness, <i>n.</i>	explo'ratory, <i>a.</i>	unimpro'red, <i>a.</i>
deplora'tion, <i>n.</i>		

* *Plexus*, any union of vessels, nerves, or fibres, in the form of net-work.

† *Pliable*, that may be folded; easy to be bent; flexible in disposition.

‡ *Pliers*, an instrument by which any small thing is seized and bent.

§ *Simpleton*, a silly person, or one of weak intellect.

|| *Suppliant*, one who prays with his knees folded under him in token of humility.

†† *Supplicate*, to entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; to address in prayer; to implore, to beseech.

** *Explore*, to search for making discovery, to view with care, to search or try, to pry into.

†† *Implore*, to call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech, to pray earnestly, to entreat, to beg.

PLUM—A, f. 1. *a small or soft feather, a feather*: as, *deplume'*, to strip or pluck off feathers.

<i>deplume'</i> , v.	<i>plume</i> , n. & v.	<i>plumos'ity</i> , n.
<i>deplu'med</i> , a.	<i>plu'mage</i> , n.	<i>plu'mous</i> , a.
<i>depluma'tion</i> , n.	<i>plumig'eros</i> , a.	<i>plume'less</i> , a.
<i>deplu'ming</i> , a.	<i>plu'miped</i> , a.	<i>unplume'</i> , v.
<i>implu'med</i> , a.	<i>plu'ming</i> , a.	<i>unplu'med</i> , a.
<i>implu'mous</i> , a.	<i>plumose'</i> , a.	

PLUMB—UM, n. 2. *lead, a leaden bullet*: as, *plumbif'eros*, producing lead; *plum'ber*, a worker in lead.

<i>plumb</i> , n. a. ad. & v.	<i>plumbif'eros</i> , a.	<i>plum'beous</i> , a.
<i>plum'ber</i> , n.	† <i>plum'met</i> , n.	‡ <i>plumba'go</i> , n.
* <i>plum'bery</i> , n.	<i>plum'bean</i> , a.	<i>plumbag'inous</i> , a.
<i>plum'bed</i> , a.		

PLUS, plur-is, a. more: as, *plu'ral*, containing more than one, or consisting of two or more.

§ <i>non'plus</i> , n. & v.	<i>plu'ralist</i> , n.	<i>plus</i> , n.
o' <i>verplus</i> , n.	<i>plural'ity</i> , n.	preter <i>pluper'fect</i> , a.
<i>plu'ral</i> , a.	<i>plurilit'eral</i> , a. & n.	¶ <i>sur'plus</i> , or
<i>plu'rally</i> , ad.	<i>pluper'fect</i> , a.	<i>sur'plusage</i> , n.

PLUT—O, òn-is, m. 3. *king of the infernal regions.*

<i>pluto'nian</i> , a. & n.	<i>pluton'ic</i> , a.	** <i>plu'tonist</i> , n.
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PLUVI—A, f. 1. (*à pluo*, v. 3. *to rain*), *rain.*

<i>plu'vial</i> , a.	†† <i>pluviam'eter</i> , n.	<i>pluviamet'rical</i> , a.
<i>plu'vious</i> , a.		

PNEUMA, at-os (πνεύμα, -ατος, *à πνεω*, *to blow, to breathe*), *wind, air, breath, spirit*: as, *dyspnæ'a*, a difficulty of breathing.

<i>dyspnæ'a</i> , n.	<i>orthopnæ'a</i> , n.	‡† <i>peripneu'mony</i> , or
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* *Plumbery*, works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought; the art of casting and working lead, or making sheets and pipes of lead.

† *Plummet*, a leaden weight attached to a line, used by carpenters, masons, &c.

‡ *Plumbago*, a mineral consisting of carbon and iron,—used for pencils, &c.

§ *Nonplus*, to puzzle, to put to a stand.

|| *Plus*, more, a character marked thus +, used as a sign of addition.

¶ *Surplus, surplusage, overplus*, literally, more, or something over; what remains after accomplishing a purpose.

** *Plutonist*, one who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

†† *Pluviometer*, a rain-gage, an instrument to ascertain the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in any particular climate or place.

‡† *Peripneumony* or *Pneumonia* (à πνευμων, *the lungs*), an inflammation of the lungs, the organs of respiration, attended with acute fever and difficult respiration.

peripneumo'nia, <i>n.</i>	pneumat'ical, <i>a.</i>	pneumatol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
peripneumon'ic, <i>a.</i>	†pneumat'ocele, <i>n.</i>	pneumo'nia, or
*pneumat'ics, <i>n.</i>	pneumatol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	pneu'mony, <i>n.</i>
pneumat'ic, <i>a.</i>	pneumatolog'ical, <i>a.</i>	pneumon'ic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>

POIE-O (ποιεω), to make, to compose : as, po'etry, the art of composing in verse, poems.

archpo'et, <i>n.</i>	po'et, <i>n.</i>	poet'ics, <i>n.</i>
†epopee', <i>n.</i>	po'etess, or	po'etry, <i>n.</i>
nosopoiel'ic, <i>a.</i>	po'etress, <i>n.</i>	prosopopæ'ia, or
on'omatope, or	po'etize, <i>v.</i>	pros'opopy, <i>n.</i>
on'omatopy, <i>n.</i>	§po'etaster, <i>n.</i>	unpoet'ic, <i>a.</i>
pathopoi'ea, <i>n.</i>	poet'ic, <i>a.</i>	unpoet'ical, <i>a.</i>
po'em, <i>n.</i>	poet'ical, <i>a.</i>	unpoet'ically, <i>ad.</i>
po'esy, <i>n.</i>	poet'ically, <i>ad.</i>	

POLEM-OS (πολεμος), war, a battle or combat : as, polem'ic, controversial, disputative.

philopolem'ic, <i>a.</i>	polem'ical, <i>a.</i>	†polem'oscope, <i>n.</i>
polem'ic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>		

POL-EO (πωλεω), to sell : as, bibliop'o'list, a bookseller.

bibliop'olist, <i>n.</i>	monop'olize, <i>v.</i>	monop'olizing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
monop'oly, <i>n.</i>	monop'olizer, <i>n.</i>	myrop'olist, <i>n.</i>
monop'olist, <i>n.</i>	monop'olized, <i>a.</i>	pharmacop'olist, <i>n.</i>

POLI-O, politum, *v.* 4. (ἀ πολις, a city), to polish, to smooth. (See Polis.)

POL-IS (πολις, ἀ πολυς, many), a city, a town : as, Constan'tinople, the city of Constantine ; cosmop'olite, a citizen of the world ; pol'ite, polished or elegant in manners, well-bred ; pol'ish, to make smooth and glossy, to refine ; pol'itics, the science of government.

**Acrop'olis, <i>n.</i>	Constan'tinople, <i>n.</i>	cosmopol'itan, <i>n.</i>
archpolitic'ian, <i>n.</i>	cosmop'olite, or	Decap'olis, <i>n.</i>

* *Pneumatics*, in natural philosophy, the science of *air* ; in chemistry, the science of *gases* ; in the schools, the doctrine of *spiritual* substances,—as *God*, *angels*, and the *souls* of men ; but in this last sense *pneumatology* is now used.

† *Pneumatocoele*, in surgery, a distension of the scrotum by *air*.

‡ *Epopée*, an epic poem : more properly, the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

§ *Poetaster*, a petty poet.

|| *Prosopopæia*, a figure in rhetoric, by which things are represented as persons, or an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*, but is more extensive in its signification.

† *Polemoscope*, an oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

** *Acropolis*, the highest place or citadel of a town, particularly of Athens.

expol'ish, v.	metropol'itan, n. & a.	polite', a.
Heliop'olis, n.	metropol'ite, n.	polite'ly, ad.
impol'icy, n.	metropolit'ic, a.	polite'ness, n.
impol'ished, a.	metropolit'ical, a.	pol'itics, n.
impolite', a.	Neap'olis, or	pol'itic, a. & n.
impolite'ly, ad.	Na'ples, n.	pol'itically, ad.
impolite'ness, n.	Neapol'itan, n. & a.	polit'ical, a.
impol'itic, a.	Nicop'olis, n.	polit'ically, ad.
impol'itically, ad.	overpol'ish, v.	politici'an, n. & a.
*in'terpolate, v.	†police', n.	pol'ity, n.
in'terpolated, a.	polic'ed, a.	repol'ish, v.
interpola'tion, n.	†pol'icy, n.	unin'terpolated, a.
in'terpolating, a.	pol'ish, v. & n.	unpol'iced, a.
in'terpolator, n.	pol'ishable, a.	unpol'ished, a.
interpol'ish, v.	pol'ished, a.	unpolite', a.
metropol'is, n.	pol'isher, n.	unpolite'ly, ad.
	pol'ishing, n. & a.	unpolite'ness, n.

POLLENS, nt-is, a. (à polleo, v. 2. to be able), powerful.

equipol'lence, n.	equipol'lently, ad.	prepol'lency, n.
equipol'lency, n.	prepol'lence, n.	prepol'lent, a.
equipol'lent, a.		

POL-US, m. 2. the pole: as, pol'ar, of the pole.

circumpo'lar, a.	po'lary, a.	po'larized, a.
po'lar, a.	pole, n. & v.	po'larizing, a.
po'lar'ity, n.	po'larize, v.	polariza'tion, n.

POLY (πολυ), many: as, pol'ychord, having many chords; polyg'amy, the having many wives or husbands at the same time; pol'ygon, a figure of many angles and sides; pol'ygram, a figure of many lines; polymorph'ous, having many forms; polyon'omy, many names; polyph'yllous, many-leaved.

peripolyg'onal, a. §polyacou'stic, n. & a. ||pol'yadelph, n.

* *Interpolate*, to foist in; to insert,—as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to the original; to renew.

† *Police*, the government of a city or town; the corporation or body of men governing a city; the pleasure-ground about a gentleman's seat.

‡ *Policy*, primarily, the same as *polity*, comprehending the fundamental constitution or frame of civil government in a state or kingdom; now, the art or manner of governing a nation; art, prudence, wisdom, or dexterity, in managing public affairs,—applied to persons governing. In commerce, the writing or instruction by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured.

§ *Polyacoustic*, that multiplies or magnifies sound; an instrument to multiply sounds.

|| *Polyadelph*, in botany, a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.

<i>polyadelph'ian, a.</i>	<i>pol'ygram, n.</i>	††† <i>pol'ynome, n.</i>
* <i>polyan'der, n.</i>	<i>polygrammat'ical, a.</i>	<i>polyno'mial, a.</i>
<i>polyan'drian, a.</i>	†† <i>pol'ygraph, n.</i>	<i>polyon'omy, n.</i>
† <i>polyan'dry, n.</i>	<i>polyg'raphy, n.</i>	<i>polyon'omous, a.</i>
† <i>polyanth'os, n.</i>	<i>polygraph'ic, a.</i>	††† <i>polyop'trum, n.</i>
§ <i>polyautog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>polygraph'ical, a.</i>	<i>pol'ype, or</i>
<i>pol'ychord, a.</i>	†† <i>pol'ygyn, n.</i>	<i>pol'ypus, n.</i>
<i>polycotyl'edon, n.</i>	<i>polygyn'ian, a.</i>	<i>polypet'alous, a.</i>
<i>polycotyledo'nous, a.</i>	§§ <i>polyg'yny, n.</i>	<i>polyph'onism, or</i>
† <i>pol'ygam, or</i>	<i>polyhe'dron, or</i>	<i>polyph'ony, n.</i>
<i>polygam'ian, a. & n.</i>	<i>polye'dron, n.</i>	<i>polyphon'ic, a.</i>
<i>polyg'amy, n.</i>	<i>polyhe'dric, a.</i>	<i>polyph'yllous, a.</i>
<i>polyg'amist, n.</i>	<i>polyhe'dral, a.</i>	<i>pol'ypode, n.</i>
<i>polyg'amous, a.</i>	<i>polyhe'drous, a.</i>	<i>pol'ypous, a.</i>
<i>polyg'enous, a.</i>	††† <i>polyl'ogy, n.</i>	§§§ <i>pol'yscope, n.</i>
** <i>pol'yglot, n. & a.</i>	<i>polym'athy, n.</i>	<i>pol'yspast, n.</i>
<i>pol'ygon, n.</i>	<i>polymath'ic, a.</i>	†††† <i>pol'ysperm, n.</i>
<i>polyg'onial, a.</i>	<i>polymorph'ous, a.</i>	<i>polysperm'ous, a.</i>
<i>polyg'onous, a.</i>	*** <i>Polyne'sia, n.</i>	*** <i>pol'ysyllable, n.</i>
<i>polyg'ony, n.</i>	<i>polyne'sian, a.</i>	<i>polysyllab'ic, a.</i>

* *Polyander*, a plant having *many* stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

† *Polyandry*, the practice of females having *more* husbands than one at the same time; *plurality* of husbands.

‡ *Polyanthos*, a plant with many flowers, or whose flower-stalks produce flowers in *clusters*.

§ *Polyautography*, the art or practice of *multiplying* copies of one's own hand-writing, or of manuscripts, by engraving on stone; a species of lithography.

|| *Polycotyledon*, a plant that has *many* or *more* than two *cotyledons* or *lobes* to the seed.

† *Polygam*, a plant bearing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers.

** *Polyglot*, having or containing *many* languages or tongues,—as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible: also a book containing *many* languages, particularly the Bible containing the Scriptures in *several* languages.

†† *Polygraph*, an instrument for *multiplying* copies.

‡† *Polygyn*, a plant having *many* pistils.

§§ *Polygyny*, the practice of having *more* wives than one at the same time.

|||| *Polyhedron* or *Polyedron*, a body or solid of *many* sides or planes; also a *multiplying* glass.

††† *Polylogy*, a talking *much*, talkativeness, garrulity, *loquacity*.

*** *Polynesia*, literally, *many* isles; a new term in geography, used to designate a *great number* of isles in the Pacific ocean,—as the Pelew isles, the Ladrões, the Carolinas, the Sandwich isles, the Marquesas, the Society isles, and the Friendly isles.

††† *Polynome*, in Algebra, a quantity consisting of *many* terms.

§†† *Polyoptrum*, a glass through which objects appear *multiplied*.

§§§ *Polyscope*, a glass making a single object appear as *many*.

||||| *Polyspast*, a machine consisting of *many* pulleys.

†††† *Polysperm*, a tree whose fruit contains *many* seeds.

**** *Polysyllable*, a word of *many* syllables.

polysyllab'ical, a.
**polysyn'deton, n.*
polytech'nic, a.

†*pol'ytheism, n.*
pol'ytheism, n.
pol'ytheist, n.

polytheis'tic, a.
polytheis'tical, a.

POMP—*α, f.* 1. (*ἀ πεμπω, to send*), *a solemn procession, parade*: as, *pomp'ous, showy* with grandeur.

pomp, n.
pompat'ic, a.

pomp'ous, a.
pomp'ously, ad.

pomp'ousness, n.
pompos'ity, n.

POM—*υμ, n.* 2. *an apple*: as, *poma'ceous, consisting of apples*; *pome'roy, a sort of apple, called royal apple.*

‡*pomace', n.*
poma'ceous, a.
§pome, n.
 ||*pomeci'tron, n.*

‡*pomegran'ate, n.*
pomif'erous, a.
pome'roy, or

pome'royal, n.
***pom'mel, n. & v.*
pomel'led, a.

PONDUS, ponder—is, *n.* 3. (*ἀ πενδο, to weigh*), *weight*: as, *equipon'derate, to be in equal weight*; *overpoise', to outweigh*; *pon'der, to weigh in the mind, to examine*; *pon'derous, very heavy, weighty.*

coun'terpoise, v. & n.
coun'terpoised, a.
coun'terpoising, a
 ††*equipoise, n.*
equipon'derance, n.
equipon'derancy, n.
equipon'derate, v.
equipon'dious, a.
impon'derable, a.
impon'derous, a.
imponderabil'ity, n.
overpoise', v.
o'verpoise, n.
overpon'derous, a.

poise, n. & v.
pois'ed, a.
pois'ing, a.
pon'der, v.
pon'deral, a.
pon'derable, a.
pon'derate, v.
pondera'tion, n.
pon'derer, n.
pon'dered, a.
pon'dering, a.
pon'deringly, ad.
pon'derous, a.
pon'derously, ad.

pon'derousness, n.
ponderos'ity, n.
 ††*pound, n.*
pound'ing, a.
 §§*pound'er, n.*
prepon'der, v.
prepon'derance, n.
prepon'derancy, n.
prepon'derant, a.
 ||||*prepon'derate, v.*
prepondera'tion, n.
prepon'derating, a.
superpon'derate, v.
unpois'ed, a.

**Polysyndeton* (*ἀ συνδεδετος, connecting*), a figure of rhetoric, by which the *copulative* is often repeated,—as, “We have ships, *and* men, *and* money, *and* stores.”

† *Polytheism*, the belief of *many* gods; the doctrine of a *plurality* of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world.

‡ *Pomace*, the substance of *apples*, or of similar fruit, crushed by grinding.

§ *Pome*, a pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or core,—as, the *apple, pear, &c.*

|| *Pomecitron*, a *citron apple*.

‡ *Pomegranate*, literally, a *grained apple*; this fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. It is of a red-dish colour; also, the tree itself.

** *Pommel*, a *knob* or *ball*; the *knob* on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddlebow; the round *knob* on the frame of a chair, &c.

†† *Equipoise*, equality of *weight* or force *equilibrium*.

‡‡ *Pound*, standard or specific *weight*.

§§ *Pounder*, a gun carrying a bullet of so many *pounds*,—as a *twelve-pounder*.

|||| *Preponderate*, to outweigh, to overpower in *weight*, to surpass in *weight*.

PON-o, positum, *v.* 3. to put or place: as, ap'posite, *placing to, fit*; compose', to place or set together; depose', to put or lay down; dispose', to set or put apart, to place or distribute; expose', to put out or lay open; impose', to place or lay on, to cheat; oppose', to put or set against; postpone', to put after or off; to delay; com' post (*put together or mixed*), manure.

an'tepono, <i>v.</i>	compound'er, <i>n.</i>	**discompose', <i>v.</i>
antiposit'ion, <i>n.</i>	compound'ing, <i>a.</i>	discompo'sed, <i>a.</i> [<i>n.</i>
ap'pose', <i>v.</i>	compound'able, <i>a.</i>	discompo'sing, <i>a.</i> &
ap'po'ser, <i>n.</i>	decompose', <i>v.</i>	discomposit'ion, <i>n.</i>
ap'posite, <i>a.</i>	decompo'sed, <i>a.</i>	discompo'sure, <i>n.</i>
ap'positely, <i>ad.</i>	decompo'sable, <i>a.</i>	dispose', <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
ap'positeness, <i>n.</i>	decompo'sing, <i>a.</i>	dispo'sable, <i>a.</i>
apposit'ion, <i>n.</i>	decompos'ite, <i>a.</i>	dispo'sal, <i>n.</i>
appos'itive, <i>a.</i>	decomposit'ion, <i>n.</i>	dispo'sed, <i>a.</i>
*ap'ropos, <i>ad.</i>	decompound', <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	dispo'ser, <i>n.</i>
circumposit'ion, <i>n.</i>	decompound'ed, <i>a.</i>	dispo'sing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
compo'nent, <i>a.</i>	decompound'able, <i>n.</i>	disposit'ion, <i>n.</i>
compose', <i>v.</i>	decompound'ing, <i>a.</i>	dispos'itive, <i>a.</i>
compo'ser, <i>n.</i>	depono', <i>v.</i>	dispo'sure, <i>n.</i>
compo'sed, <i>a.</i>	†depo'nent, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	expose', <i>v.</i>
compo'sedly, <i>ad.</i>	depose', <i>v.</i>	expo'sed, <i>a.</i>
compo'sedness, <i>n.</i>	depo'sal, <i>n.</i>	expo'sedness, <i>n.</i>
compo'sing, <i>a.</i>	depo'sed, <i>a.</i>	expo'ser, <i>n.</i>
compos'ite, <i>a.</i>	depo'ser, <i>n.</i>	expo'sing, <i>a.</i>
composit'ion, <i>n.</i>	depo'sing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	exposit'ion, <i>n.</i>
compos'itive, <i>a.</i>	depo'sable, <i>a.</i>	expos'itive, <i>a.</i>
†compos'itor, <i>n.</i>	depos'it, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	expos'itor, <i>n.</i>
com'post, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	‡depos'itary, <i>n.</i>	expos'itory, <i>a.</i>
compo'sure, <i>n.</i>	depos'iting, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	expo'sure, <i>n.</i>
compound', <i>v.</i>	deposit'ion, <i>n.</i>	expound', <i>v.</i>
com'pound, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	depos'itory, <i>n.</i>	expound'ed, <i>a.</i>
compound'ed, <i>a.</i>	‡de'pôt, <i>n.</i>	expound'er, <i>n.</i>

* *Apropos*, to the purpose, opportunely,—pronounced *apropo*.

† *Compositor*, in printing, one who sets types, and makes up pages and forms; one who sets in order.

‡ *Deponent*, a *deponent* verb, in the Latin grammar, has a passive termination, but an active or neuter signification,—as, *loquor*, I speak; *moriôr*, I die;—so called, because they have laid aside their passive signification. Also one who lays down or gives evidence under oath.

§ *Depositary*, a person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust: thus, the Jews were the *depositaries* of the sacred writings.

|| *Depository*, a place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping,—as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods.

‡ *Depot* (Fr.) a place in which stores are deposited for the use of an army; or a place for assembling recruits; a *deposit*.

** *Discompose*, to unsettle, to disorder, to disturb, to agitate.

expound'ing, <i>a.</i>	oppo'nent, <i>a. & n.</i>	post'haste, <i>a. & ad.</i>
impose', <i>v.</i>	oppose', <i>v.</i>	post'horse, <i>n.</i>
impo'sed, <i>a.</i>	oppo'sed, <i>a.</i>	post'man, <i>n.</i>
impo'ser, <i>n.</i>	oppo'ser, <i>n.</i>	post'master, <i>n.</i>
impo'sing, <i>a.</i>	oppo'sing, <i>n.</i>	post'master-general
impo'sable, <i>a.</i>	op'posite, <i>a. & n.</i>	postof'fice, <i>n.</i> [<i>n</i>
impositi'on, <i>n.</i>	op'positely, <i>ad.</i>	post'town, <i>n.</i>
*im'post, <i>n.</i>	op'positeness, <i>n.</i>	postpone', <i>v.</i>
†impos'tor, <i>n.</i>	oppositi'on, <i>n.</i>	postpo'ned, <i>a.</i>
impos'ture, <i>n.</i>	oppositi'onist, <i>n.</i>	postpo'ning, <i>a.</i>
impos'tured, <i>a.</i>	oppos'itive, <i>a.</i>	postpo'ner, <i>n.</i>
inap'posite, <i>a.</i>	po'nent, <i>a.</i>	postpone'ment, <i>n.</i>
incompo'sed, <i>a.</i>	†pose, <i>v.</i>	††pos'ture, <i>n. & v.</i>
incompos'ite, <i>a.</i>	po'sed, <i>a.</i>	pos'ture-master, <i>n.</i>
†indispose', <i>v.</i>	po'ser, <i>n.</i>	precompose', <i>v.</i>
indispo'sed, <i>a.</i>	po'sing, <i>a.</i>	predispo'nent, <i>n.</i>
indispo'sedness, <i>n.</i>	pos'ited, <i>a.</i>	predispose', <i>v.</i>
indispo'sing, <i>a.</i>	positi'on, <i>n.</i>	predispo'sed, <i>a.</i>
indispositi'on, <i>n.</i>	positi'onal, <i>a.</i>	predispositi'on, <i>n.</i>
interpose', <i>v.</i>	**pos'itive, <i>a. & n.</i>	predispo'sing, <i>a.</i>
interpo'sed, <i>a.</i>	pos'itively, <i>ad.</i>	prepose', <i>v.</i>
interpo'ser, <i>n.</i>	pos'itiveness, <i>n.</i>	prepo'ser, <i>n.</i>
interpo'sing, <i>a.</i>	††post, <i>n. & v.</i>	prepositi'on, <i>n.</i>
interpo'sal, <i>n.</i>	post'age, <i>n.</i>	prepositi'onal, <i>a.</i>
interpo'sing, <i>a.</i>	post'er, <i>n.</i>	prepos'itor, <i>n.</i>
‡interpos'it, <i>n.</i>	post'ed, <i>a.</i>	prepos'itive, <i>a. & n.</i>
interpositi'on, <i>n.</i>	post'ing, <i>a.</i>	presuppose', <i>v.</i>
malapropo's, <i>ad.</i>	post'boy, <i>n.</i>	presuppo'sal, <i>n.</i>
oppone, <i>v.</i>	post'chaise, <i>n.</i>	presuppo'sed, <i>a.</i>

* *Impost*, placed on, a tax.

† *Impositor*, one who *imposes* on others; one who *assumes* a character for the purpose of deception; one who *cheats*.

‡ *Indispose*, to disincline, to alienate the mind, to render unfit, to disorder, as the healthy functions of the body.

§ *Interposit*, a place of *deposit* between one commercial city or country and another.

|| *Ponent*, literally, *setting*; western,—as, the *ponent* winds.

†† *Pose*, to puzzle, to *put* to a stand or stop.

** *Positive*, properly, *set*, *laid* down, expressed, direct, explicit,—opposed to *implied*,—as, in *positive* words; absolute,—as, *positive* commands; real, existing in fact,—opposed to *negative*, as *positive* good, which exists by itself; whereas *negative* good is merely the absence of evil: or opposed to *relative* or *arbitrary*,—as beauty is not a *positive* thing, but depends on the different tastes of the people.

†† *Post*, a piece of timber *set* erect; a military *station*; an office, that is, a fixed *place* or *station*,—as, the *post* of honour is a private *station*; one who carries letters and dispatches at *stated* times; a mode of conveying letters, or travelling, by means of horses or men *placed* ready at different stages for expedition. Xenophon says, that Cyrus, king of Persia, established such stations. The original inhabitants of Mexico, in North America, had also such a mode of conveyance, when discovered by the Spaniards.

†† *Posture*, a *placing* of the body or thing; attitude, situation, state, condition

presuppositi'on, *n.*
 presuppo'sing, *a.*
 propo'nent, *n.*
 propo'sal, *n.*
 propose', *v.*
 propo'sed, *a.*
 propo'ser, *n.*
 propo'sing, *a.*
 propositi'on, *n.*
 propositi'onal, *a.*
 propound', *v.*
 propound'ed, *a.*
 propound'er, *n.*
 propound'ing, *a.*
 prov'ost, *n.*
 prov'ostship, or
 propos'iture, *n.*
 pur'pose, *n.* & *v.*
 pur'posed, *a.*
 pur'posedly, *ad.*
 pur'posing, *a.*
 pur'posely, *ad.*
 pur'poseless, *a.*
 recompose', *v.*
 recompo'sed, *a.*
 recompo'sing, *a.*
 recompositi'on, *n.*
 redisp'ose', *v.*
 redispo'sed, *a.*

redispo'sing, *a.*
 reoppose', *v.*
 repose', *v.* & *n.*
 repo'sal, *n.*
 repo'sed, *a.*
 repo'sedness, *n.*
 repo'sing, *a.*
 repos'it, *v.*
 repos'ited, *a.*
 repos'iting, *a.*
 repositi'on, *n.*
 *repos'itory, *n.*
 sepose', *v.*
 sepositi'on, *n.*
 superimpose', *v.*
 superimpo'sed, *a.*
 superimpo'sing, *a.*
 superimpositi'on, *n.*
 superpose', *v.*
 superpo'sed, *a.*
 superpo'sing, *a.*
 superpositi'on, *n.*
 suppose', *v.* & *n.*
 suppo'sable, *a.*
 suppo'sal, *n.*
 suppo'sed, *a.*
 suppo'ser, *n.*
 suppo'sing, *a.*
 suppositi'on, *n.*

suppositi'onal, *a.*
 †supposititi'ous, *a.*
 supposititi'ously, *ad.*
 supposititi'ousness, *n.*
 suppos'itive, *a.* & *n.*
 suppos'itively, *ad.*
 ‡suppos'itory, *n.*
 transpose', *v.*
 transpo'sal, *n.*
 transpo'sed, *a.*
 transpo'sing, *a.*
 transpositi'on, *n.*
 transpositi'onal, *a.*
 transpos'itive, *a.*
 unap'posite, *a.*
 uncompound'ed, *a.*
 undecompo'sable, *a.*
 undecompo'sed, *a.*
 undecompo'und'ed, *a.*
 undepo'sable, *a.*
 undispo'sed, *a.*
 unexpo'sed, *a.*
 unimpo'sed, *a.*
 unimpo'sing, *a.*
 unoppo'sed, *a.*
 unpropo'sed, *a.*
 unpur'posed, *a.*
 untranspo'sed, *a.*

Pon—os (πονός, ἀ πένω, *to work*), *work, labour.*

geopon'ics, *n.*

geopon'ic, *a.*

geopon'ical, *a.*

Pons, pont-is, m. 3. *a bridge*: as, pont'iff, *a high priest.*

‡pont'age, *n.*

pontif'ical, *a.* & *n.*

pontifici'al, *a.*

‡‡pont'ifex, or

pontif'ically, *ad.*

pontifici'an, *n.* & *a.*

pont'iff, *n.*

pontifical'ity, *n.*

**pontoon', *n.*

pontif'ic, *a.*

‡‡pontif'icate, *n.*

* *Repository*, a place where things are or may be *deposited* for safety or preservation,—as, a granary is a *repository* for corn, an arsenal for arms.

† *Supposititious*, put by trick in the *place* or *character* belonging to another; not genuine,—as, a *supposititious* child or writing.

‡ *Suppository*, in medicine, a long cylindrical body introduced into the rectum to procure stools, when clysters (injections) cannot be administered.

§ *Pontage*, a duty paid for repairing *bridges*.

‡‡ *Pontifex* or *Pontiff*, so called, it is said, because a particular *bridge* over the Tiber was originally built, and often repaired by the *priests*.—*Adams' Rom. Antiq.* The Pope is now called *Pontiff*, or sovereign *Pontiff*.

‡‡ *Pontificate*, the office or dignity of a *high priest*, particularly of the Pope.

** *Pontoon*, a flat-bottomed boat,—used in forming *bridges* over rivers for armies.

POPA, *f.* 1. *the priest who slew the victims.* (See *Papas*.)

POPLES, *it-is, m.* 3. *the ham; the knee-popliteal, or poplit'ic, a.*

POPUL-US, *m.* 2. *the people: as, pop'ulous, full of people; pop'ular, belonging to, or beloved by the people; pub'lic, belonging to a whole people, open; depop'ulate or dispe'ople, to strip of people or inhabitants.*

archpub'lican, *n.*

black-pe'opled, *a.*

depop'ulate, *v.*

depop'ulated, *a.*

depop'ulating, *a.*

depopula'tion, *n.*

depop'ulator, *n.*

dispe'ople, *v.*

dispe'opled, *a.*

dispe'opler, *n.*

dispe'opling, *a.*

empe'ople, or

impe'ople, *v.*

pe'ople, *n. & v.*

pe'opled, *a.*

pe'opling, *a. & n.*

pe'oplish, *a.*

*pop'ulace, *n.*

pop'ular, *a.*

pop'ularly, *ad.*

pop'ularize, *v.*

pop'ularized, *a.*

pop'ularizing, *a.*

popular'ity, *n.*

pop'ulate, *v.*

pop'ulated, *a.*

†popula'tion, *n.*

pop'ulating, *a.*

pop'ulous, *a.*

pop'ulously, *ad.*

pop'ulousness, *n.*

pub'lic, *a. & n.*

pub'licly, *ad.*

pub'licness, *n.*

†pub'lican, *n.*

publica'tion, *n.*

public'ity, *n.*

pub'lic-spirited, *a.*

pub'lic-spiritedness, *n.*

pub'lish, *v.*

pub'lished, *a.*

pub'lisher, *n.*

pub'lishing, *a.*

pub'lishment, *n.*

repe'ople, *v.*

repe'opled, *a.*

repe'opling, *n. & a.*

§repub'lic, *n.*

repub'lican, *a. & n.*

repub'licanness, *n.*

repub'licanism, *n.*

republica'tion, *n.*

repub'lish, *v.*

repub'lished, *a.*

repub'lisher, *n.*

repub'lishing, *a.*

unpe'ople, *v.*

unpe'opled, *a.*

unpe'opling, *a.*

unpop'ular, *a.*

unpopular'ity, *n.*

unpub'lic, *a.*

unpub'lished, *a.*

PORC-US, *m.* 2. *a hog: as, pork'er, hog's flesh; pork'ling, a pig.*

por'cine, *a.*

||por'cupine, *n.*

pork, *n.*

†pork'er, *n.*

**pork'et, *n.*

pork'ling, *n.*

††por'poise, or

por'pus, *n.*

POR-OS (πορος, ἀ πείρω, *to pierce or pass*), *a passage or way: as, po'rous, having pores or passages for fluids or perspiration.*

* *Populace*, the common people.

† *Population*, the act of *peopling*; the whole number of *people* or *inhabitants* in a country; the state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants.

‡ *Publican*, originally, a tax-gatherer; an inn-keeper.

§ *Republic*, a state or form of government in which the exercise of sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the *people*; a *commonwealth*. In modern usage, it differs from *democracy*, in which the *people* exercise the powers of sovereignty in person. *Republic of Letters*, the collective body of learned men.

|| *Porcupine*, a kind of large hedge-hog.

† *Porker*, a hog, a pig.

** *Porket*, a young hog.

†† *Porpoise* or *Porpus*, the sea-hog.

**apo'ria*, *n.*
†*empo'rium*, *n.*
emporel'ic, *a.*
impo'rous, *a.*
imporos'ity, *n.*

pore, *n.*
po'ry, *a.*
po'riness, *n.*
po'rous, *a.*
po'rousness, *n.*

poros'ity, *n.*
‡*po'rism*, *n.*
poris'tic, or
poris'tical, *a.*

PORPHYR—*a* (πορφυρα), *purple*.

‡*por'phyry*, *n.* *porphyrit'ic*, *a.* *porphyra'ceous*, *a.*
‡*por'phyrize*, *v.*

PORR—*o*, *adv.* *forth*, *farther*: as, *portend'*, to foreshow.

‡*porrec'tion*, *n.* *portend'ed*, *a.* ‡*portent'*, *n.*
portend', *v.* *portend'ing*, *a.* *portent'ous*, *a.*

PORR—*um*, *n.* 2. *a leek*, *a scallion*; *green*.

porra'ceous, *a.* ‡*por'ridge*, *n.* ‡*por'ringer*, *n.*
***por'ret*, *n.* *por'ridge-pot*, *n.*

PORT—*a*, *f.* 1. *a gate of a city*, *a door*. (See *Porto*.)

PORTIO, *on-is*, *f.* 3. (*à pars*), *a part*, *a portion*. (See *Pars*.)

PORT—*o*, *portatum*, *v.* 1. *to carry or bear*, *to import or be-*
token: as, *comport'*, *to bear with or carry together*, *to*
suit or accord; *deport'ment*, *carriage*, *behaviour*, *con-*
duct; *export'*, *to carry out*; *report'*, *to bear or carry*
back; *import'*, *to carry in*, *to mean*, *to imply*.

<i>comport'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>deport'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>export'er</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>com'port</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>deport'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>import'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>comport'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>export'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>im'port</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>comport'ance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ex'port</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>import'able</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>comport'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>export'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>import'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>deport'</i> , <i>v. & n.</i>	<i>exporta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>import'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>deporta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>export'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>import'ance</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>deport'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>export'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>import'ant</i> , <i>a.</i>

* *Aporia*, in rhetoric, *a doubting* or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say, on account of the variety of matter.

† *Emporium*, a market or place of *merchandise*; a town or city of *trade*, in which the *commerce* of an extensive country centres, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries.—Such are *London*, *Amsterdam*, and *Hamburg*.

‡ *Porism*, in geometry, a proposition, seeking to determine by what means, and in how many ways, a problem may be solved.

§ *Porphyry*, a mineral, a kind of marble,—so called, from a *purple* ground of a certain species found in Egypt.

‡ *Porrection*, the act of stretching forth.

‡ *Portent*, an omen of ill. ** *Porret*, a scallion, a leek or small onion.

‡ *Porridge*, originally, a kind of broth: with us, *porridge* is a mixture of meal or flour boiled with water or milk.

‡ *Porringer*, a small deep dish for soups or liquids.

§ *Important*, bearing on or to; weighty, momentous, of great consequence.

import'antly, <i>ad.</i>	port'ableness, <i>n.</i>	report'ed, <i>a.</i>
importa'tion, <i>n.</i>	port'ed, <i>a.</i>	report'er, <i>n.</i>
import'er, <i>n.</i>	port'ly, <i>a.</i>	report'ing, <i>a.</i>
importune', <i>v. & a.</i>	port'liness, <i>n.</i>	report'ingly, <i>ad.</i>
importune'ly, <i>ad.</i>	¶por'tal, <i>n. & a.</i>	support', <i>v. & n.</i>
importu'nity, <i>n.</i>	**portcul'lis, <i>n. & v.</i>	support'able, <i>a.</i>
import'unacy, <i>n.</i>	portcul'lised, <i>a.</i>	support'ableness, <i>n.</i>
*import'unate, <i>a.</i>	††Porte, <i>n.</i>	support'ed, <i>a.</i>
import'unately, <i>ad.</i>	port'er, <i>n.</i>	support'er, <i>n.</i>
import'unateness, <i>n.</i>	port'erage, or	support'ing, <i>a.</i>
import'unator, <i>n.</i>	port'age, <i>n.</i>	support'less, <i>a.</i>
†import'uous, <i>a.</i>	††port-folio, <i>n.</i>	transport', <i>v.</i>
inopportune', <i>a.</i>	§§port'ly, <i>a.</i>	trans'port, <i>n.</i>
inopportune'ly, <i>ad.</i>	port'ico, <i>n.</i>	transport'ed, <i>a.</i>
insupport'able, <i>a.</i>	portman'teau, <i>n.</i>	transport'edly, <i>ad.</i>
insupport'ably, <i>ad.</i>	pur'port, <i>n. & v.</i>	transport'edness, <i>n.</i>
insupport'ableness, <i>n.</i>	pur'ported, <i>a.</i>	transport'er, <i>n.</i>
misreport'ing, <i>a.</i>	pur'porting, <i>a.</i>	transport'ing, <i>a.</i>
misreport', <i>v. & n.</i>	re-export', <i>v. & n.</i>	transporta'tion, <i>n.</i>
misreport'ed, <i>a.</i>	re-exporta'tion, <i>n.</i>	transport'ment, <i>n.</i>
†opportune', <i>a.</i>	re-export'ed, <i>a.</i>	unimport'ant, <i>a.</i>
opportune'ly, <i>ad.</i>	re-export'ing, <i>a.</i>	unimport'ing, <i>a.</i>
opportu'nity, <i>n.</i>	reimportune', <i>v.</i>	unport'able, <i>a.</i>
§porch, <i>n.</i>	reimportu'ned, <i>a.</i>	unport'uons, <i>a.</i>
port, <i>v. & n.</i>	reimportu'ning, <i>a.</i>	unsupport'able, <i>a.</i>
port'able, <i>a.</i>	report', <i>v. & n.</i>	unsupport'ed, <i>a.</i>

PORT-US, *m.* 4. *a harbour, a port or haven.* (See *Porto*.)

Pos-os (ποσος), *how much*—¶¶posol'ogy, *n.* posolog'ical, *a.*

Poss-E (à potis, *able, & esse, to be*), *to be able*: as, im'pos'sible, *that cannot be*; im'potent, *wanting power*;

* *Importunate*, bearing on; pressing or urging in request or demand.

† *Importuous* or *Unportuous*, having no port, haven, or harbour.

‡ *Opportune*, bringing upon or to; seasonable, well-timed.

§ *Porch* or *Portico*, a covered walk. Formerly, the porch was a public portico in Athens, where Zeno the philosopher taught his disciples, who were thence called *Stoics*.

|| *Port*, to carry in form; carriage or behaviour; a gate; a harbour or haven; aperture or opening in the side of a war-ship. A kind of wine made in Portugal,—so called from the town *Oporto*. ¶ *Portal*, a gate or entrance.

** *Portcullis* (à coulis, *to slip down*, Fr.) in fortification, a falling gate, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, or of a castle, to be let down suddenly, to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

†† *Porte*, the Ottoman court,—so called, from the gate of the Sultan's palace, where justice is administered,—as, the Sublime *Porte*.

‡‡ *Portfolio*, formerly a thing for carrying leaves; now a case like a large book, to carry loose paper in.

§§ *Portly*, of noble appearance and carriage; bulky, corpulent.

||| *Purport*, a bearing forth or to; design or tendency; meaning or import.

¶¶ *Posology*, in medicine, the science or doctrine of doses.

po'tentate, a person of *power*, a prince or king; *posses'sor*, one who *possesses* or *occupies*.

bellip'otent, <i>a.</i>	*pos'se, <i>n.</i>	pow'er, <i>n.</i>
dispossess', <i>v.</i>	possess', <i>v.</i>	pow'erful, <i>a.</i>
disposses'sed, <i>a.</i>	posses'sed, <i>a.</i>	pow'erfully, <i>ad.</i>
disposses'sing, <i>a.</i>	posses'sing, <i>a.</i>	pow'erfulness, <i>n.</i>
dispossessi'on, <i>n.</i>	possessi'on, <i>n.</i>	pow'erless, <i>a.</i>
im'potent, <i>a.</i>	posses'sor, <i>n.</i>	pow'erlessly, <i>ad.</i>
impos'sible, <i>a.</i>	posses'sive, <i>a.</i>	pow'erlessness, <i>n.</i>
impossibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	posses'sory, <i>a.</i>	prepossess', <i>v.</i>
im'potence, <i>n.</i>	pos'sible, <i>a.</i>	preposses'sed, <i>a.</i>
im'potency, <i>n.</i>	pos'sibly, <i>ad.</i>	prepossessi'on, <i>n.</i>
im'potent, <i>a.</i>	possibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	preposses'sing, <i>a.</i>
im'potently, <i>ad.</i>	po'tency, <i>n.</i>	prepo'tency, <i>n.</i>
impuis'sance, <i>n.</i>	po'tent, <i>a. & n.</i>	prepo'tent, <i>a.</i>
multip'otent, <i>a.</i>	po'tently, <i>ad.</i>	puis'sance, <i>n.</i>
omnip'otence, <i>n.</i>	po'tentness, <i>n.</i>	puis'sant, <i>a.</i>
omnip'otency, <i>n.</i>	po'tentate, <i>n.</i>	puis'santly, <i>ad.</i>
Omnip'otent, <i>n. & a.</i>	po'tentacy, <i>n.</i>	repossess', <i>v.</i>
omnip'otently, <i>ad.</i>	poten'tial, <i>a.</i>	repossessi'on, <i>n.</i>
plenip'otence, <i>n.</i>	poten'tially, <i>ad.</i>	unposses'sed, <i>a.</i>
plenip'otent, <i>a.</i>	potential'ity, <i>n.</i>	unposses'sing, <i>a.</i>
plenipoten'tiary, <i>n.</i>	po'testative, <i>a.</i>	unpreposses'sed, <i>a.</i>

POSTER—US, *a.* (*à post, after*), *after, that comes after* : as, *prepos'terous*, putting that before which should be *after*; *absurd*.

poste'rior, <i>a.</i>	†poster'ity, <i>n.</i>	prepos'terously, <i>ad.</i>
poste'riors, <i>n.</i>	†post'ern, <i>n. & a.</i>	prepos'terousness, <i>n.</i>
posterior'ity, <i>n.</i>	prepos'terous, <i>a.</i>	

POSTUL—O, *postulatum*, *v.* 1. (*à posco, v.* 3. *to demand*), *to ask* : as, *pos'tulate* or *postula'tum*, the thing *demanded* in argument without proof.

expos'tulate, <i>v.</i>	expos'tulatory, <i>a.</i>	postula'tion, <i>n.</i>
expos'tulating, <i>a.</i>	pos'tulant, <i>n.</i>	pos'tulatory, <i>a.</i>
expostula'tion, <i>n.</i>	pos'tulate, <i>v. & n.</i>	postula'tum, <i>n.</i>
expos'tulator, <i>n.</i>		

POTAM—OS (ποταμος), *a river*.

hippopot'amus, <i>n.</i>	Mesopota'mia, <i>n.</i>	§potamol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
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* *Posse*, an armed *power*; hence, *posse comitatus*, the armed *force* of a country or shire.

† *Posterity*, they who come after, descendants,—as, the whole human race are the *posterity* of Adam.

‡ *Postern* (*à post*), primarily, a *back door* or *gate*; a private entrance : hence, any small gate or door.

§ *Potamology*, a description of rivers.

POTENS, nt-is, *a.* (à potis, *able*, & ens, *being*), *able*, *powerful*. (See *Posse*.)

POT-o, potum, *v.* 1. (à ποω), *to drink*: as, po'tion, *a draught*, *a dose*; com'potator, *one who drinks with another*.

compota'tion, <i>n.</i>	pot'able, <i>a. & n.</i>	†pot'ulent, <i>a.</i>
com'potator, <i>n.</i>	pot'ableness, <i>n.</i>	‡sympo'sium, <i>n.</i>
perpota'tion, <i>n.</i>	po'ta'tion, <i>n.</i>	sympo'siac, <i>a. & n.</i>
*poc'ulent, <i>a.</i>	po'tion, <i>n.</i>	

POUS, pod-os (πους, ποδος), *the foot*; *a foot*: as, pol'ypus, *an insect or something that has many feet or roots*.

§an'tipode, <i>n.</i>	podag'rical, <i>a.</i>	pol'ypus, <i>n.</i>
antip'odal, <i>a.</i>	¶pol'ypode, <i>n.</i>	**tri'pod, or
podag'ric, <i>a.</i>	pol'ypous, <i>a.</i>	tri'pos, <i>n.</i>

PRACT-os (πρακτος, à πράσσω, *to do*), *done*: as, imprac'ticable, *that cannot be done*; prac'tice, *a doing often*; pragmat'ic, *meddling*.

imprac'ticable, <i>a.</i>	prac'tice, <i>n.</i>	pragmat'ic, <i>a.</i>
imprac'ticably, <i>ad.</i>	prac'tic, <i>a.</i>	pragmat'ical, <i>a.</i>
imprac'ticableness, <i>n.</i>	prac'tical, <i>a.</i>	pragmat'ically, <i>ad.</i>
imprac'ticabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	prac'tically, <i>ad.</i>	pragmat'icalness, <i>n.</i>
maleprac'tice, <i>n.</i>	prac'ticalness, <i>n.</i>	prag'matist, <i>n.</i>
prac'ticable, <i>a.</i>	prac'ticer, <i>n.</i>	††prax'is, <i>n.</i>
prac'ticably, <i>ad.</i>	prac'ticed, <i>a.</i>	unprac'ticable, <i>a.</i>
prac'ticableness, <i>n.</i>	prac'ticing, <i>a.</i>	unprac'tised, <i>a.</i>
prac'ticabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	prac'titi'oner, <i>n.</i>	

PRAV-us, *a. crooked*; *wrong*, *wicked*: as, deprav'ity, *a vitiated state of the heart*, *corruption*.

deprave', <i>v.</i>	deprava'tion, <i>n.</i>	deprav'ity, <i>n.</i>
depra'ved, <i>a.</i>	depra'ver, <i>n.</i>	††prav'ity, <i>n.</i>
depra'vedly, <i>ad.</i>	depra'ving, <i>a.</i>	undepra'ved, <i>a.</i>
depra'vedness, <i>n.</i>	deprave'ment, <i>n.</i>	

PRECI-um for PRETI-um, *n.* 2. *a price*, *worth*, *esteem*: as,

* Poculent, *fit for drink*.

† Potulent, *pretty much in drink*: *fit to drink*.

‡ Symposium, *a drinking together*; *a merry feast*.

§ Antipode, *one who lives on the opposite side of the globe*, and of course, *whose feet are directly opposite*.

|| Podagric (ab ἀγρα, *a seizure*), *belonging to the gout*.

¶ Polypode, *an animal with many feet*.

** Tripod or Tripas, *a bench, stool, or seat with three feet*, on which the *oriest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles*.

†† Praxis, *use, practice*; *an example or form to teach practice*.

†† Pravity, *deviation from right*; *moral perversion*; *want of rectitude*, *corrupt state*.

depre'ciate, to lessen or cry down *price* or *value*; *ap-praise'* or *appre'ciate*, to *value*, to set a *value*.

appraise', or	depre'ciate, v.	*pre'cious, a.
apprize', v.	depre'ciated, a.	pre'ciously, ad.
appriz'ed, a.	depre'ciating, a.	pre'ciousness, n.
appraise'ment, or	deprecia'tion, n.	precios'ity, n.
apprize'ment, n.	praise, n. & v.	price, n. & v.
apprai'ser, or	prais'ed, a.	price'less, a.
appriz'er, n.	prais'er, n.	prize, v. & n.
appriz'ing, a. & n.	praise'ful, a.	priz'ed, a.
appre'ciate, v.	praise'less, a.	priz'er, n.
appre'ciated, a.	prai'sing, a.	priz'ing, a.
appre'ciating, a.	praise'worthy, a.	unappre'ciated, a.
apprecia'tion, n.	praise'worthiness, n.	undeprec'iated, a.
appre'ciable, a.		

PREC-OR, *precatus*, v. *dep.* 1. (à *præco*, m. 3. a *crier*), to *pray*, to *entreat*: as, *dep'recate*, to *pray* against, or for the averting of a judgment, to regret; *im'precate*, to *invoke*, as an evil on any one, to implore a curse.

†apprecia'tion, n.	im'precated, a.	pray'ingly, ad.
†ap'precatory, a.	im'precating, a.	‡preach, v.
compreca'tion, n.	impreca'tion, n.	preach'er, n.
dep'recable, a.	im'precatory, a.	preach'ed, a.
dep'recate, v.	indep'recable, a.	preach'ing, n. & a.
dep'recated, a.	pray, n.	preca'rious, a.
dep'recating, a.	pray'ed, a.	preca'riously, ad.
dep'recative, a.	pray'er, n.	preca'riousness, n.
depreca'tion, n.	pray'erful, a.	pre'cative, a.
dep'recator, n.	pray'erfully, ad.	pre'catory, a.
dep'recatory, a.	pray'erless, a.	undep'recated, a.
im'precate, v.	pray'ing, a.	unpreca'rious, a.

PRED-A for **PRÆD-A**, f. 1. *prey*, *plunder*: as, *dep'redate*, to *rob*, to *plunder*.

dep'redate, v.	dep'redator, n.	pred'atory, a.
dep'redated, a.	dep'redatory, a.	prey, n. & v.
dep'redating, a.	preda'ceous, a.	prey'er, n.
depreda'tion, n.	pre'dal, a.	prey'ing, a.

PREDI-UM for **PRÆDI-UM**, n. 2. a *farm*—*pre'dial*, a.

* *Precious*, of great *price* or *worth*.

† *Apprecation*, earnest *prayer* or *well-wishing*.

‡ *Apprecatory*, *praying* or *wishing* any good.

§ *Preach*. This word is derived by some etymologists from *præ et dico*. It is given in both ways. (See *Dico*, p. 112.)

|| *Precarious*, primarily, depending on *request*, or on the will or pleasure of another, uncertain; held by *courtesy*, or by a *doubtful* tenure.

PREGNANS, *nt-is*, for **PRÆGNANS**, *nt-is*, *a.* with child, big with young: *as*, *impreg'nate*, to make pregnant, or with young.

<i>impregn'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>preg'nance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reimpreg'nated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>impreg'nate</i> , <i>v. & a.</i>	<i>preg'nancy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reimpreg'nating</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>impreg'nated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>preg'nant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>superimpregna'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>impreg'nating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>preg'nantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unimpreg'nated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>impregna'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>reimpreg'nate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>unpreg'nant</i> , <i>a.</i>

PREHEND—*o*, *prehensum*, *v.* 3. to take, to take hold of, to seize: *as*, *apprehend'*, to take or seize, to take with the understanding, to think, to fear; *prize*, that which is taken; *impreg'nable*, that cannot be taken.

<i>apprehend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>comprehen'sively</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>inapprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>apprehend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>comprehen'siveness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>inapprehen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>apprehend'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>comprise'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>incomprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>apprehend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>compri'sal</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>incomprehen'sibly</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>apprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>compri'sed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>incomprehen'sible-</i>
<i>apprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>compri'sing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>apprehen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>deprehend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>incomprehensibil'ity</i>
<i>apprehen'sively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>deprehend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>incomprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>apprehen'siveness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>deprehend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>incomprehen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>
* <i>appren'tice</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>deprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>indeprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>appren'ticeship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>deprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>irreprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>apprise'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>deprehen'sibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>irreprehen'sibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>appri'sed</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>enterprise</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>misapprehend'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>appri'sing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>en'terprised</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>misapprehend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>comprehend'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>en'terpriser</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>misapprehend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>comprehend'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>en'terprising</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>misapprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>comprehend'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>impreg'nable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>preapprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>comprehen'sible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>impreg'nably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>preg'nable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>comprehen'sibly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>impris'on</i> , <i>v.</i>	** <i>prehen'sile</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>comprehen'sibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>impris'oned</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>prehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>comprehen'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>impris'oning</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>prensa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>comprehen'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>impris'onment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pris'on</i> , <i>n.</i>

**Apprentice*, one who is bound by covenant to serve a mechanic or other person, for a certain time, with a view to *learn* his art, mystery, or occupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him. Apprentices are regularly bound by indenture. In old law-books, a barrister; a learner of law.

† *Apprise*, to inform; to give notice, verbal or written,—followed by *of*.

‡ *Comprehend*, literally, to take in, to take with or together; to contain; to include; to imply, to understand, to conceive, that is, to *take, hold, or contain* in the mind.

§ *Comprise*, to contain, to include.

|| *Deprehend*, to catch, to seize; to detect, to discover.

‡ *Enterprise*, that which is *undertaken*, or attempted to be performed; an attempt, particularly a bold, arduous, or hazardous *undertaking*, either physical or moral.

** *Prehensile*, seizing, grasping.

†† *Prensa'tion*, the act of seizing with violence.

<i>pris'oned, a.</i>	<i>reprehen'sibleness, n.</i>	<i>surpri'sed, a.</i>
<i>pris'oner, n.</i>	<i>reprehen'sion, n.</i>	<i>surpri'sing, a.</i>
<i>pris'oning, a.</i>	<i>reprehen'sive, a.</i>	<i>surpri'singly, ad.</i>
<i>pris'onment, n.</i>	<i>reprehen'sory, a.</i>	<i>unapprehen'sible, a.</i>
<i>pris'on-house, n.</i>	† <i>reprieve', v. & n.</i>	<i>unapprehen'sive, a.</i>
<i>prize, n.</i>	<i>repriev'ed, a.</i>	<i>unappri'sed, a.</i>
* <i>reprehend', v.</i>	<i>repriev'ing, a.</i>	<i>uncomprehen'sive, a.</i>
<i>reprehend'ed, a.</i>	† <i>repri'sal, n.</i>	<i>unen'terprising, a.</i>
<i>reprehend'er, n.</i>	§ <i>surprise', v. & n.</i>	<i>unpris'oned, a.</i>
<i>reprehend'ing, a.</i>	<i>surpri'sal, n.</i>	<i>unrepriev'able, a.</i>
<i>reprehen'sible, a.</i>		

PREM—*o, pressum, v. 3. to press: as, compress', to press together; express', to press or squeeze out, to utter; oppress', to press against; imprint', to press on.*

<i>compress', v.</i>	<i>express'ing, a.</i>	<i>imprint'ed, a.</i>
<i>com'press, n.</i>	<i>express'ible, a.</i>	<i>imprint'ing, a.</i>
<i>compress'ed, a.</i>	<i>express'ion, n.</i>	<i>incomprehen'sible, a.</i>
<i>compress'ing, a.</i>	<i>express'ive, a.</i>	<i>incomprehensibil'ity</i>
<i>compress'ion, n.</i>	<i>express'ively, ad.</i>	<i>inexpress'ible, a.</i>
<i>compress'ive, a.</i>	<i>express'iveness, n.</i>	<i>inexpress'ibly, ad.</i>
<i>compress'ively, ad.</i>	<i>express'ure, n.</i>	<i>inexpress'ive, a.</i>
<i>compress'ible, a.</i>	<i>impress', v.</i>	<i>inoppress'ive, a.</i>
<i>compress'ibleness, n.</i>	<i>im'press, n.</i>	<i>insuppress'ible, a.</i>
<i>compressibil'ity, n.</i>	<i>impress'ed, a.</i>	<i>insuppress'ive, a.</i>
<i>compress'ure, n.</i>	<i>impress'ing, a.</i>	<i>irrepress'ible, a.</i>
<i>comprint', v.</i>	<i>impress'ion, n.</i>	<i>oppress', v.</i>
<i>depress', v.</i>	<i>impress'ible, a.</i>	<i>oppress'ed, a.</i>
<i>depress'ed, a.</i>	<i>impressibil'ity, n.</i>	<i>oppress'ing, a.</i>
<i>depress'or, n.</i>	<i>impress'ive, a.</i>	<i>oppress'ion, n.</i>
<i>depress'ing, a.</i>	<i>impress'ively, ad.</i>	<i>oppress'or, n.</i>
<i>depress'ion, n.</i>	<i>impress'iveness, n.</i>	<i>oppress'ive, a.</i>
<i>depress'ive, a.</i>	<i>impress'ment, n.</i>	<i>oppress'ively, ad.</i>
<i>express', v. a. & n.</i>	<i>impress'ure, n.</i>	<i>oppress'iveness, n.</i>
<i>express'ly, ad.</i>	<i>imprima'tur, n.</i>	<i>overpress', v.</i>
<i>expres'sed, a.</i>	<i>imprint', v.</i>	¶ <i>press', v. & n.</i>

* *Reprehend*, literally, to catch or seize again; to chide, to blame, to censure, to accuse.

† *Reprieve*, to respite after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution for a time,—as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

‡ *Reprisal*, the seizure or taking of any thing, or that which is taken from an enemy, by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him.

§ *Surprise*, to take unawares; to strike with wonder or astonishment; to confuse.

|| *Imprimatur*, literally, let it be printed; a license to print a book, &c.

¶ *Press*, to urge with force or weight; to squeeze; an instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed or forced into a more compact form; a machine for printing; crowd, throng; urgency.

pres'sed, *a.*
pres'sing, *a.*
pres'singly, *ad.*
pres'ser, *n.*
press'-bed, *n.*
**press'-gang*, *n.*
press'man, *n.*
press'ure, *n.*
print, *v. & n.*
print'ed, *a.*
print'er, *n.*
print'ing, *a. & n.*
print'ing-ink, *n.*
print'ing-paper, *n.*
print'ing-press, *n.*
print'less, *a.*
reimpress', *v.*

reimpres'sed, *a.*
reimpres'sing, *a.*
reimpressi'on, *n.*
reimprint', *v.*
reimprint'ed, *a.*
reimprint'ing, *a.*
repress', *v.*
repres'sed, *a.*
repres'ser, *n.*
repres'sing, *a.*
repressi'on, *n.*
repres'sive, *a.*
rep'rimand, *v. & n.*
rep'rimanded, *a.*
rep'rimanding, *a.*
reprint', *v.*

re'print, *n.*
reprint'ed, *a.*
reprint'ing, *a.*
suppress', *v.*
suppres'sed, *a.*
suppres'sing, *a.*
suppressi'on, *n.*
suppres'sive, *a.*
suppres'sor, *n.*
uncompres'sed, *a.*
unexpres'sible, *a.*
unexpres'sive, *a.*
unimpres'sive, *a.*
unoppres'sed, *a.*
unpres'sed, *a.*
unsuppres'sed, *a.*

PRESBYTER—OS (*πρεσβυτερος, à πρεσβυς*, *old*), *elder* or *older* ;
a priest : *as*, *pres'byter*, *an elder*, *a priest*.

archpres'byter, *n.* *presbyte'rial*, *a.* *presbyte'rianism*, *n.*
compresbyte'rial, *a.* *presbyte'rian*, *a. & n.* †*pres'bytery*, *n.*
†*pres'byter*, *n.*

PRESTIGI—Æ for **PRÆSTIGI—Æ**, *f. 1. juggling tricks, deceits, impostures.*

pres'tiges, *n.* *prestigia'tion*, *n.* *prestig'iatory*, *a.*
prestig'ious, *a.* *prestigia'tor*, *n.*

PRIM—US, *a.* (*à pris*, *a. before*, *prior*, *a. former*), *first* : *as*,
pri'mary, of the *first* ; *prin'ciple*, the *first* of any thing,
the cause or origin, element ; *pris'tine* or *prim'itive*,
first, *ancient* ; *prime'val*, of the *first* age.

antiprin'ciple, *n.* §*impri'mis*, *ad.* *pre'miership*, *n.*
archpri'mate, *n.* ||*pre'mier*, *n. & a.* ¶*prim*, *a. & v.*

* *Press-gang*, a detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service.

† *Presbyter*, so called, because the persons appointed to this office were somewhat advanced in age.

‡ *Presbytery*, a body of elders including *pastors* and *elders* ; in ecclesiastical government, a judicatory consisting of all the *pastors* of churches, within a certain district, and one ruling *elder*, who is a layman, from each parish, commissioned by the kirk-session to represent the parish in conjunction with the minister. This body receives appeals from the kirk-session ; and appeals from the presbytery may be carried to the provincial synod, and from the synod to the General Assembly.

§ *Imprimis* (Lat.) in the *first* place ; *first* in order.

|| *Premier*, *first*, chief, principal ; the *first* minister of state, the *prime* minister.

¶ *Prim*, formal, precise.

<i>prim'ness, n.</i>	¶ <i>primig'enous, a.</i>	<i>prin'cipally, ad.</i>
* <i>pri'macy, n.</i>	<i>primiti'al, a.</i>	<i>principal'ity, n.</i>
<i>pri'mary, a.</i>	<i>prim'itive, a. & n.</i>	<i>prin'cipalness, n.</i>
<i>pri'marily, ad.</i>	<i>prim'itively, ad.</i>	<i>princip'ia, n.</i>
<i>pri'mariness, n.</i>	<i>prim'itiveness, n.</i>	<i>principia'tion, n.</i>
† <i>pri'mate, n.</i>	* <i>primogen'itor, n.</i>	<i>prin'cipate, n.</i>
<i>pri'mateship, n.</i>	†† <i>primogen'iture, n.</i>	<i>prin'ciple, n. & v.</i>
<i>prima'tial, a.</i>	<i>primogen'ituresship, n.</i>	<i>prin'ciple, a.</i>
<i>primat'ical, a.</i>	‡† <i>primor'dial, a. & n.</i>	¶¶ <i>pri'or, a. & n.</i>
‡ <i>prime, n. a. & v.</i>	<i>primor'diate, a.</i>	<i>pri'oress, n.</i>
<i>pri'med, a.</i>	§§ <i>prim'rose, n.</i>	<i>pri'orate, n.</i>
<i>prime'ly, ad.</i>	<i>pri'my, a.</i>	<i>prior'ity, n.</i>
<i>prime'ness, n.</i>	<i>prince, n. & v.</i>	<i>pri'orship, n.</i>
§ <i>pri'mer, n.</i>	<i>prin'cess, n.</i>	<i>pri'ory, n.</i>
<i>pri'ming, a.</i>	<i>prince'dom, n.</i>	<i>pris'tine, a.</i>
<i>pri'mival, a.</i>	<i>prince'like, a.</i>	<i>subpri'or, n.</i>
<i>prime'vous, a.</i>	<i>prince'ly, a. & ad.</i>	<i>unprin'ce'ly, a.</i>
<i>primige'nial, or</i>	<i>prince'liness, n.</i>	<i>unprin'ciple, a.</i>
<i>primoge'nial, a.</i>	<i>prin'cipal, a. & n.</i>	

PRISM—*a*, *āt-os* (πρίσμα, -ατος, à πρίω, *to saw, to cut*), *that which has been sawn; an optical glass used in experiments on light and colours.*

<i>prism, n.</i>	<i>prismat'ically, ad.</i>	<i>prism'oid, n.</i>
<i>prismat'ic, a.</i>	<i>pris'my, a.</i>	<i>prismatoid'al, a.</i>
<i>prismat'ical, a.</i>		

PRIV—*us, a*. *single, one's own; not public, peculiar, taken away: as, pri'vate, peculiar to one's own, secret, a common soldier; priva'tion, a taking away; deprive', to take from.*

<i>deprive', v.</i>	<i>depri'ving, a.</i>	<i>pri'vacy, n.</i>
<i>depri'vable, a.</i>	<i>depriva'tion, n.</i>	<i>pri'vate, a. & n.</i>
<i>depri'ved, a.</i>	<i>deprive'ment, n.</i>	<i>pri'vately, ad.</i>
<i>depri'ver, n.</i>	<i>indepri'vable, a.</i>	<i>pri'vateness, n.</i>

* *Primacy*, the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; supremacy.

† *Primate*, the chief ecclesiastic in a church.

‡ *Prime*, first in rank or in excellence; blooming; the spring of life; to put the first powder in the pan of a gun; to lay on the first colour in painting.

§ *Primer*, a small book in which children are first taught to read.

|| *Primigenial* or *Primogenial*, first-born, original.

¶ *Primigenous*, first-formed or generated.

** *Primogenitor*, the first father or forefather.

†† *Primogeniture*, the state of being born first of the same family; in law, the right which belongs to the eldest son or daughter.

‡† *Primordial* or *Primordiate*, first in order; existing from the first.

§§ *Primrose*, an early flower.

||| *Principia*, first principles.

¶¶ *Prior*, preceding in the order of time; former, antecedent, anterior; the superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot.

* <i>privateer</i> ', n. & v.	<i>priv</i> 'ileged, a.	<i>priv</i> 'y-chamber, n.
<i>priv</i> 'ation, n. & a.	<i>priv</i> 'ileging, a.	<i>priv</i> 'y-council, n.
† <i>priv</i> 'ative, a. & n.	§ <i>priv</i> 'y, a. & n.	** <i>priv</i> 'y-counsellor, n.
<i>priv</i> 'atively, ad.	<i>priv</i> 'ily, ad.	<i>priv</i> 'y-seal, n.
<i>priv</i> 'ativeness, n.	<i>priv</i> 'ity, n.	unde <i>priv</i> 'ed, a.
‡ <i>priv</i> 'ilege, n. & v.		

PROB-o, probatum, v. 1. (*à* probus, a. good, honest), to prove, to try: as, approve', to like, to be pleased with, to commend; improb'able, not likely; proba'tion, the act of proving or trying, a trial; prob'ity, goodness, honesty.

approve', v.	comproba'tion, n.	disprov'ing, a.
approved, a.	disapproba'tion, n.	disproof', n.
approv'er, n.	disap'probatory, a.	improb'able, a.
approv'ing, a.	‡disapprove', v.	improb'ably, ad.
approve'ment, n.	disapprov'al, n.	improbabil'ity, n.
approv'able, a.	disapprov'ed, a.	im'probate, v.
approv'al, n.	disapprov'ing, a.	improba'tion, n.
approba'tion, n.	§disprove', v.	improb'ity, n.
ap'probative, a.	disprov'able, a.	improve', v.
ap'probatory, a.	disprov'ed, a.	improv'ed, a.
†com'probate, v.	disprov'er, n.	improv'er, n.

* *Privateer*, a ship of war fitted out by *private* individuals, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war.

† *Privative*, taking away; consisting in the *absence* of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things, what *negative* is in propositions,—as, *privative* blessings, safeguard, liberty, and integrity. In grammar, a prefix to a word, which changes its signification, and gives it a *contrary* sense,—as, a (Gr.) in *abyss*, a bottomless gulph; *un* (Eng.) in *unwise*, not wise; *in* (Lat.) in *inhuman*, not human. The word may also be applied to affixes,—as, *less*, in *harmless*, without harm.

‡ *Privilege*, literally and originally, a *private* law; a *peculiar* benefit or advantage, right or immunity, enjoyed by a person, company, or society, not common to others.

§ *Privy*, *private*, secret, *privately* knowing; a necessary house. In law, a *partaker*, a person having an interest in any action or thing,—as, *privy* in blood.

|| *Privy-chamber*, in Great Britain, the *private* apartment in a royal residence or mansion. Gentlemen of the *privy-chamber*, are servants of the king, who are to wait and attend on him and the queen at court, in their diversions, &c. They are 48 in number, under the lord chamberlain.

|| *Privy-council* of a king consists of a number of distinguished persons selected by him, to advise him in the administration of government.—*Blackstone*.

** *Privy-counsellors*, members of the *privy-council*. They are made by the king's nomination, without patent or grant.

‡† *Comprobate*, to agree in approving, to concur in testimony.

‡† *Disapprove*, to dislike, to condemn in opinion or judgment, to censure as wrong.

§§ *Disprove*, to prove to be false or erroneous, to confute,—as, to *disprove* an assertion, a statement, an argument, a proposition.

||| *Improbate*, to disallow, not to approve.

improv'ing, <i>a.</i>	† proba'tor, <i>n.</i>	reproba'tion, <i>n.</i>
improve'ment, <i>n.</i>	§ proba'tum, est, <i>n.</i>	reproba'tioner, <i>n.</i>
improv'able, <i>a.</i>	probe, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	†† reprove', <i>v.</i>
improv'ableness, <i>n.</i>	probe'-scissors, <i>n.</i>	reprov'ed, <i>a.</i>
improvabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	prob'ity, <i>n.</i>	reprov'er, <i>n.</i>
irreprov'able, <i>a.</i>	†† proof, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	reprov'ing, <i>a.</i>
irreprov'ably, <i>ad.</i>	proof'less, <i>a.</i>	reprov'able, <i>a.</i>
prob'able, <i>a.</i>	prove, <i>v.</i>	reproof', <i>n.</i>
prob'ably, <i>ad.</i>	prov'ed, <i>a.</i>	self-approv'ing, <i>a.</i>
probabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	prov'er, <i>n.</i>	self-reprov'ed, <i>a.</i>
* prob'ate, <i>n.</i>	prov'ing, <i>a.</i>	self-reprov'ing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
proba'tion, <i>n.</i>	prove'able, <i>a.</i>	unapprov'ed, <i>a.</i>
proba'tional, <i>a.</i>	prove'ably, <i>ad.</i>	unimprov'ed, <i>a.</i>
proba'tionary, <i>a.</i>	*† rep'robate, <i>a. n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	unimprov'able, <i>a.</i>
proba'tioner, <i>n.</i>	rep'robated, <i>a.</i>	unimprov'ableness, <i>n.</i>
proba'tionership, <i>n.</i>	rep'robater, <i>n.</i>	unprov'ed, <i>a.</i>
† prob'ative, or	rep'robateness, <i>n.</i>	unreprov'ed, <i>a.</i>
prob'atory, <i>a.</i>	rep'robating, <i>a.</i>	unreprov'able, <i>a.</i>

PROBR-UM, *n.* 2. *a shameful or wicked action, disgrace, reproach; foul language: as, ex'probrate, to upbraid.*

ex'probrate, <i>v.</i>	†† oppro'brium, <i>n.</i>	oppro'briously, <i>ad.</i>
exprobra'tion, <i>n.</i>	oppro'brious, <i>a.</i>	oppro'briousness, <i>n.</i>
exprobra'tive, <i>a.</i>		

PROCAX, āc-is, *a. pert, petulant, saucy.*
 procac'ious, *a.* procac'ity, *n.*

PRODĪGI-UM, *n.* 2. (*à præ et dico, to tell, or ago*), *any thing out of the common course of things; an omen.*

* *Probate*, the *proving* of the genuineness and validity of a will or testament. The right or jurisdiction of *proving* wills. In England, the spiritual court has the *probate* of wills.

† *Probative* or *Probatory*, serving for *trial* or *proof*.

‡ *Probator*, an *examiner*, an *approver*; in law, an *accuser*.

§ *Probatum est* (Lat. it is *proved*), an expression subjoined to a receipt, for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been *tried* or *proved*.

|| *Probe*, to *try*; to examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of the *probe* or surgeon's instrument, thrust into the part; hence, to search to the bottom, to scrutinize, to put to a test; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.

¶ *Proof*, *trial*, *experiment*; the degree of strength in spirit, which is indicated by little bubbles appearing on the top of the liquor after agitation, called the *bead*. In law and logic, that degree of evidence, which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief. Firmness or hardness that resists impression; firmness of mind. In printing or engraving, a rough impression of a sheet, taken for *correction*.

** *Reprobate*, not enduring *proof* or *trial*: rejected; abandoned in sin, or to error; lost to virtue and grace.

†† *Reprove*, to blame, to censure; to charge with a fault to the face, to chide; to excite a sense of guilt.

‡† *Opprobrium*, *reproach* mingled with contempt or disdain.

*prod'igy, n.**prodigi'ously, ad.**prodigi'ousness, n.**prodigi'ous, a.*

PRŒMI-UM, *n.* 2. (προομιον, *ab* προ & οἶμος, *a way or song*),
preface—*pro'em, n. proe'mial, a.*

PRŒL-ES, *f.* 3. *an offspring or progeny*: as, *prolif'ic, pro-*
ducing young or fruit, fruitful.

*improlif'ic, a.**prolif'ic, a.**prolif'ica'tion, n.**improlif'icate, v.**prolif'ically, ad.**unprolif'ic, a.**prolif'erous, a.**prolif'icness, n.*

PROMPT-US, *a.* (à pro & emo), *brought forth, ready.* (See
Emo.)

PRŒN-US, *a.* *having the face downwards; inclined.*

*prone, a.**prone'ness, n.***prona'tion, n.**†prona'tor, n.*

PROPAG-o, *in-is, f.* 3. (*ab* ago), *a shoot or branch, a race,*
an offspring: as, *prop'agate, to generate, to spread.*

*prop'agable, a.**prop'agating, a.**‡prop'agandism, n.**prop'agate, v.**propaga'tion, n.**propagand'ist, n.**prop'agated, a.**prop'agator, n.*

PROP-E, *adv.* *near*: PROXIM-US, *a.* *nearest, next*: as, *ap-*
prox'imate, nearest to, near to; approach', to come or
go near to; propin'quity, nearness in place, time, or
blood.

*appropinqua'tion, n.**approach'ing, a.**propit'iator, n.**approx'imant, a.**irreproach'able, a.**propit'iatory, a. & n.**approx'imate, v. & a.**irreproach'ably, ad.**propiti'ous, a.**approx'imated, a.**irreproach'ableness, n.**propiti'ously, ad.**approx'imating, a.**propin'quate, v.**propiti'ousness, n.**approx'imative, a.**propin'quity, n.**prox'imal, or**approxima'tion, n.**propit'iate, v.**prox'imate, a.**approach', v. & n.**propit'iated, a.**prox'imately, ad.**approach'able, a.**propit'iable, a.**prox'ime, a.**approach'ed, a.**propit'iating, a.**proxim'ity, n.**approach'er, n.**‡propitia'tion, n.**||reproach', v. & n.*

* *Pronation*, the motion or act of turning the palm *downwards*,—opposed to *supination*.

† *Pronator*, among anatomists, a muscle of the fore arm, which serves to turn the palm of the hand *downwards*,—opposed to *supinator*.

‡ *Propagandism*, the art or practice of *propagating* tenets or principles.—*Dwight*.

§ *Propitiation*, the act of making *near* in favour, or *propitious*; *appeasing*; in *theology*, the atonement, or atoning sacrifice offered by Christ to God, to *assuage his wrath*, and render him *propitious* to sinners. Christ is the *propitia-*
tion for the sins of men.—Rom. iii. 25. 1 John ii. 2.

|| *Reproach*, to censure in terms of opprobrium or contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid; to suggest blame for any thing.

reproach'able, *a.*
 reproach'ed, *a.*
 reproach'ing, *a.*
 reproach'ful, *a.*

reproach'fully, *ad.*
 unapproach'able, *a.*
 unapproach'ableness, *n.*

unapproach'ed, *a.*
 unpropiti'ous, *a.*
 unapproach'ed, *a.*

PROFIT-*o*, *v.* 1. *to appease, to atone.* (See *Prope*.)

PROPRI-*us*, *a.* (*à prope*), *peculiar, one's own; fit: as, ap-*
pro'priate, to make peculiar to, to make one's own;
prop'erty, what belongs to any thing or person.

appro'priable, <i>a.</i>	expropria'tion, <i>n.</i>	prop'erly, <i>ad.</i>
appro'priate, <i>v. & a.</i>	improp'er, <i>a.</i>	prop'erness, <i>n.</i>
appro'priated, <i>a.</i>	improp'erly, <i>ad.</i>	prop'erty, <i>n.</i>
appro'priately, <i>ad.</i>	improp'riate, <i>v. & a.</i>	prop'rietary, <i>n. & a.</i>
appro'priateness, <i>n.</i>	improp'riated, <i>a.</i>	prop'rietor, <i>n.</i>
appro'priating, <i>a.</i>	improp'riating, <i>a.</i>	prop'rietary, <i>n.</i>
appropria'tion, <i>n.</i>	improp'riation, <i>n.</i>	prop'riety, <i>n.</i>
appro'priator, <i>n.</i>	improp'riator, <i>n.</i>	unappro'priated, <i>a.</i>
*appro'prietary, <i>n.</i>	improp'riety, <i>n.</i>	unprop'er, <i>a.</i>
disappro'priate, <i>a. & n.</i>	improp'er, <i>a.</i>	unprop'erly, <i>ad.</i>
exprop'riate, <i>v.</i>		

PRŌS-*a*, *f.* 1. *language not metrical, prose.*

prose, <i>n. & v.</i>	prosa'ic, <i>a.</i>	pro'sal, <i>a.</i>
pro'ser, <i>n.</i>	prosa'ist, <i>n.</i>	

PROSELYT-*os* (*προσηλυτος, à προς & ελευθω, to come*), *one*
newly come or arrived; a new convert.

pros'elyte, *n. & v.* pros'elytism, *n.* pros'elytize, *v.*

PROSŌP-*on* (*προσωπον, à προς & ὤψ, the look, the visage, of*
ὀπτομαι, to look, to see), *a visage, a character or person—*
 ||prosŏpolep'sy, *n.* ||prosŏpope'ia, or pros'opopy, *n.*

PROSPER, *a.* (*à pro & spero, v. 1. to hope*), *lucky, success-*
ful: as, pros'perity, success.

* *Approprietary*, a lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

† *Impropriate*, to annex the possessions of the church or a benefice to a lay-
 man.

‡ *Proper*, *peculiar, one's own; naturally or essentially belonging to a person*
or thing; not common. That is not proper which is common to many. Noting
an individual; fit, adapted; correct, just.

§ *Proselyte*, a new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some par-
 ticular opinion, system, or party. Thus, a Gentile converted to Judaism, is a
proselyte; a Pagan converted to Christianity is a *proselyte*, &c.

|| *Prosopolepsy*, respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion
 or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance.

¶ *Prosopopeia* or *Prosopopy*, a figure in rhetoric, by which things are repre-
 sented as persons, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a
 deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*,
 but it is more extensive in its signification.

Prosperity

improsper'ity, <i>n</i>	pros'pered, <i>a</i> .	pros'perousness, <i>n</i> .
impros'perous, <i>a</i> .	pros'pering, <i>a</i> .	unpros'perous, <i>a</i> .
impros'perously, <i>ad</i> .	prosper'ity, <i>n</i> .	unpros'perously, <i>ad</i> .
impros'perousness, <i>n</i> .	pros'perous, <i>a</i> .	unpros'perousness, <i>n</i> .
pros'per, <i>v</i> .	pros'perously, <i>ad</i> .	

PROTE-US, *m*. 2. *a marine deity*—*Pro'teus, *n*. pro'tean, *a*.

PROT-OS (πρωτος), *first*: as, protoplas'tic, *first formed*.

prothon'otary, <i>n</i> .	pro'tomartyr, <i>n</i> .	pro'totype, <i>n</i> .
prothon'otary-ship, <i>a</i> .	pro'toplast, <i>n</i> .	† protox'yd, <i>n</i> .
†pro'tocol, <i>n</i> .	protoplas'tic, <i>a</i> .	prottox'ydize, <i>v</i> .
†pro'tocolist, <i>n</i> .	†pro'topope, <i>n</i> .	

PROXIM-US, *a*. (à prope), *nearest, next*. (See *Prope*.)

PRURI-O, *v*. 4. *to itch*: as, prurig'inous, *tending to a prurigo or itch*.

**pru'rience, <i>n</i> .	pru'rient, <i>a</i> .	prurig'inous, <i>a</i> .
pru'riency, <i>n</i> .	pruri'go, <i>n</i> .	

PSALM-A (ψαλμα, à ψαλλω, *to touch and put in motion*,—as strings of a musical instrument), *a holy or sacred song*: as, psal'ter, *book of psalms*.

psalm, <i>n</i> .	psalmod'ical, <i>a</i> .	psalmog'rapher, <i>n</i> .
psal'mist, <i>n</i> .	††psalmog'raphy, <i>n</i> .	psal'ter, <i>n</i> .
psal'mody, <i>n</i> .	psalmog'raphist, <i>n</i> .	††psal'tery, <i>n</i> .
psalmod'ic, <i>a</i> .		

PSEUD-OS (ψευδος, à ψευδω, *to deceive*), *falsehood*: as, pseudo-apos'tle, *a false apostle*; pseudog'raphy, *false writing*.

pseudo-apos'tle, <i>n</i> .	pseu'dograph, <i>or</i>	pseudog'raphy, <i>n</i> .
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* *Proteus*, in mythology, a *marine deity*, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, who was supposed to assume *various forms or shapes*: hence one who easily or frequently changes his forms, principles, or professions; a turn-coat.

† *Protocol* (à κολλα, *glue*), the *original copy* of any writing; a record or registry;—so called, perhaps, from the gluing together of pieces of paper, or from a spreading of it on tablets. (It was formerly the upper part of a leaf of a book, on which the title or name was written.—*Webster*.)

† *Protocolist*, in Russia, a register or clerk.

§ *Protopope*, chief pope or imperial confessor, an officer of the holy directing synod, the supreme spiritual court of the Greek Church in Russia.

|| *Prototype*, literally, *first type or form*; an *original or model* after which any thing is formed; the *pattern* of any thing to be engraved, cast, &c. *exemplar, archetype*.

†† *Protaxyd*, a substance combined with oxygen in the *first degree*.

** *Prurience*, an *itching*; *longing desire or appetite* for any thing.

†† *Psalmodography*, the art or practice of writing *psalms or sacred songs and hymns*.

†† *Psaltetry*, an instrument of music, (a kind of harp), used by the Hebrews in their worship, the form of which is not now known.

*pseudol'ogy, n.***pseudometal'lic, a.**†pseudo-volca'no, n.**pseudo-proph'et, n.**†pseudomorph'ous, a.**pseudo-volcan'ic, a.*

PSYCH-E (ψυχη, à ψυχω, to breathe), the breath, the breath of life; the soul.

*§metempsycho'sis, n.**psychol'ogy, n.**psychol'ogist, n.**||metemp'sychose, v.**psycholog'ic, a.**psychom'achy, n.**¶Psy'che, n.**psycholog'ical, a.**psy'chomancy, n.*

PROM-A (πτωμα, à πιπτω, to fall), a fall: as, antip'tosis, in grammar, the putting of one case for another.

*antip'tosis, n.**††dip'tote, n.**symptomat'ic, a.****ap'tote, n.**§§metemp'tosis, n.**symptomat'ical, a.**aptot'ical, a.**|||monop'tote, n.**symptomat'ically, ad.**††asymptote, n.**¶¶sym'ptom, n.**symptomatol'ogy, n.**asymptot'ical, a.**proemp'tosis, a.*****trip'tote, n.*

PTY-O (πτωω), to spit: as, ptys'magogue, a medicine that promotes discharges of saliva or spittle.

*hemop'tysis, or**††pty'alism, n.**ptys'magogue, n.**hemopto'sis, n.*

* *Pseudo-metallic lustre* is that which is perceptible only when held towards the light,—as in minerals.

† *Pseudo-morphous*, not having the true form.

‡ *Pseudo-volcano*, a volcano that emits smoke, and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

§ *Metempsychosis*, the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body; transmigration. Pythagoras and his followers held that after death the souls of men pass into other bodies, and this doctrine still prevails in some parts of Asia, particularly in India and China.

|| *Metempsychose*, to translate from one body to another,—as the soul.

¶ *Psyche*, a nymph whom Cupid married.

** *Aptote*, an indeclinable noun, having no variation of termination, or distinction of cases.

†† *Asymptote*, literally, not falling in together, not meeting or coinciding; a line approaching nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended, would never meet it,—as a tangent to a curve at an infinite distance.

‡‡ *Diptote*, a noun which has only two cases,—as, *suppetiæ, suppetias*.

§§ *Metemptosis*, in chronology, the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *proemptionsis*, or the addition of a day every 300 years, and another every 2400 years, to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon.

||| *Monopote*, a noun having only one oblique case.

¶¶ *Symptom*, properly, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant. Hence, in medicine, any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease. The causes of diseases often lie beyond our sight, but we learn the nature of them by the symptoms. Particular symptoms, which more uniformly accompany a morbid state of the body, and are characteristic of it, are called *pathognomonic* or *diagnostic symptoms*. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else.

*** *Triptote*, a noun having three cases only.

††† *Ptyalism*, an unnatural or copious flow of saliva; salivation.

PUBER, *a.* (à pubes, *f.* 3. down or soft hair), marriageable.

*pu'ber*ty, *n.* *pubes'cence*, *n.* *pubes'cent*, *a.*

PUBLIC-US, *a.* belonging to the people. (See *Populus*.)

PUD-EO, *v.* 2. to be ashamed or modest: as, *im'pudence*, want of modesty.

im'pudence, *n.* **puden'da*, *n.* †*repu'diate*, *v.*
im'pudency, *n.* †*pu'dic*, or *repu'diable*, *a.*
im'pudent, *a.* *pu'dical*, *a.* *repu'diated*, *a.*
im'pudently, *ad.* *pu'dency*, *n.* *repu'diating*, *a.*
impudic'ity, *n.* *pudic'ity*, *n.* *repudia'tion*, *n.*

PUER, *m.* 2. a boy: as, *pu'erile*, of or like a boy.

pu'erile, *a.* *puer'peral*, *a.* *puer'perous*, *a.*
pueril'ity, *n.*

PUGN-A, *f.* 1. (à pugnus, *m.* 2. the fist), a fight, a battle: as, *expugn'*, to conquer, to take by assault; *impugn'*, to attack or oppose; *oppugn'*, to attack.

expugn', *v.* *oppugn'ed*, *a.* §*pu'gilist*, *n.*
expugn'er, *n.* *oppugn'er*, *n.* *pugilis'tic*, *a.*
expugna'tion, *n.* *oppugn'ing*, *a.* *pugna'cious*, *a.*
expugn'able, *a.* *oppugn'ancy*, *n.* *pugnac'ity*, *n.*
impugn', *v.* *oppugn'ant*, *a.* *repug'nance*, *n.*
impugn'er, *n.* *oppugna'tion*, *n.* *repug'nancy*, *n.*
impugna'tion, *n.* *propugn'*, *v.* *repug'nant*, *a.*
inexpugn'able, *a.* *propugn'er*, *n.* *repug'nantly*, *ad.*
oppugn', *v.* *pu'gilism*, *n.* *unrepug'nant*, *a.*

PULEX, *pulic-is*, *m.* 3. a flea—*pu'licose*, or *pu'licous*, *a.*

PULL-US, *m.* 2. any young, a chick; a bud: as, *pul'lulate*, to bud; *pul'let*, a young hen; *poult*, a chicken.

poult, *n.* *poul'try-yard*, *n.* *pullula'tion*, *n.*
 ||*poul'terer*, *n.* *pul'let*, *n.* *repul'lulate*, *v.*
 ¶*poul'try*, *n.* *pul'lulate*, *v.* *repullula'tion*, *n.*

PULMO, *ôn-is*, *m.* 3. the lungs.

pul'monary, *a.* *pulmôn'ic*, *a.* & *n.*

PULP-A, *f.* 1. the pith or soft part of trees.

***pulp*, *n.* & *v.* *pulp'ousness*, *n.* *pulp'y*, *a.*
pulp'ous, *a.*

* *Pudenda*, the parts of generation.

† *Pudic*, belonging to them

‡ *Repudiate*, to put away, to divorce,—as a wife; to cast away, to reject, to discard.

§ *Pugilist*, one who fights with his fists.

|| *Poulterer*, one who deals in poultry.

¶ *Poultry*, domestic fowls.

** *Pulp*, a soft mass; the soft substance within a bone, marrow; the soft, succulent part of fruit; the aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry; to deprive of the pulp or integument,—as the coffee-berry.

PULPIT—*um*, *n.* 2. *a place raised, where the speaker stands*
 —**pul'pit*, *n.* *pulpit-el'quence*, *n.* *pulpit-or'ator*, *n.*

PULVIS, *er-is*, *m.* 3. *dust, powder*: as, *pul'verize*, to reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.

<i>pow'der</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>pul'verate</i> , or	<i>pul'verous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>pow'dery</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pul'verize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>pulver'ulence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pul'verable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pul'verized</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pulver'ulent</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>pul'verin</i> , or	<i>pul'verizing</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>pul'vil</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>pul'verine</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pulveriza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	

PUNG—*o*, *punctum*, *v.* 3. *to point or prick*: as, *compunc'tion*, *a pricking, a pricking of heart*; *expunge'*, to blot out—as with a pen, to efface; *pun'gent*, *pricking, acrid, sharp*; *poi'gnant*, *sharp, piercing, keen*.

<i>compunc'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>point'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>punc'tualist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>compunc'tious</i> , <i>a.</i>	§ <i>pon'iard</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>punc'tualness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>compunc'tive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pounce</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>punctual'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>expunge'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>poun'ced</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>punc'tuate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>expung'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>punch</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>punc'tuated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expung'ing</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>punch'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>punc'tuating</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expunc'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	** <i>punc'tate</i> , or	<i>punctua'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>poi'gnance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>punc'tated</i> , <i>a.</i>	*** <i>punc'ture</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>poi'gnant</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>punc'tiform</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>punc'tured</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>poi'gnantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	†† <i>punctil'io</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>punc'turing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>point</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>punctil'ious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>punc'tulate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>point'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>punctil'iously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>pun'gence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>point'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>punctil'iousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pun'gent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>point'edly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	§§ <i>punc'to</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unpunc'tual</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>point'edness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>punc'tual</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unpunc'tual'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>point'ing</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>punc'tually</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unpunc'tuated</i> , <i>a.</i>

* *Pulpit*, an elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands.

† *Pulverin*, the ashes of the plant *barilla*, used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen.

† *Pulvil*, a sweet-scented powder.

§ *Poniard*, a small dagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand, or at the girdle, or in the pocket.

|| *Pounce*, a claw or talon of a bird of prey; to fall on suddenly, to fall on and seize with the claws.—as, a rapacious fowl pounces on a chicken.

†† *Punch*, to perforate, to thrust against with something obtuse, (elbow.)

** *Punctate*, in botany, perforated, full of small holes; having hollow dots scattered over the surface.

†† *Punctiform*, having the form of a point.

†† *Punctilio*, a nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding.

§§ *Puncto*, a nice point of form or ceremony; the point in fencing.

||| *Punctual*, exact, observant of nice points.

††† *Punctuate*, to mark with points,—as in books.

*** *Puncture*, a hole made with a sharp point.

PUNIC-US, *a.* (à *Pœni*, *Carthaginians*), of *Carthage* or its inhabitants—**pu'nic*, *a.* & *n.*

PUNI-O, *punitum*, *v.* 4. (à *pœna*, *punishment*), to *punish*: as, *impu'nity*, without *punishment*.

<i>dispun'ishable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pun'ishing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pu'nitive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>impu'nity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pun'ishment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pu'nitory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>pun'ish</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>pun'ishable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unpun'ished</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>pun'ished</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pun'ishableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unpun'ishing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>pun'isher</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>puniti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	

PUP-A, *f.* 1. a *young child*, the *image* of a *child*; *apple* of the *eye*, or *eye-ball*.

† <i>pup</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>pu'pilar</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pup'petry</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>pu'pa</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pupilar'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	** <i>pup'py</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
§ <i>pu'pil</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>pupiv'orous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>pup'pyism</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>pu'pilage</i> , <i>n.</i>	¶ <i>pup'pet</i> , <i>n.</i>	

PURG-O, *purgatum*, *v.* 1. to *make clean*, to *purge*: as, *ex purg'atory*, *cleansing*, *purifying*; *purgato'rial*, belonging to *purgatory*.

<i>compurga'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ex'purgator</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>purg'ative</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>compurga'tor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>expurg'atory</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>purg'atory</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>expurge'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>purge</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>purgato'rial</i> , or
<i>ex'purgate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>purg'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>purgato'rian</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ex'purgated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>purg'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>superpurga'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ex'purgating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>purg'ing</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>unpurg'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>expurga'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>purga'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	

PURLOIN, *v.* (Fr. à *pour*, *for*, & *loin*, *far off*), to *take* or *carry away* for one's *self*, to *steal*.

<i>purloin'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>purloin'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>purloin'ing</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>purloin'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>		

PUR-US, *a.* *pure*, *clean*: as, *im'pure*, not *pure*.

* *Punic* (à *Pœni*, the *Carthaginians*, from *Phœni*, *Phenicians*, as *Carthage* was settled by *Phenicians*), pertaining to the *Carthaginians*; faithless, treacherous, deceitful,—because they abounded in *artifices*, *stratagems*, and *perfidy*.

† *Pup*, a *whelp*; to bring forth *whelps* or *young*.

‡ *Pupa*, an insect in that state in which it resembles an *infant* in swaddling clothes,—called *chrysalis* or *aurelia*.

§ *Pupil*, one under age, or under the care of a guardian; the *eye-ball*.

|| *Pupivorous*, eating *larvas* and *crysalids* of insects.

¶ *Puppet*, a small image in the human form, moved by a wire; a *doll*.

** *Puppy*, a *whelp*; applied to persons, a name expressing *extreme contempt*.

†† *Purgatory*, among *Roman Catholics*, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offences committed in this life, as do not merit eternal damnation. After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are supposed to be received into heaven.—*Webster*.

antipu'ritan, *n.*
 impure', *a.*
 impure'ly, *ad.*
 impure'ness, *n.*
 impu'rity, *n.*
 pure, *a.*
 pure'ly, *ad.*
 pure'ness, *n.*

pu'rify, *v.*
 pu'rifier, *n.*
 pu'rifying, *n. & a.*
 purifica'tion, *n.*
 purif'icative, *a.*
 purif'icatory, *a.*
 *pu'ritan, *n. & a.*
 puritan'ic, *a.*

puritan'ical, *a.*
 puritan'ically, *ad.*
 pu'ritanism, *n.*
 pu'ritanize, *v.*
 pu'rity, *n.*
 pu'rist, *n.*
 pur'lieu, *n.*
 unpu'rified, *a.*

• Pus, pur-is, *n.* 3. *the corrupt matter of sores: as, dep'u-
 rate, to purify, (a chemical term); sup'purate, to gene-
 rate pus.*

dep'urate, *v. & a.*
 dep'urated, *a.*
 dep'urating, *a.*
 depura'tion, *n.*
 dep'uratory, *a.*
 pu'riform, *a.*

†pu'rulence, *n.*
 pu'rulency, *n.*
 pu'rulent, *a.*
 pus, *n.*
 †pus'tule, *n.*
 pus'tulate, *v.*

pus'tulous, *a.*
 sup'purate, *v.*
 sup'purating, *a.*
 suppur'a'tion, *n.*
 sup'purative, *a. & n.*

PUSILL-US, *a.* (à pusio, *m.* 3. *a child*), *weak, small, or little.*

‡pusillanim'ity, *n.* pusillan'imously, *a.* pusillan'imousness, *n.*
 pusillan'imous, *a.*

PUT-o, putatum, *v.* 1. *to lop or prune; to think, to adjust
 accounts: as, am'putate, to cut off a limb; compute',
 to reckon; dispute', to differ in opinion, to debate; im-
 pute', to charge, to ascribe; repute', to think, to ac-
 count.*

account', <i>n. & v.</i>	accountabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	account'-book, <i>n.</i>
account'able, <i>a.</i>	account'ant, <i>n.</i>	am'putate, <i>v.</i>
account'ably, <i>ad.</i>	account'ed, <i>a.</i>	am'putated, <i>a.</i>
account'ableness, <i>n.</i>	account'ing, <i>a. & n.</i>	am'putating, <i>a.</i>

* *Puritan*, a dissenter from the Church of England. The *puritans* were so called in derision, on account of their professing to follow the *pure* word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions. Hume gives this name to three parties; the *political puritans*, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the *puritans in discipline*, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the Episcopal Church; and the *doctrinal puritans*, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers.

† *Purulence*, the generation of *pus* or *matter*; *pus*.

‡ *Pustule*, a *pimple*, a *blister*; a small *push* or eruption on the skin.

§ *Pusillanimity*, littleness or weakness of mind; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers.

|| *Account*, a sum stated on paper; an entry in a book or on paper, of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c. including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing; a computation of debts and credits; a mode of reckoning; narrative, a statement of facts; an assignment of reasons; reason or consideration, as a motive; value, importance; profit, advantage; regard, behalf, sake; to deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion; to value.

amputa'tion, *n.*
 *compute', *v.*
 compu'table, *a.*
 compu'ted, *a.*
 compu'ter, *n.*
 compu'ting, *a.*
 compu'tist, *n.*
 computa'tion, *n.*
 †count, *v.* & *n.*
 count'able, *a.*
 count'ed, *a.*
 count'er, *n.*
 count'less, *a.*
 count'ing, *a.* & *n.*
 count'ing-house, *n.*
 count'ing-room, *n.*
 depute', *v.*
 depu'ted, *a.*
 depu'ting, *a.*
 deputa'tion, *n.*
 dep'utize, *v.*
 †dep'uty, *n.*
 dep'ute-sheriff, *n.*
 ‡discount', *n.* & *v.*
 discount'able, *a.*

discount'ed, *a.*
 discount'er, *n.*
 discount'ing, *a.* & *n.*
 dispute', *v.* & *n.*
 dispu'ted, *a.*
 dispu'ter, *n.*
 dispu'ting, *n.* & *a.*
 dispute'less, *n.*
 dis'putable, *a.*
 dis'putant, *n.* & *a.*
 disputa'tion, *n.*
 disputa'tious, *a.*
 dispu'tative, *a.*
 disrepute', *n.* & *v.*
 disrep'utable, *a.*
 disreputa'tion, *n.*
 impute', *v.*
 impu'ted, *a.*
 impu'ter, *n.*
 impu'ting, *a.*
 impu'table, *a.*
 impu'tableness, *n.*
 impu'ta'tion, *n.*
 impu'tative, *a.*
 impu'tatively, *ad.*

indis'putable, *a.*
 indis'putably, *ad.*
 indis'putableness, *n.*
 pu'tative, *a.*
 recount', *v.*
 recount'ed, *a.*
 recount'ing, *a.*
 rep'ute', *v.* & *n.*
 rep'ute'less, *a.*
 rep'utable, *a.*
 rep'utably, *ad.*
 repu'ted, *a.*
 repu'tedly, *ad.*
 repu'ting, *a.*
 reputa'tion, *n.*
 ||suppute', *v.*
 supputa'tion, *n.*
 unaccount'able, *a.*
 unaccount'ably, *ad.*
 unaccount'ableness, *n.*
 uncount'able, *a.* [*n.*
 undis'putable, *a.*
 undispu'ted, *a.*
 unrecount'ed, *a.*
 unrepu'table, *a.*

PUTR—*IS*, *a.* rotten, fetid: as, *imputres'cible*, that cannot be corrupted or become rotten.

imputres'cible, *a.*
 †putred'inous, *a.*
 putres'cence, *n.*
 putres'cent, *a.*
 putres'cible, *a.*

pu'trid, *a.*
 pu'tridness, or
 putrid'ity, *n.*
 pu'trify, *v.*
 pu'trified, *a.*

pu'trifying, *a.*
 putrifac'tive, *a.*
 putrifac'tion, *n.*
 putrifica'tion, *n.*
 unpu'trified, *a.*

PYGME (πυγμα), the fist; as big as the fist.

* *Compute*, to number, count, or reckon; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount or aggregate; to cast or estimate in the mind; to calculate.

† *Count*, to number, to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers,—as, to count the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to reckon, to impute; to esteem, account, think, judge, or consider.

‡ *Deputy*, a person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. A sheriff appoints a *deputy* to execute the duties of his office.

§ *Discount*, literally, a counting back or from; a sum deducted from the principal for prompt or advanced payment; to deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum.

|| *Suppute*, to reckon, to compute.

†† *Putredinous*, proceeding from, or partaking of *putrefaction*; having an offensive smell.

*pyg'my, or

pig'my, *n.* & *a.*pygme'an, *a.*

PYLOR-US, *m.* 2. (πυλωρος, à πύλη, a gate), the lower and right orifice of the stomach.

pylo'rus, *a.*pylor'ic, *a.*

PYR, pyr-os (πυρ, πυρος), fire: as, empyr'eal, formed of pure fire and light, pertaining to the highest heaven.

†empyr'osis, *n.*††pyr'ite, *n.*pyrom'eter, *n.*

empyr'eal, or

pyrita'ceous, *a.*†††pyronom'ics, *n.*empyre'an, *a.* & *n.*

pyrit'ic, or

pyr'omancy, *n.*†empyreu'ma, *n.*pyrit'ical, *a.*pyroman'tic, *n.* & *a.*empyreumat'ic, *a.*pyr'itous, *a.****pyroph'anous, *a.*empyreumat'ical, *a.*pyritif'erous, *a.*pyroph'orus, *n.*δempyr'ical, *a.*pyr'itize, *v.*†††pyroph'orous, *a.*

pyr'amis, or

††pyritol'ogy, *n.*†††pyr'oscope, *n.*||pyr'amid, *n.*pyrol'atry, *n.*

δδδpyrotech'nics, or

pyram'idal, *a.*

pyrolig'neous, or

pyr'otechny, *n.*pyramid'ical, *a.*

δδpyrolig'nic, or

pyrotech'nic, *a.*pyramid'ically, *ad.*pyrolig'nous, *a.*pyrotech'nical, *a.*†pyre, *n.*|||pyrol'ogy, *n.*pyrotech'nist, *n.***pyretol'ogy, *n.*pyrol'ogist, *n.*|||pyrot'ic, *n.* & *a.*

PYRRHO, on-is, *m.* 3. a philosopher, the founder of the sceptics.

* *Pygmy*, a dwarf, a person not exceeding a cubit in height. This appellation was given by the ancients to a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed by them.

† *Empyrosis*, a general fire, a conflagration.

† *Empyreuma*, in chemistry, a disagreeable smell produced from burnt oils, in distillations of animal and vegetable substances.

§ *Empyrical*, containing the combustible principle of coal.

|| *Pyramid*, a solid body, or figure having the form of flame. The pyramids in Egypt may have been erected to the sun, during the prevalence of Sabianism.—Webster.

† *Pyre*, a funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.

** *Pyretology*, a discourse or treatise on fevers, or doctrine of fevers.

†† *Pyrite*, fire-stone; a genus of inflammable substances composed of sulphur and iron, or other metal; a sulphuret of iron or other metal.

†† *Pyritology*, a discourse or treatise on pyrites.

§§ *Pyrolignic* or *Pyrolignous*, generated or procured by the distillation of wood.

||| *Pyrology*, a treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

††† *Pyronomics*, the science or laws of light and heat.

*** *Pyrophanous*, rendered transparent by heat.

††† *Pyrophorus*, a substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

††† *Pyroscope*, an instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

§§§ *Pyrotechnics* or *Pyrotechny*, the art of making fire-works; or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations in gunnery, rockets, &c.

|||| *Pyrotic*, a caustic medicine; caustic.

*pyr'rhonism, *n.* pyrrhon'ic, *a.* pyr'rhonist, *n.*

PYTHAGORAS, † *m.* 1. (Πυθαγόρας), *an ancient philosopher*
 pythagore'an, *n.* & *a.* pythagor'ical, *a.* pythag'orism, *n.*
 pythagor'ic, *a.*

PYTHON, *m.* 3. (πυθων), *a serpent killed by Apollo.*

†pyth'ian, *a.* ||python'ic, *a.* ¶pyth'onist, *n.*
 §pyth'iness, *n.*

Q.

QUADR-*a*, *f.* 1. (à quatuor, *four*), *a square, or a figure*
having four equal sides: as, quad'rate, *square, a square,*
 to suit, to agree with; quadren'nial, *comprising four*
years; quadrip'artite, *divided into four parts*; quad-
 ruped, *a four-footed animal*; quar'ter, *a fourth part*;
 quad'rant, *the fourth part.*

biquad'rate, *n.* quadrant'al, *a.* quadridec'imal, *a.*
 biquadrat'ic, *n.* & *a.* ||||quad'rat, *n.* †††quadriden'tate, *a.*
 **quad'ragene, *n.* quad'rate, *a. n.* & *v.* †††quad'rifid, *a.*
 ††quad'rages'ima, *n.* quadrat'ic, *a.* §§§quadrifu'gous, *a.*
 quadrages'imal, *a.* quad'rature, *n.* ||||quadrilat'eral, *a.* & *n.*
 ††quad'rangle, *n.* quadren'nial, *a.* ¶¶¶quadrilit'eral, *a.*
 quadran'gular, *a.* ¶¶¶quad'rible, *a.* ***quadrille', *n.*
 §§quad'rant, *n.* ***quadricap'sular, *a.* ††††quadril'lion, *n.*

* Pyrrhonism, scepticism, universal doubt.

† Pythagoras. See foot-note under *Metempsychosis*, p. 349.

‡ Pythian, pertaining to *Pythia*, the priestess of *Apollo*, who delivered oracles
 at *Delphi*. *Apollo* was the god of poetry, music, medicine, augury, and archery.

§ Pythiness, a sort of witch; also, the female or priestess who gave oracular
 answers at *Delphi*, in *Greece*.

|| Pythonic, pretending to foretell future events. ¶ Pythionist, a conjurer.

** Quadragene, a papal indulgence, multiplying remissions by *forties*.

†† Quadragesima, *Lent*,—so called, because it consists of *forty* days.

‡† Quadrangle, a quadrilateral figure; a square; a figure of *four* sides and
four angles.

§§ Quadrant, the *fourth* part, an instrument for taking the altitudes of the
 sun or stars, of great use in astronomy and navigation.

|||| Quadrat, in printing, a piece of metal of different sizes, used to fill the
 void spaces between words, &c. A mathematical instrument, called also a
 geometrical square, and line of shadows.

¶¶ Quadrible, that may be squared.

*** Quadricapsular, having *four* capsules to a flower.

††† Quadridentate, having *four* teeth in the edge. ††† Quadrifid, *four-cleft*.

§§§ Quadrifugous, pinnate, with *four* pairs of leaflets.

|||| Quadrilateral, having *four* sides and *four* angles.

¶¶¶ Quadrilateral, consisting of *four* letters.

**** Quadrille, a game played by *four* persons with 40 cards, being the re-
 mainder of the pack after the *four* tens, nines, and eights are discarded; a
 modern dance in sets of *four*.

†††† Quadrillion, a million multiplied thrice by a million.

*quad'rilobate, or quad'rilobed, a.	quad'ruply, ad.	quart'er-day, n.
†quadriloc'ular, a.	quad'rupled, a.	quart'er-deck, n.
‡quadrino'mial, a.	quad'rupling, a.	¶¶¶¶ quart'er-master, n.
§quadrup'artite, a.	quadru'plicate, a. & v.	**** quart'ern, n.
quadrupartiti'on, n.	quadruplica'tion, n.	†††† quar'to, n. & a.
quadruph'yllous, a.	***quar'antine, n. & a.	†††† qua'ter-cousins, n.
¶quadr'rireme, n.	quar'antined, a.	§§§§ quat'ern, a.
**quadrisyll'able, n.	¶quar'antining, a.	quatern'ary, a.
††quad'rivalve, or	†††quart, n.	¶¶¶¶ quatern'ion, n. & v.
‡†quadrivalv'ular, a.	†††quart'an, n. & a.	**** quatern'ity, n.
§§quadriv'ial, a.	quarta'tion, n.	†††† quat'rain, n.
quadroon', n.	§§§quart'er, n. & v.	†††† squad ron, n.
¶¶quadr'ruman, n.	quart'ered, a.	squad'roned, a.
quad'ruped, n. & a.	quart'erly, a. & ad.	§§§§ square, a. n. & v.
quad'ruple, a. n. & v.	quart'erage, n.	square'ness, n.
	quart'ering, n. & a.	

QUÆR-o, quæsitum, v. 3. to ask, to seek, to obtain : as, con'-

- * *Quadrilobate*, having four lobes.
† *Quadrilocular*, having four cells, four-celled.
‡ *Quadrinomial*, consisting of four denominations or terms.
§ *Quadrupartite*, divided into four parts.
|| *Quadruphyllous*, having four leaves.
¶ *Quadrirème*, a galley with four benches of oars or rowers.
** *Quadrissyllable*, a word of four syllables.
†† *Quadrivalves*, a door with four folds or leaves.
‡† *Quadrivalvular*, having four valves, four-valved.
§§ *Quadrivial*, having four ways meeting in a point.
|||| *Quadroon*, in Spanish America, the offspring of a mulatto-woman by a white man ; a person quarter-blooded.
¶¶ *Quadruman*, an animal having four hands or limbs that correspond to the hands of a man.—as, a monkey.
*** *Quarantine*, properly, the space of forty days ; appropriately, the term of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the city or place. Hence restraint of intercourse, to which a ship supposed to be infected, is subjected, either for forty days, or for any other limited term, according to circumstances. ††† *Quart*, the fourth part of a gallon.
††† *Quartan*, designating the fourth ; occurring every fourth day ; an ague that returns every fourth day. §§§ *Quarter*, the fourth part.
||||| *Quarter-deck*, the short upper deck.
¶¶¶ *Quarter-master*, one who regulates the quarters and provisions of soldiers.
**** *Quatern*, the fourth part of a pint ; a gill.
†††† *Quarto*, a book in which every sheet makes four leaves.
‡††† *Quater-cousins*, kindred in the fourth degree ; pronounced *katter-cuzns*.
§§§§ *Quatern*, consisting of four ; four-fold.
|||||| *Quaternary*, the number four.
¶¶¶¶ *Quaternion*, the number four ; a file of four soldiers.
**** *Quaternity*, the number four.
††††† *Quatrain*, a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
††††† *Squadron*, literally, a square form ; hence, a square body of soldiers, infantry or cavalry ; a division of a fleet ; a detachment of ships of war, employed in a particular expedition ; or a third part of a naval armament.
§§§§§ *Square*, a figure with four equal sides, and four right angles.

quer, to subdue, to *gain* by force; *inquire'*, to *ask* a question, to search; *request'*, to *ask*, to solicit; *require'*, to *demand*; *in'quest*, judicial *inquiry*, search, a jury.

*acquest', n.	ex'quisiteness, n.	*que'rent, n.
†acquire', v.	exquis'itive, a.	que'rist, n.
acqui'nable, a.	in'quest, n.	††que'ry, n. & v.
acqui'red, a.	inquire', v.	††quest, n. & v.
acqui'rer, n.	inqui'nable, a.	§§ques'tion, n. & v.
acqui'ring, n. & a.	inqui'rent, a.	ques'tioned, a.
acquire'ment, n.	inqui'rer, n.	ques'tioning, n. & a.
acquisiti'on, n.	inqui'ring, a.	ques'tionable, a.
acquis'itive, a.	inqui'ry, n.	ques'tionableness, n.
acquisitively, ad.	inquisiti'on, n.	ques'tionary, a.
con'quer, v.	inquisiti'onal, a.	ques'tioner, n.
con'querable, a.	inquis'itive, a. & n.	ques'tionist, n.
con'querableness, n.	inquis'itively, ad.	ques'tionless, n.
con'quered, a.	inquis'itiveness, n.	ques'tor, n.
con'quering, a.	inquis'itor, n.	ques'torship, n.
con'queror, n.	inquisito'rial, a.	†††ques'tuary, a. & n.
con'queress, n.	inquisito'rious, a.	recon'quer, v.
con'quest, n.	†per'quisite, n.	reinquire', v.
‡disquisiti'on, n.	perquisiti'on, n.	***request', v. & n.
§ex'quisite, a.	prerequisite', v.	request'ed, a.
ex'quisitely, ad.	prereq'uisite, a. & n.	request'er, n.

* *Acquest*, the thing *gained*; a place *acquired* by force.

† *Acquire*, to gain, by any means, something which is in degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor,—as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, &c. Plants *acquire* a green colour from the solar rays. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *gain*, *obtain*, *procure*,—as, to *obtain* (not *acquire*,) a book on loan.

‡ *Disquisition*, a formal or systematic *inquiry* into any subject, by arguments or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth,—usually applied to a written treatise.

§ *Exquisite*, literally, *sought out* or *searched for* with care; whence *choice*, *select*; nice, exact, very excellent; accurate, capable of nice perception or discrimination; extreme.

|| *Inquisition*, *inquiry*, a searching, official examination. In some Roman Catholic countries, a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics (Protestants.) This court was established in the tenth century, by Father Dominic, who was charged by Pope Innocent III. with orders to excite Roman Catholic princes and people, to extirpate heretics (Protestants.)

†† *Perquisite*, a fee or pecuniary allowance beyond ordinary salary or settled wages.

** *Querent*, an inquirer.

††† *Query*, a question; an *inquiry* to be answered or resolved; to *ask* a question; to *seek*, to *inquire*.

††† *Quest*, act of *seeking*, a *search*.

§§ *Question*, the act of *asking*; that which is *asked*; inquiry; dispute or subject of debate; doubt; trial.

||| *Questor*, in Roman antiquity, an officer who had the management of the public treasure; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.

††† *Questuary*, studious of profit.

*** *Request*, expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*, and

request'ing, *a.*require', *v.*requi'erable, *a.*requi'ered, *a.*require'ment, *n.*requi'ring, *a.**req'uisite, *a. & n.*req'uisitely, *ad.*req'uisiteness, *n.*requisiti'on, *n.*requis'itive, *a.*requis'itory, *a.*unacqui'ered, *a.*uncon'querable, *a.*uncon'querably, *ad.*uncon'quered, *a.*uninquis'itive, *a.*unques'tionable, *a.*unques'tionably, *ad.*unques'tionableness, *a.*unques'tioned, *a.* [*n.*]unques'tioning, *a.*unrequest'ed, *a.*

QUAL-IS, *a.* of what kind or sort; such: as, qual'ify, to fit, to modify; qual'ity, nature of any thing.

disqual'ify, *v.*disqual'ified, *a.*disqual'ifying, *a.*disqualifica'tion, *n.*qual'ifiable, *a.*qual'ify, *v.*qual'ifier, *n.*qualifica'tion, *n.*qual'ified, *a.*qual'ifiedness, *n.*qual'ifying, *a.*qual'ity, *n.*qual'itied, *a.*unqual'ify, *v.*unqual'ified, *a.*

QUANT-US, *a.* how great, how much, as much as.

†al'iquant, *a.*quan'tity, *n.*

quan'titative, or

quan'titive, *a.*†quan'tum, *n.*

QUART-US, *a.* (à quatuor), the fourth. (See Quadra.)

QUASS-O, *v.* 1. (à quatio), to shake. (See Quatio and Cutio.)

QUATI-O, quassum, *v.* 3. to shake: as, quash, to crush; to annul.

conquas'sate, *v.*conquassa'tion, *n.*quash, *v.*quash'ed, *a.*quash'ing, *a.*‡quassa'tion, *n.*squash, *v. & n.*

(See Cutio.)

QUER-OR, *v. dep.* 3. to complain, to bewail: as, querimo'nious, complaining, apt to complain.

‖quar'el, *n. & v.*quar'reller, *n.*quar'relling, *a. & n.*quar'rellous, *a.*quar'relsome, *a.*quar'relsomely, *ad.*quar'relsomeness, *n.*querimo'nious, *a.*querimo'niously, *ad.*querimo'niousness, *n.*†quer'ulous, *a.*quer'ulously, *ad.*quer'ulousness, *n.*

supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant. In this it differs from demand.

* Requisite, required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful, that it cannot be dispensed with. Repentance and faith are requisite to salvation. Air is requisite to support life. Heat is requisite to vegetation.

† Aliquant number or part, is that which does not measure another number without a remainder; thus 5 is an aliquant part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder of 1. (See Aliquot, p. 448.)

‡ Quantum, the necessary or requisite quantity; the amount.

§ Quassation, the act of shaking, the state of being shaken. (See Cutio.)

‖ Quarrel, a brawl, a petty fight or scuffle, from its noise and uproar, a dispute; to dispute violently, or with loud and angry words, to wrangle, to scold; to fight, to scuffle, to squabble,—used of two persons, or of a small number,—as, How odious to see husband and wife quarrel! Children and servants often quarrel about trifles.

¶ Querulous, complaining, or habitually complaining; disposed to murmur.

QUESTIO for QUÆSTIO, òn-is, *f.* 3. (à quæro), a seeking or inquiring, a subject of inquiry. (See *Quæro*.)

QUID, QUOD, interrog. pron. *n.* (of *quis*, who?) *What?*

**quid*'nunc, *n.* †*quodlibet*a'rian, *n.* *quodlibet*'ically, *ad.*
†*quod*'libet, *n.* *quodlibet*'ical, *a.*

QUIES, èt-is, *f.* 3. *rest, ease, peace*: as, *acquies*'cence, a quiet assent; *disqui*'et, want of *quiet*, to deprive of *peace, rest, or tranquillity*.

<i>acquiesce</i> ' , <i>v.</i>	<i>disqui</i> 'etly, <i>ad.</i>	<i>qui</i> 'etist, <i>n.</i>
<i>acquies</i> 'cence, <i>n.</i>	<i>disqui</i> 'etness, <i>n.</i>	<i>qui</i> 'etly, <i>ad.</i>
<i>acquies</i> 'cent, <i>a.</i>	<i>disqui</i> 'etude, <i>n.</i>	<i>qui</i> 'etness, <i>n.</i>
<i>acquies</i> 'cing, <i>a.</i>	<i>disqui</i> 'etous, <i>a.</i>	<i>qui</i> 'etsome, <i>n.</i>
‡ <i>coy</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>inqui</i> 'etude, <i>n.</i>	<i>qui</i> 'etude, <i>n.</i>
<i>coy</i> 'ish, <i>a.</i>	<i>quiesce</i> ' , <i>v.</i>	† <i>quie</i> 'tus, <i>n.</i>
<i>coy</i> 'ly, <i>ad.</i>	<i>quies</i> 'cence, <i>n.</i>	** <i>re</i> 'quiem, <i>n.</i>
<i>coy</i> 'ness, <i>n.</i>	<i>quies</i> 'cent, <i>n.</i>	<i>unqui</i> 'et, <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>
<i>disqui</i> 'et, <i>n.</i> <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>qui</i> 'et, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>unqui</i> 'etly, <i>ad.</i>
<i>disqui</i> 'eted, <i>a.</i>	<i>qui</i> 'eted, <i>a.</i>	<i>unqui</i> 'etness, <i>n.</i>
<i>disqui</i> 'eter, <i>n.</i>	<i>qui</i> 'eter, <i>n.</i>	<i>unqui</i> 'etude, <i>n.</i>
<i>disqui</i> 'eting, <i>a.</i>	<i>qui</i> 'eting, <i>a.</i>	<i>undisqui</i> 'eted, <i>a.</i>
<i>disqui</i> 'etful, <i>a.</i>	<i>qui</i> 'etism, <i>n.</i>	

QUINQUE, *a.* *five*: as, *qui*'nary, consisting of *five*; *quin*'-quefid, *five*-cleft; *quinqueloc*'ular, *five*-celled; *quinque*-den'tate, *five*-toothed.

†† <i>qui</i> 'nate, <i>a.</i>	<i>quincun</i> 'cial, <i>a.</i>	‡‡ <i>quindecem</i> 'virate, <i>a.</i>
<i>qui</i> 'nary, <i>a.</i>	<i>quindec</i> 'agon, <i>n.</i>	<i>quinquages</i> 'ima, <i>n.</i>
†† <i>quin</i> 'cunx, <i>n.</i>	<i>quindec</i> 'emvir, <i>n.</i>	<i>quinquan</i> 'gular, <i>a.</i>

* *Quidnunc*, (literally, *What now?*) one always in quest of news; or one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences.

† *Quodlibet*, (literally, *what you please*), a nice point; a subtilty.

‡ *Quodlibetarian*, one who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

§ *Coy*, modest, silent, reserved, shy, not easily condescending to familiarity.

|| *Quietist*, one of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of *quietism*, viz. that religion consists in the internal *rest* or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will.

†† *Quietus*, *rest, repose*; hence, a *final* discharge or acquittance; that which *silences* claims.

** *Requiem*, in the Romish Church, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the *rest* of his soul,—so called, from the first word.

†† *Quinate*, in botany, having *five* leaflets.

‡‡ In gardening, the *quincunx* order is a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of *five* trees, one at each corner, and a *fifth* in the middle; thus, : : :

§§ *Quindecimvirate*, the body of *fifteen* magistrates, or their office, whose business among the Romans it was to preside over the sacrifices.

||| *Quinquagesima* Sunday,—so called, as being about the *fiftieth* day before Easter.

* <i>quinquecap'sular, a.</i>	<i>quin'quelobed, a.</i>	††† <i>quin'quevir, n.</i>
<i>quinqueden'tate, a.</i>	<i>quinqueloc'ular, a.</i>	** <i>quint, n.</i>
†† <i>quinquefa'rious, a.</i>	<i>quinquen'nial, a.</i>	<i>quintes'sence, n.</i>
<i>quin'quefid, a.</i>	§ <i>quinquep'artite, a.</i>	<i>quintessen'tial, a.</i>
<i>quinquefo'liated, a.</i>	<i>quin'quereme, n.</i>	††† <i>quintil'ion, n.</i>
<i>quinquelit'eral, a.</i>	<i>quin'quevalve, a.</i>	<i>quint'uple, a.</i>
†† <i>quin'quelobate, or</i>	<i>quinquevalv'ular, a.</i>	

QUOT, *a. how many, so many, or as many as.*

††† <i>al'iquot, a.</i>	<i>quo'ta, n.</i>	*** <i>quo'tient, n.</i>
§§ <i>quo'rums, n.</i>	††† <i>quotid'ian, a. & n.</i>	

R.

RABBI (Chal. רבא, *lord, master*), *a Jewish doctor.*

††† <i>Rab'bi, or</i>	††† <i>rabbin'ic, a. & n.</i>	§§§ <i>rab'binist, or</i>
<i>Rab'bin, n.</i>	<i>rabbin'ical, a.</i>	<i>rab'binite, n.</i>

RABD—OS (ραβδος), *a rod, a wand*—||||*rab'domancy, or*
rhab'domancy, n. ††††*rabdol'ogy, or* *rhabdol'ogy, n.*

RABI—ES, *f. 5. madness, rage: as, rab'id, furious, mad.*

<i>rab'id, a.</i>	<i>ra'ving, a.</i>	<i>rev'eler, n.</i>
<i>rab'idness, n.</i>	<i>ra'vingly, ad.</i>	<i>rev'elry, n.</i>
*** <i>rave, v. & n.</i>	†††† <i>rev'el, v. & n.</i>	<i>rev'eling, a. & n.</i>

* *Quinquecapsular*, having five capsules to a flower.

† *Quinquefarious*, opening into five parts.

† *Quinquelobate*, five-lobed.

§ *Quinquepartite*, divided into five parts almost to the base; consisting of two.

|| *Quinquereme*, a galley having five seats or rows of oars.

†† *Quinquevir*, one of an order of five priests in Rome.

** *Quant*, a set or sequence of five,—a term at cards; pronounced *kint*.

†† *Quantillion*, a million four times multiplied by a million.

†† *Aliquot* part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus, 5 is the *aliquot* part of 15.

§§ *Quorum* (Gen. plur. of *qui*, who), a bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business,—as, a *quorum* of members was not present.

|||| *Quota*, a just part or share, a proportional number.

††† *Quotidian*, daily.

*** *Quotient*, how many times, the number of times; a term in arithmetic.

††† *Rabbi*, a title assumed by the Jewish doctors, signifying *master* or *lord*.

This title is not conferred by authority, but assumed or allowed by courtesy to learned men.

††† *Rabbimc*, the language or dialect of the *Rabbins*; the later Hebrew.

§§§ *Rabbinist*, among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the *Rabbins*,—in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions.

|||| *Rabdomancy*, divination by rods or staves.

†††† *Rabdology*, a method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods.

**** *Rave*, to wander in mind or intellect, to be delirious or wild, to utter furious exclamations.

†††† *Revel*, to feast with loose and clamorous merriment, to carouse.

RACEM-US, m. 2. *a bunch or cluster of grapes.*

**racema'tion, n.* †*racemif'erous, a.* *rac'emous, a.*

RADI-US, m. 2. *the spoke of a wheel; a beam or ray: as, era'diate, to shoot as rays of light.*

‡ <i>bira'diate, or</i>	<i>irra'diance, n.</i>	†† <i>ra'diate, v. & a.</i>
<i>bira'diated, a.</i>	<i>irra'diancy, n.</i>	<i>ra'diated, a.</i>
§ <i>corradia'tion, n.</i>	<i>octora'diated, a.</i>	<i>ra'diating, a.</i>
<i>era'diate, v.</i>	<i>ra'diance, a.</i>	<i>radia'tion, n.</i>
<i>eradia'tion, n.</i>	<i>ra'diancy, n.</i>	** <i>radiom'eter, n.</i>
<i>irra'diate, v. & a.</i>	<i>ra'dial, a.</i>	<i>ra'dius, n.</i>
<i>irra'diated, a.</i>	<i>ra'diant, a. & n.</i>	††† <i>ray, n.</i>
<i>irra'diating, a.</i>	<i>ra'diantly, ad.</i>	<i>ray'less, a.</i>
<i>irradia'tion, n.</i>		

RADIX, ic-is, f. 3. *a root: as, erad'icate, to take out the roots or by the roots; to root out.*

<i>erad'icate, v. & a.</i>	<i>rad'ically, ad.</i>	<i>radica'tion, n.</i>
<i>erad'icated, a.</i>	<i>rad'icalness, n.</i>	§§ <i>rad'icle, n.</i>
<i>erad'icating, a.</i>	<i>radical'ity, n.</i>	<i>ra'dix, n.</i>
<i>eradica'tion, n.</i>	††† <i>rad'icate, v. & a.</i>	<i>unerad'icable, a.</i>
<i>erad'icative, a. & n.</i>	<i>rad'icant, a.</i>	<i>unerad'icated, a.</i>
<i>rad'ical, a. & n.</i>	<i>rad'icated, a.</i>	

RAD-o, rasum, v. 3. *to shave, to scrape: as, abra'de', to rub or wear off; erase', to rub or scrape out.*

<i>abra'de', v.</i>	<i>era'sable, a.</i>	<i>rase, v.</i>
<i>abra'ded, a.</i>	<i>era'sed, a.</i>	<i>ra'sure, n.</i>
<i>abra'ding, a.</i>	<i>erase'ment, n.</i>	††† <i>rash, v.</i>
<i>abra'sion, n.</i>	<i>era'sing, a.</i>	*** <i>rash'er, n.</i>
<i>circumra'sion, n.</i>	<i>era'sion, n.</i>	†††† <i>raze, v.</i>
<i>erase', v.</i>	<i>era'sure, n.</i>	<i>ra'zed, a.</i>

* *Racemation, a cluster,—as of grapes.* † *Racemiferous, bearing clusters.*

‡ *Biradiate, having two rays.*

§ *Corradiation, a conjunction of rays in one point.*

|| *Octoradiated, having eight rays.*

†† *Radiate, to issue in rays,—as light; to emit rays.*

** *Radiometer (à radius, a rod), the forestaff, an instrument for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies.*

††† *Ray, a line of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light. A collection of parallel rays constitutes a beam; a collection of diverging or converging rays, a pencil of rays.*

‡†† *Radicate, to root, to plant deeply and firmly.*

§§ *Radicle, that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon vegetating, becomes the root; the fibrous part of a root.*

||| *Radix, a root, a primitive word, from which spring other words.*

†††† *Rash, to slice, to cut into pieces.*

*** *Rasher, a thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.*

††††† *Raze, to subvert from the foundation, to destroy,—as, to raze a city to the ground.*

*razee', *n.*
ra'zing, *a.*

†ra'zor, *n.*
ra'zorable, *a.*

ra'zure, *n.*

RAM-US, *m.* 2. *a bough or branch*: as, ram'ify, to divide or shoot into branches or parts.

‡ram'age, *n. & a.*
ra'meous, *a.*
ram'ify, *v.*

ram'ified, *a.*
ram'ifying, *a.*

ramifica'tion, *n.*
ra'mous, *a.*

RANC-EO, *v.* 2. *to be stale, rancid, or strong scented*: as, rances'cent, becoming rancid or sour.

rances'cent, *a.*
ran'cid, *a.*
ran'cidness, *n.*
rancid'ity, *n.*

§ran'cor, *n.*
ran'corous, *a.*
ran'corously, *ad.*
||rank, *a.*

rank'ly, *ad.*
rank'ness, *n.*
‡ran'kle, *v.*

RANG, *m.* (Fr.) *a row or line, rank, order*: as, arrange', to put in order, or in proper order; derange', to put out of order.

arrange', *v.*
arrang'ed, *a.*
arrang'er, *n.*
arrange'ment, *n.*
arrang'ing, *a.*
derange', *v.*
derang'ed, *a.*
derange'ment, *n.*

derang'ing, *a.*
disarrange', *v.*
disarrange'ment, *n.*
**range, *v. & n.*
rang'ed, *a.*
‡rang'er, *n.*
rang'er-ship, *n.*

rang'ing, *a. & n.*
‡‡rank, *n. & v.*
rank'ed, *a.*
rank'er, *n.*
rank'ing, *a.*
unarrang'ed, *a.*
underang'ed, *a.*

RAP-IO, raptum, *v.* 3. *to snatch, to carry away quickly by force*: enrap'ture, to transport with pleasure; rapa'cious, given to plunder, seizing by force.

§§arreptiti'ous, *a.*

|||correp'tion, *n.*

‡‡direp'tion, *n.*

* Razee, a ship of war cut down to a smaller size.

† Razor, an instrument for shaving.

‡ Ramage, warbling of birds sitting on boughs.

§ Rancor, the deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity. (This is the strongest term for enmity which the English language supplies.) Virulence, corruption.

|| Rank, luxuriant in growth; strong scented; strong to the taste; excessive.

‡ Rankle, to grow more rank or strong; to fester; to become more violent, to rage,—as, jealousy rankles in the breast.

** Range, to set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines or ranks; to dispose in proper classes, orders or divisions, or in a proper manner; to sail or pass near; to rove at large.

‡‡ Ranger, one that ranges, an officer or keeper of a forest or park; a dog that beats the ground.

‡‡ Rank, a row or line, applied to troops; a row, a line of things; degree, grade, class, order, division; dignity.

§§ Arreptitious, snatched away; also, crept in privily.

||| Correp'tion, chiding, reproof, reprimand.

‡‡ Direp'tion, the act of plundering.

enrap'ture, *v.*
 enrap'tured, *a.*
 enrap'turing, *a.*
 *enrav'ish, *a.*
 enrav'ished, *a.*
 enrav'ishing, *a.*
 enrav'ishment, *n.*
 †erep'tion, *n.*
 †rap, *v.* & *n.*
 rapt, *a.* & *n.*
 rapa'cious, *a.*
 rapa'ciously, *ad.*
 rapa'ciousness, *n.*
 rapac'ity, *n.*

‡rape, *n.*
 ‖rap'id, *a.* & *n.*
 rap'idly, *ad.*
 rap'idness, *n.*
 rapid'ity, *n.*
 ††rap'ier, *n.*
 **rap'ine, *n.*
 rap'ter, or
 rap'tor, *n.*
 ††rap'ture, *n.*
 rap'tured, *a.*
 rap'turist, *n.*
 rap'turous, *a.*

††rav'age, *v.* & *n.*
 rav'aged, *a.*
 rav'ager, *n.*
 rav'aging, *a.*
 ‡rave, *v.*
 ra'ving, *a.*
 ra'vingly, *ad.*
 ‖‖‖rav'ish, *v.*
 rav'ished, *a.*
 rav'ishing, *a.*
 rav'ishingly, *ad.*
 rav'isher, *n.*
 rav'ishment, *n.*

RAPT—o (ραπτω), to sew or stitch—†††gastror'aphy, *n.*

RAR—us, *a.* scarce; thin, not close or thick: as, rare, not common, thin, not dense.

rare, *a.*
 rare'ly, *ad.*
 rare'ness, *n.*

rar'efy, *v.*
 rarefac'tion, *n.*
 rar'efiable, *a.*

rar'efying, *a.*
 rar'ity, *n.*
 ***ra'reeshow, *n.*

RAT—us, *p. p.* (à reor, *v. dep. 2.* to think), thinking, judging; established, fixed: as, rate, a fixed price, to value; rat'ify, to confirm, to make valid; ra'tio, proportion; ratiocina'tion, the act or process of reasoning; ra'tional, having reason or the faculty of reasoning.

irra'tional, *a.*
 irra'tionally, *ad.*
 irrational'ity, *n.*
 overrate', *v.*
 rate, *a.* & *v.*

ra'table, *a.*
 ra'tably, *ad.*
 ra'ted, *a.*
 ra'ter, *n.*
 ra'ting, *a.*

rat'ify, *v.*
 rat'ified, *a.*
 rat'ifying, *a.*
 ratifica'tion, *n.*
 rat'ifier, *n.*

* Enravish, to throw into ecstasy, to transport with delight.

† Ereption, a snatching or taking away by force.

‡ Rap, to strike with a quick smart blow; to seize and bear away,—as the mind or thought. § Rape, a seizing by violence.

‖ Rapid, very swift or quick.

†† Rapier, a small sword used only in thrusting.

** Rapine, the act of plundering; violence, force.

†† Rapture, transport, ecstasy, violence of a pleasing passion, extreme joy or pleasure.

‡ Ravage, to spoil, plunder, pillage, or sack; spoil, ruin, waste.

§§ Rave, to wander in mind or intellect, to be delirious or wild; to utter furious exclamations.

‖‖‖ Ravish, to seize and carry away by violence; to have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent; to bear away with joy or delight to delight to ecstasy.

††† Gastroraphy, the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

*** Rareeshow, a show carried in a box.

<i>ra'tio</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ra'tionalism</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rea'soning</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>
<i>ra'tiocinate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ra'tionalist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rea'sonless</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ratiocina'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rational'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>underrate'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>ratioc'inative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rea'son</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>un'derrate</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>*ra'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rea'soner</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unrea'sonable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>†rational'e</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rea'sonable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unrea'sonably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>ra'tional</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>rea'sonably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unrea'sonableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>ra'tionally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>rea'sonableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unrea'soned</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ra'tionalness</i> , <i>n.</i>		

RAUC-US, *a.* hoarse, harsh—*rau'city*, *n.* *rau'cous*, *a.*

RECENS, *nt-is*, *a.* new, fresh, newly or lately made or done.

<i>re'cency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>re'cently</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>re'centness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>re'cent</i> , <i>a.</i>		

RECIPROC-US, *a.* (*à re & capio*), going backward and forward, alternate, mutual.

<i>recip'rocal</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>recip'rocate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>reciproca'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>recip'rocally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>recip'rocated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>reciproc'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>recip'rocalness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>recip'rocating</i> , <i>a.</i>	

RECONDIT-US, *a.* (*à con & do*), hidden, abstruse. (See *Datus*.)

REGN-UM, *n.* 2. (*à rego*), a kingdom. (See *Rego*.)

REG-o, *rectum*, *v.* 3. to rule or govern: as, *correct'*, to make right or set right, to amend; *rec'tor*, a governor; *rect'angle*, a figure of four right angles; *rec'tify*, to make right; *re'gion*, a district under one ruler, a country; *re'gal*, belonging to a king; *rex*, a king.

<i>†arrect'</i> , or	<i>correct'ive</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>direct'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>arrect'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>correct'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>direc'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contraregular'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>correct'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>direct'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>correct'</i> , <i>v. & a.</i>	<i>correct'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>direct'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>correct'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>§cor'rigible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>direct'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>correct'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>cor'rigibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>direct'or</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>correc'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i> direct'</i> , <i>a. & v.</i>	<i>direct'ress</i> , or
<i>correc'tional</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>direct'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>direct'rix</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>correc'tioner</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>direct'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>direct'ory</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>

* *Ration*, a portion or fixed allowance of provisions for each soldier, and for his horse; proportional allowance.

† *Rationale* (Fr.) a detail with reasons; a series of reasons assigned.

‡ *Arrect*, erect, attentive,—as a person listening.

§ *Corrigible*, that may be set right, amended, or reformed; punishable.

|| *Direct*, straight, right.—It is opposed to *crooked*, *winding*, *oblique*. It is also opposed to *refracted*,—as a *direct* ray of light. Open, plain, express; to point or aim in a straight line; to point, to regulate, to guide, or lead; to order. *Direct* is a softer term than *command*.

directo'rial, *a.*
 *erect', *a. & v.*
 erect'able, *a.*
 erect'ed, *a.*
 erect'er, *n.*
 erect'ing, *a.*
 erec'tion, *n.*
 erect'ly, *ad.*
 erect'ness, *n.*
 erect'ive, *a.*
 erect'or, *n.*
 extra'reg'ular, *a.*
 incorrect', *a.*
 incorrect'ly, *ad.*
 incorrec'tness, *n.*
 incorrec'tion, *n.*
 incor'rigible, *a.*
 incor'rigibly, *ad.*
 incor'rigibleness, *n.*
 incorrigibil'ity, *n.*
 indirect', *a.*
 indirect'ly, *ad.*
 indirect'ness, *n.*
 indirec'tion, *n.*
 †interreg'num, or
 interreign', *n.*

†in'terrex, *n.*
 irreg'ular, *a.*
 irreg'ularly, *ad.*
 irregular'ity, *n.*
 irreg'ulate, *v.*
 misdirect', *v.*
 rect'angle, *n. & a.*
 rectan'gled, *a.*
 rect'an'gular, *a.*
 rectan'gularly, *ad.*
 rec'tify, *v.*
 rec'tifiable, *a.*
 rec'tified, *a.*
 rec'tifier, *n.*
 rec'tifying, *a.*
 rectifica'tion, *n.*
 rectilin'eal, or
 rectilin'ear, *a.*
 ||rec'titude, *n.*
 †rec'tor, *n.*
 **rec'tory, *n.*
 rec'torship, *n.*
 recto'rial, *a.*
 rec'toral, *a.*
 ††rec'tress, or
 rec'trix, *n.*

††rec'tum, *n.*
 re'gal, *a. & n.*
 re'gally, *ad.*
 regal'ity, *n.*
 §§rega'lia, *n.*
 re'gency, *n.*
 ||||re'gent, *a. & n.*
 re'gentess, *n.*
 re'gentship, *n.*
 reg'iole, *a.*
 ††reg'icide, *n.*
 ***reg'imen, *n.*
 †††reg'iment, *n.*
 regiment'al, *a.*
 †††regiment'als, *n.*
 regiment'ed, *a.*
 re'gion, *n.*
 reg'nant, *a.*
 §§§reg'ular, *a. & n.*
 reg'ularly, *ad.*
 regular'ity, *n.*
 reg'ulate, *v.*
 reg'ulated, *a.*
 reg'ulating, *a.*
 regula'tion, *n.*
 regula'tor, *n.*

* *Erect*, upright, or in a perpendicular posture; upright and firm, bold; raised, stretched, intent; to raise and set *upright*; to raise, to set up, to build, to found, to form, to elevate.

† *Interregnum*, the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor.

‡ *Interrex*, a *regent*, a magistrate that *governs*, during an interregnum.

§ *Rectilineal*, right-lined, straight.

|| *Rectitude*, rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth.

†† *Rector*, a *ruler* or *governor*; in Scotland, the head master of a principal school; in England, a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c.; or the parson of an unimpropriated parish.

** *Rectory*, a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes; a rector's mansion.

†† *Rectress*, a governess.

†† *Rectum*, in anatomy, the third and last of the large intestines.

§§ *Regalia*, ensigns of *royalty*, or insignia of a *king*; the apparatus of a coronation,—as, the crown, sceptre, &c.

|||| *Regent*, a *governor*, a *ruler*; one who *governs* a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the *king*.

††† *Regicide*, one who kills a *king*; the killing or murder of a *king*.

*** *Regimen*, regulation of diet.

††† *Regiment*, formerly *rule*, or mode of *ruling*; a body of soldiers under the command of one colonel, consisting of usually from eight to ten companies.

††† *Regimentals*, the uniform dress of a *regiment*.

§§§ *Regular*, agreeable to *rule*.

* <i>reg'ulus</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ri'ghteous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>uncorrect'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>reg'uline</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ri'ghteously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>uncor'rigible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>reg'ulize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>ri'ghteousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>undirect'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>reign</i> , <i>v. & n.</i>	<i>right'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unrect'ified</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>reign'ing</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>	<i>right'fully</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unri'ghteous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>rex</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>right'fulness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unri'ghteously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>right</i> , <i>a. ad. n. & v.</i>	<i>rule</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>unri'ghteousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>right'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rul'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unright'ful</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>right'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rul'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>upright'</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>right'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>rul'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>upright'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>right'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>subrect'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>upright'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>

REM-US, *m.* 2. *an oar.*

<i>quad'rime</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>quin'quereme</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>†tri'reme</i> , <i>n.</i>
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REND-RE, *v.* (Fr. à reddo, of *re* & *do*), to give back, to render, to restore, to give.

<i>ren'der</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>†ren'dezvous</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>	<i>†surren'der</i> , <i>v. & n.</i>
<i>ren'derable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ren'dezvousing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>surren'dered</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ren'dered</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ren'dible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>surren'dering</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>ren'dering</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>renditi'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	

REN-ES, *m.* 3. *the reins, kidneys.*

<i>reins</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>re'nal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>suprare'nal</i> , <i>a.</i>
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REPT-UM, (*repo*, to creep), to creep: as, *rep'tile*, a creeping animal; *re'pent*, creeping.

§ <i>irreptiti'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rep'tile</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>subreptiti'ous</i> , or
<i>obrep'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>subrep'tion</i> , or	<i>surreptiti'ous</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>obreptiti'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>surrep'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>surreptiti'ously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>re'pent</i> , <i>a.</i>		

RES, *f.* 5. *a thing*: as, *re'al*, relating to things, true.

<i>re'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>real'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>re'alized</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>re'ally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>re'alize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>re'alizing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>re'alist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>realiza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	

RET-E, *n.* 3. *a net*: as, *retic'ulate*, netted, like a net or net-work.

† <i>ret'icle</i> , or	<i>ret'icule</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>retic'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>
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* *Regulus*, the finer or pure part of metals, which, in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible.

† *Trireme*, a galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.

‡ *Rendezvous* (literally, *render or convey yourselves, repair to a place*), the place where troops assemble, a meeting.

§ *Irreptitious*, creeping in, encroaching.

|| *Obreption*, the act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

†† *Reticule* or *Reticule*, literally, a small net; a lady's small bag; a contrivance to measure the quantity of an eclipse, a kind of micrometer.

retic'ulate, or
retic'ulated, *a.*

reticula'tion, *n.*
*ret'iform, *a.*

†ret'ina, *n.*

REX, rēg-is, *m.* 3. (à rego), *a king.* (See Rego.)

RHAPT-O (ῥαπτω), *to sew or stitch, to unite.*

†rhap'sody, *n.*
rhap'sodist, *n.*

rhapsod'ic, *a.*

rhapsod'ical, *a.*

RHE-O (ῥεω), *to flow; to speak: as, rheum, a flow of watery matter*

‡catarr'h, *n.*

catarr'hal, *a.*

catarr'hous, *a.*

‖chol'era-morbus, *n.*

‡diarrhe'a, *n.*

diarrhet'ic, *a.*

*gonorrh'e'a, *n.*

hem'orrhage, or

hem'orrhagy, *n.*

hemorrhag'ic, *a.*

hem'orrhoids, or

em'eroids, *n.*

hemorrhoid'al, *a.*

††res'in, *n.*

resinif'erous, *a.*

res'iniform, *a.*

res'inous, *a.*

res'inously, *ad.*

res'inousness, *n.*

†††res'ino-electric, *a.*

‡‡res'ino-extractive, *a.*

‖‖rhet'oric, *n.*

rhetor'icate, *v.*

rhetorica'tion, *n.*

rhetor'ical, *a.*

rhetor'ically, *ad.*

rhetorici'an, *n.*

rhet'orize, *v.*

rheum, *n.*

rheu'my, *a.*

rheumat'ic, *a.*

‡‡‡rheu'matism, *n.*

***Rhine, *n.*

* Retiform, having the form of a net.

† Retina, one of the coats of the eye like a net, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye, where the sense of vision is first received.

† Rhapsody, see p. 271.

‡ Catarrh, a kind of cold; a *defluxion* or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchiæ, with fever, sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite, and sometimes an entire loss of taste. An epidemic catarrh is called *influenza*.

‖ Cholera-morbus, said to be a sudden *evacuation* of bile upwards and downwards. See p. 248.

‡ Diarrhea, literally, a *flowing through*; a purging or flux; a frequent and copious *evacuation* of excrement by stool.

** Gonorrhea (à γονος, gonos, semen), a morbid *discharge* or *flux* in venereal complaints.

†† Resin, an inflammable substance, hard when cool, but viscid when heated, *exuding* in a *fluid* state from certain kinds of trees,—as pine, either spontaneously or by incision. Resins differ from *gums*, which are vegetable mucilage.

‡† Resino-electric, containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of *resinous* substances.

‡‡ Resino-extractive, designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.

‖‖ Rhetoric, the art of *speaking* with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms. We speak of the *rhetoric* of the tongue, and the *rhetoric* of the heart and eyes.

‡‡‡ Rheumatism, a painful disease affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c. so called, because the ancients supposed the disease to proceed from a *defluxion* of humours.

*** Rhine, a large river in Europe, rising in the Rætian Alps, and dividing Germany from France, falls into the German Sea. Its course is about 700 miles.

RHIN ('*ῥῑν*), *the nose*—**rhinoc'eros*, *n.* *rhinoce'rial*, *a.*

RHOMB—OS ('*ῥουβος*, à '*ῥεω*, *to turn or whirl round, to wander*), *a whirling wind; a rhomb.*

birhomboid'al, <i>a.</i>	† <i>rhomb'o</i> , <i>n.</i>	rhomboid'al, <i>a.</i>
† <i>rhomb</i> , <i>n.</i>	rhomb'oid, <i>n.</i>	trirhomboid'al, <i>a.</i>
rhomb'ic, <i>a.</i>		

RHYTHM—OS ('*ῥυθμος*, à '*ῥεω*, *to flow*), *measured movement, measure of time or harmony in poetry or music.*

<i>rhime</i> , or	<i>rhy'mist</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rythm</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>rhyme</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>rhy'mister</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rhyth'mus</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>rhyme'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rhy'mic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rhyth'mical</i> , or
<i>rhy'mer</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡ <i>rhythm</i> , or	<i>ryth'mical</i> , <i>a.</i>

RIDE—O, *risum*, *v.* 2. *to laugh; to mock*: as, *deride'*, *to laugh at in contempt, to mock*; *rid'icule*, *contemptuous laughter.*

<i>arride'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>deri'sive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rid'iculing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>arrisi'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>deri'sively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	† <i>ridic'ulous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>deride'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>deri'sory</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>ridic'ulously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>deri'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>irrisi'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ridic'ulousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>deri'der</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rid'icule</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	** <i>ris'ible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>deri'ding</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rid'iculed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>risibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>deri'dingly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>rid'iculer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unridic'ulous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>derisi'on</i> , <i>n.</i>		

RIG—EO, *v.* 2. *to be cold or chill; to be stiff*: as, *rig'id*, *stiff, not easily bent, strict.*

<i>rig'id</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>rigid'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rig'orously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>rig'idly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	†† <i>rig'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rig'orouslyness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>rig'idness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>rig'orous</i> , <i>a.</i>	

* *Rhinoceros*, a genus of quadrupeds of two species, one of which, the *unicorn*, has a single horn growing almost erect from the nose. This animal, when full grown, is said to be twelve feet in length. There is another species with horns, the *bicornis*. They are natives of Asia and Africa.

† *Rhomb*, literally, a deviating square; in geometry, an oblique-angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse, and two acute. It consists of two equal and right cones united at the base.

‡ *Rhombo*, a fish of the turbot kind.

§ *Rhythm* or *Rhythmus*, metre, verse, number. *Rhythm* is successive motion subject to certain properties; in music, variety in the movement as to quickness or slowness, or length and shortness of the notes; in poetry, relative duration of the moments employed in pronouncing the syllables of a verse.

|| *Irrision*, the act of laughing at another.

†† *Ridiculous*, that may justly excite laughter with contempt,—as, a fop and a dandy are *ridiculous* in their dress. ** *Risible*, that may excite laughter.

††† *Rigor*, stiffness, rigidity; stiffness of opinion or temper, severity, sternness; severity of life. austerity: strictness, exactness without allowance, latitude or indulgence.

Rig-o, *rigatum*, *v.* 1. *to water a field or the like; to wet or moisten*: as, *ir'rigate*, *to water*, *to moisten*.

ir'rigate, *v.*

ir'rigating, *a.*

†irrig'uous, *a.*

ir'rigated, *a.*

**irriga'tion*, *n.*

riga'tion, *n.*

Rit-us, *m.* 4. *a rite or ceremony*.

rite, *n.*

rit'ual, *a. & n.*

rit'ualist, *n.*

Riv-us, *m.* 2. *stream of water, a river*: as, *corri'vation*, *the running of different streams into one*; *derive'*, *to draw from any thing, as a source or origin*.

†arrive', *v.*

deri'ved, *a.*

||ri'val, *n. a. & v.*

arri'val, *n.*

deri'ver, *n.*

ri'valry, *n.*

arri'ving, *a.*

deri'ving, *a.*

ri'valship, *n.*

co-ri'val, *or*

‡der'ivate, *n.*

riv'er, *n.*

corri'val, *n. a. & v.*

deriva'tion, *n.*

riv'er-god, *n.*

corri'valry, *n.*

deriv'ative, *a. & n.*

riv'er-horse, *n.*

corri'valship, *n.*

deriv'atively, *ad.*

riv'ulet, *n.*

cor'ri'vate, *v.*

misderi've', *v.*

unarri'ved, *a.*

corri'vation, *n.*

outri'val, *v.*

underi'ved, *a.*

deri've', *v.*

rill, *n.*

unri'valled, *a.*

deri'vable, *a.*

ril'let, *n.*

Robur, *ör-is*, *n.* 3. *oak; strength*: as, *rob'orant*, *strengthening*; *robo'reous*, *made of oak*.

corrob'orate, *v.*

corrobora'tion, *n.*

robo'reous, *a.*

corrob'orant, *a. & n.*

corrob'orative, *a. & n.*

robust', *a.*

corrob'orated, *a.*

rob'orant, *a. & n.*

robust'ness, *n.*

corrob'orating, *a.*

robora'tion, *n.*

robust'ious, *a.*

Rod-o, *rosum*, *v.* 3. *to gnaw, to eat or wear away*: as, *corrode'*, *to eat or wear away by degrees*; *corro'sive*, *eating, wearing away*; *erode'*, *to eat out or away*.

arrode', *v.*

corro'ding, *a.*

corro'sibleness, *n.*

arro'sion, *n.*

corro'dible, *or*

corro'sion, *n.*

corrode', *v.*

corro'sible, *a.*

corro'sive, *a. n. & v.*

corro'ded, *a.*

corrodibil'ity, *or*

corro'sively, *ad.*

corro'dent, *a. & n.*

corrosibil'ity, *n.*

corro'siveness, *n.*

* *Irrigation or rigation*, the act of watering or moistening; in agriculture, the operation of causing water to flow over lands, for nourishing plants, &c.

† *Irriguous*, watered, watery, moist, dewy.

‡ *Arrive*, literally, to come to the shore or bank; hence, to come to or reach in progress by water,—followed by *at*; to come to or reach by travelling on land; to reach a point by progressive motion,—like the flow of a river.

§ *Derivate*, a word derived from another.

|| *Rival*, one who is in pursuit of the same object as another, a competitor,—originally so called, it is said, from the frequent contentions of proprietors whose lands were separated by a common brook.

erode', *v.*
ero'ded, *a.*

ero'ding, *v.*
erose', *a.*

ero'sion, *n.*

ROG-o, rogatum, *v.* 1. *to ask, to request*: as, der'ogate, *to ask from, to take away, to detract*; inter'rogate, *to question, to examine by asking questions*.

ab'rogable, *a.*
*ab'rogate, *v. & a.*

der'ogately, *ad.*

†prerog'ative, *n.*
prerog'atived, *a.*

ab'rogated, *a.*

der'ogating, *a.*

§prorogue', *v.*

ab'rogating, *a.*

deroga'tion, *n.*

proroga'tion, *n.*

abroga'tion, *n.*

der'ogative, *or*

reinter'rogate, *v.*

ar'rogance, *n.*

der'ogatory, *a.*

||roga'tion, *n.*

ar'rogancy, *n.*

der'ogatorily, *ad.*

†roga'tion-week, *n.*

ar'rogant, *a.*

†er'ogate, *v.*

**superer'ogate, *v.*

ar'rogantly, *ad.*

eroga'tion, *n.*

superer'ogant, *a.*

ar'rogantness, *n.*

inter'rogate, *v. & n.*

supereroga'tion, *n.*

ar'rogate, *v.*

inter'rogated, *a.*

supererog'ative, *a.*

ar'rogated, *a.*

inter'rogating, *a.*

supererog'atory, *a.*

ar'rogating, *a.*

interroga'tion, *n.*

††sur'rogate, *n. & v.*

arroga'tion, *n.*

inter'rogative, *a. & n.*

surroga'tion, *n.*

ar'rogative, *a.*

inter'rogatively, *ad.*

unab'rogate, *v.*

der'ogate, *v. & a.*

inter'rogator, *n.*

unab'rogated, *a.*

der'ogated, *a.*

inter'rogatory, *a. & n.*

under'ogatory, *a.*

ROME (Ρωμη), *strength, power; the capital of Italy, where the Pope resides*.

Rome, *n.*

††ro'manize, *v.*

§§Rom'ulus, *n.*

Ro'man, *n. & a.*

ro'manized, *a.*

Re'mus, *n.*

ro'manism, *n.*

ro'mish, *a.*

unro'manized, *a.*

ro'manist, *n.*

ro'mist, *n.*

* *Abrogate*, literally, *to ask or propose from; to repeal, to annul by an authoritative act*,—applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.

† *Erogation*, the act of giving or bestowing.

† *Prerogative*, literally, *an asking or demanding before, an exclusive or peculiar privilege*. It is the *prerogative* of a father to govern his children.

§ *Prorogue*, literally, *to ask or propose forward; to protract, to prolong; to defer, to delay; to continue the parliament from one session to another*. Parliament is *prorogued* by the king's authority, either by the Lord Chancellor, in his Majesty's presence, or by commission, or by proclamation.

|| *Rogation*, *asking, supplication, litany*; in Roman jurisprudence, the *demand* by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.

† *Rogation-week*, the second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three *fasts* observed therein.

** *Supererogate*, to do more than duty requires.

†† *Surrogate*, a deputy, a delegate, a substitute; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor.

†† *Romanize*, to latinize, to fill with Latin words or modes of speech; to convert to the Roman Catholic religion, or to papistical opinions.

§§ *Romulus*, the founder and first king of Rome. *Remus*, his twin-brother, was slain by him in a contest, which happened between the two brothers about building a city.

ROPAL-ON (ροπαλον), *a club*—ropal'ic, *a.*

ROS, rōr-is, *m.* 3. *dew*: as, ro'ral, ro'rid, or ros'cid, of *dew*; rorif'erous, producing *dew*.

ro'ral, <i>a.</i>	rorif'erous, <i>a.</i>	ro'rid, <i>a.</i>
*roa'tion, <i>n.</i>	†rorif'luent, <i>a.</i>	ros'cid, <i>a.</i>

ROS-A, *f.* 1. *a rose*: as, ro'seal, like a *rose* in smell or colour; rosa'ceous, *rose-like*.

rose, <i>n.</i>	†ro'seate, <i>a.</i>	§ro'sary, <i>n.</i>
ro'sed, <i>a.</i>	ro'sy, <i>a.</i>	rosa'ceous, <i>a.</i>
ro'seal, <i>a.</i>		

ROSTR-UM, *n.* 2. *the beak of a bird, or of a ship; a pulpit or tribunal*: as, ros'trate, *beaked*.

biros'trate, or	††ros'trum, <i>n.</i>	ros'trate, or
biros'trated, <i>a.</i>	ros'tral, <i>a.</i>	ros'trated, <i>a.</i>

ROT-A, *f.* 1. *a wheel*: as, circumro'tary, *turning, rolling, or whirling round*; ro'tate, *wheel-shaped*.

circumrota'tion, <i>n.</i>	ro'tate, <i>a.</i>	***rotund', <i>a.</i>
circumro'tatory, or	††ro'tated, <i>a.</i>	rotundifo'lious, <i>a.</i>
circumro'tary, <i>a.</i>	§§rota'tion, <i>n.</i>	rotun'dity, <i>n.</i>
**ro'ta, <i>n.</i>	ro'tative, <i>a.</i>	†††rotun'do, <i>n.</i>
††ro'tary, <i>a.</i>	rota'tor, <i>n.</i>	†††routine', <i>n.</i>
ro'tatory, <i>a.</i>	†††rote, <i>n.</i>	

ROY for ROI, *m.* (Fr.) *a king*: as, roy'al, pertaining to a *king*.

pom'eroy, or	roy'al, <i>a. & n.</i>	roy'alism, <i>n.</i>
pomeroy'al, <i>n.</i>	roy'ally, <i>ad.</i>	roy'alist, <i>n.</i>

* Roration, a falling of dew.

† Rorifluent, flowing with dew.

† Roseate, rosy, blooming, of a rose colour.

§ Rosary, a bed of roses, or place where roses grow; a chaplet; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers.

|| Birostrate or Birostrated, having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

†† Rostrum, the beak or bill of a bird, a beak or head of a ship; in ancient Rome, a scaffold or elevated place in the forum adorned with the beaks of the ships taken from Antium, a maritime town of Italy, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c. were delivered.

** Rota, an ecclesiastical court of Rome.

†† Rotary, turning, as a wheel on its axis.

†† Rotated, turned round, as a wheel.

§§ Rotation, a wheeling, vicissitude.

||| Rotator, that which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion.

††† Role, properly, a round of words; words repeated over and over without attention to sense

*** Rotund, round, circular.

††† Rotundo, a round building.

††† Routine, a round of business.

roy'alize, v.

*roy'alty, n.

unroy'al, a.

†vice'roy, n.

vice'royship, n.

vicero'y'alty, n.

RUBER, -bri, a. *red, ruddy*: as, *erubes'cence*, a becoming *red, redness*; *ru'bied, red* as a *ruby*; *ru'bric* or *ru'brical, red*; *ru'bricate*, to mark with *red*.

erubes'cence, n.

‡ru'bicund, a.

ru'biform, a.*erubes'cency*, n.*rubicund'ity*, n.

**ru'bric, a. n. & v.

erubes'cent, a.*ru'bied*, a.

††ru'brical, a.

†ru'befacient, a. & n.

ru'bify, v.*ru'bricate*, v. & a.

‡ru'bellite, n.

rubif'ic, a.*ru'bricated*, a.*rubes'cent*, a.*rubifica'tion*, n.

††ru'by, n. & a.

‖ru'bican, a.

RUCT-*us*, m. 4. a *belch* or *belching*.

eruct', v.

‡‡eructa'tion, n.

ructa'tion, n.*eruct'ate*, v.

RUD-*is*, a. *unwrought, untaught, ignorant, rude*.

‖‖er'udite, a.

rude, a.

***ru'diment, n.

††eruditi'on, n.

rude'ly, ad.*rudimen'tal*, a.

RUF-*us*, a. *reddish, yellowish red*—†††rufes'cent, a. *ru'fous*, a.

RUG-*a*, f. 1. a *wrinkle*: as, *cor'rugate*, to *wrinkle*.

cor'rugate, v. & a.*corruga'tion*, n.*ru'gose*, a.*cor'rugated*, a.

†††cor'rugator, n.

ru'gous, a.*cor'rugating*, a.*cor'rugant*, a.*rugos'ity*, n.

RUIN-*a*, f. 1. (à ruo, v. 3. to fall down), a *downfall, fall*.

* *Royalty, kingship*, the character, state, or office of a *king*; rights of a *king*, prerogatives; *Royalities*, plur. emblems of *royalty*, regalia.

† *Viceroy*, literally, one instead of a *king*; the governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the *king* with regal authority, as the *king's* substitute.

‡ *Rubefacient*, in medicine, a substance or external application which excites redness of the skin; making *red*.

§ *Rubellite*, a silicious mineral of a *red* colour of various shades.

‖ *Rubican*, colour of a horse, is a bay, sorrel, or black, with a light-grey or white upon the flanks, but the grey or white not predominant there.

†† *Rubicund*, inclining to *redness*.

** *Rubric*, directions in law and prayer books, printed formerly in *red* ink.

††† *Rubrical*, placed in *rubrics*.

‡‡ *Ruby*, a precious stone of a *red* colour.

§§ *Eructation* or *Ructation*, the act of *belching* wind from the stomach.

‖‖‖ *Erudite*, taught, learned.

†††† *Erudition*, learning, knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction, particularly learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences,—as in history, antiquity and languages.

*** *Rudiment*, a first principle or element; that which is to be first learnt.

†††† *Rufescent*, tinged with *red*.

‡‡‡ *Corrugator*, a muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles.

ing: as, *ru'iniform*, having the appearance of *ruins*, *ruina'tion*, subversion, overthrow, (now only a colloquial term.)

<i>ru'in</i> , n. & v.	<i>ru'iner</i> , n.	<i>ru'inous</i> , a.
<i>ruina'tion</i> , n.	<i>ru'iniform</i> , a.	<i>ru'inously</i> , ad.
<i>ru'ined</i> , a.	<i>ru'ining</i> , a.	<i>ru'inousness</i> , n.

RUMEN, *in-is*, n. 3. *the cud*: as, *ru'minate*, to chew the *cud*, to muse on, to meditate over and over again.

<i>ru'minant</i> , a. & n.	<i>ru'minating</i> , a.	<i>rumina'tor</i> , n.
<i>ru'minate</i> , v.	<i>rumina'tion</i> , n.	<i>unru'minated</i> , a.
<i>ru'minated</i> , a.		

RUMOR, m. 3. *a common or flying report*.

<i>ru'mor</i> , n. & v.	<i>ru'morer</i> , n.	<i>ru'moring</i> , a.
<i>ru'mored</i> , a.		

RUNCIN-a, f. 1. *a saw*—**run'cinate*, a.

RUPT-um, sup. (*à rumpo*, v. 3. *to break*), *to break, to burst* as, *abrupt'*, *broken off* or short, craggy, a sudden *break-ing off*; *disrup'tion*, a *rending* or *bursting asunder*; *erup'tion*, a violent *breaking* or *bursting out* or forth; *irrup'tion*, a *bursting in*.

<i>abrupt'</i> , a.	<i>corrupt'ible</i> , a. & n.	<i>disrup'tured</i> , a.
<i>abrupt'ly</i> , ad.	<i>corrupt'ibly</i> , ad.	<i>disrup'turing</i> , a.
<i>abrupt'ness</i> , n.	<i>corrupt'ibleness</i> , n.	<i>erupt'</i> , v.
<i>abrup'tion</i> , n.	<i>corruptibil'ity</i> , n.	<i>erup'tion</i> , n.
† <i>bank'rupt</i> , n. a. & v.	<i>corrup'tion</i> , n.	<i>erupt'ive</i> , a.
<i>bank'rupted</i> , a.	<i>corrupt'ive</i> , a.	<i>incorrupt'</i> , or
<i>bank'rupting</i> , a.	<i>corrupt'less</i> , a.	<i>incorrupt'ed</i> , a.
<i>bank'ruptcy</i> , n.	<i>corrupt'ly</i> , ad.	<i>incorrupt'ible</i> , a.
‡ <i>corrupt'</i> , v. & a.	<i>corrupt'ness</i> , n.	<i>incorrupt'ibleness</i> , n.
<i>corrupt'ed</i> , a.	<i>disrupt'</i> , a.	<i>incorruptibil'ity</i> , n.
<i>corrupt'er</i> , n.	<i>disrup'tion</i> , or	<i>incorrupt'ion</i> , n.
<i>corrupt'ing</i> , n. & a.	<i>dirup'tion</i> , n.	<i>incorrupt'ive</i> , a.
<i>corrupt'ress</i> , n.	§ <i>disrup'ture</i> , v.	<i>incorrupt'ness</i> , n.

* *Runcinate*, resembling the teeth of a double *saw*, lion-toothed,—applied to leaves.

† *Bankrupt*, *bank-broken*, a trader who fails or becomes unable to pay his just debts; an insolvent trader; in strictness, no person but a trader can be a *bankrupt*. *Bankruptcy* is applied to merchants and traders; *insolvency*, to other persons.

‡ *Corrupt*, to break, separate, or dissolve; to change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to vitiate or deprave, to change from good to bad; to pervert.

§ *Disrupture*, to rend, to sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting, (*unnecessary, as it is synonymous with rupture*.)

*interrupt', *v.* & *a.*
 interrupt'ed, *a.*
 interrupt'edly, *ad.*
 interrupt'er, *n.*
 interrup'ting, *a.*
 interrup'tion, *n.*
 irrup'tion, *n.*

irrupt'ive, *n.*
 prerupt', *a.*
 prorup'tion, *n.*
 rup'ture, *n.* & *v.*
 rup'tured, *a.*
 rup'turing, *a.*
 rup'tion, *n.*

uncorrupt', *a.*
 uninterupt'ed, *a.*
 uninterupt'edly, *ad.*
 uncorrupt'ed, *a.*
 uncorrupt'edness, *n.*
 uncorrupt'ness, *n.*
 uncorrupt'ible, *a.*

RUS, rur-is, *n.* 3. *the country*: as, ru'ral, rus'tic, belonging to the country.

ru'ral, *a.*
 ru'rally, *ad.*
 ru'ralness, *n.*
 ru'ralist, *n.*
 †ruric'olist, *n.*

†rurig'enous, *a.*
 rus'tic, *n.* & *a.*
 ‡rustic'ity, *n.*
 rus'tical, *a.*
 rus'tically, *ad.*

rus'ticalness,
 rus'ticate, *v.*
 rus'ticated, *a.*
 rus'ticating, *a.*
 rustica'tion, *n.*

RUSS—us, *a.* reddish brown—rus'set, *a.*

S.

SABBAT—um, *n.* 2. (Heb. שבת, *to cease, to rest from work*), *rest, the Sabbath*: as, sabbat'ical, belonging to the Sabbath.

anti-sabbata'rian, *n.* sabbat'ic, *a.*
 & *a.* †sabbat'ical, *a.*
 ||sabbata'rian, *n.* & *a.* sab'batism, *n.*
 sabbata'rianism, *n.* Sab'bat, *n.*

sab'bath-breaker, *n.*
 sab'bath-breaking, *n.*
 sab'bathless, *a.*

SABELLI—us, *m.* 2. *an ancient heretic.*

*sabel'lian, *n.* & *a.* sabel'lianism, *n.*

SABUL—um, *n.* 2. *small sand*—sab'ulous, *a.* sabulos'ity, *n.*

SACCHAR—um, *n.* 2. *sugar*: as, sac'charine, of sugar.

* *Interrupt*, to break between; to stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to divide, to separate; also, *broken*; containing a chasm.—Milton.

† *Ruricolist*, an inhabitant of the country.

‡ *Rurigenous*, born in the country.

§ *Rusticity*, the manners or qualities of a countryman.

|| *Sabbatarian*, one who observes the seventh day of the week instead of the first.

¶ *Sabbatical* year, in the Jewish economy, was every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to *rest*, or lie without tillage, and the year next following every seventh sabbatical year in succession, that is, every fiftieth year was the jubilee, which was also a year of *rest* to the lands, and a year of redemption or release, Lev. xxv.

** *Sabellian*, a follower of *Sabellius*, a philosopher of Egypt, in the third century, who openly taught that there is one person only in the Godhead, and that the Word and Holy Spirit are only virtues, emanations or functions of the Deity.

*saccharif'eous, a. sac'charine, a. *saccholac'tic, a.*

SACER, -cri, *a. sacred, holy, devoted, detestable*: as, *des'ecrate*, to divert from a *sacred* purpose; *ob'secrate*, to beseech, to entreat; *sacerdo'tal*, pertaining to *priests* or the *priesthood*; *sac'rilege*, stealing *sacred* things.

antisacerdo'tal, <i>a.</i>	obsecra'tion, <i>n.</i>	††sacrif'icant, <i>n.</i>
†con'secrate, <i>v. & a.</i>	recon'secrate, <i>v.</i>	sacrifica'tor, <i>n.</i>
con'secrated, <i>a.</i>	recon'secrated, <i>a.</i>	sacrif'icatory, <i>a.</i>
con'secrating, <i>a.</i>	recon'secrating, <i>a.</i>	††sac'rifice, <i>v. & n.</i>
consecra'tion, <i>n.</i>	reconsecra'tion, <i>n.</i>	sac'rificed, <i>a.</i>
con'secrator, <i>n.</i>	sacerdo'tal, <i>a.</i>	sac'rificer, <i>n.</i>
con'secratory, <i>a.</i>	sac'rament, <i>n.</i>	sacrific'ial, <i>a.</i>
des'ecrate, <i>v.</i>	sacrament'al, <i>a. & n.</i>	sac'rilege, <i>n.</i>
des'ecrated, <i>a.</i>	sacrament'ally, <i>ad.</i>	sacrile'gious, <i>a.</i>
des'ecrating, <i>a.</i>	†sacramenta'rian, <i>n.</i>	sacrile'giously, <i>ad.</i>
desecra'tion, <i>n.</i>	& <i>a.</i>	sacrile'giousness, <i>n.</i>
†ex'ecrate, <i>v.</i>	*sacrament'ary, <i>a. & .</i>	sacrile'gist, <i>n.</i>
ex'ecrated, <i>a.</i>	sa'cred, <i>a.</i>	§§sa'crist, <i>n.</i>
ex'ecra'tion, <i>n.</i>	sa'credly, <i>ad.</i>	sac'ristan, <i>n.</i>
ex'ecrable, <i>a.</i>	sa'credness, <i>n.</i>	sac'risty, <i>n.</i>
ex'ecrably, <i>ad.</i>	sacrif'ic, <i>a.</i>	††sac'rosanct, <i>a.</i>
§ex'ecratory, <i>n.</i>	sacrif'ical, <i>a.</i>	uncon'secrated, <i>a.</i>
ob'secrate, <i>v.</i>		

SADDUCEES*** (Heb.), *a sect of the Jews.*

Sad'ducee, n. sadduce'an, a. sad'ducism, n.

* *Saccholactic*, a term in chemistry, denoting an acid obtained from the *sugar* of milk,—now called *mucic acid*.

† *Consecrate*, to make or declare to be *sacred* by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to *sacred* uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service and worship of God; to canonize; to set apart and bless the elements in the Lord's Supper; to render venerable.

‡ *Execrate*, literally, to curse, to denounce evil against, or imprecate evil on; to detest utterly, to abhor, to abominate.

§ *Execratory*, a formulary of execration.

|| *Sacrament*, originally, a *sacred* oath taken by soldiers to their generals; now, a *holy* ordinance instituted by Christ,—as, the Lord's Supper, and Baptism. (See Larger Catechism, Question 162. and Short. Cat. Q. 92.)

†† *Sacramentarian*, one that differs from the Romish Church in regard to the *Sacrament*, or Lord's Supper,—a word applied by the Catholics to Protestants.

** *Sacramentary*, a book of the Romish Church containing all the prayers and ceremonies used in the celebration of the *Sacraments*.

††† *Sacrificant*, one who offers a *sacrifice*.

†††† *Sacrifice*, an offering made to God by killing and burning some animal upon an altar, as an acknowledgment of his power and providence, or to make atonement for sin, appease or conciliate his favour, or to express thankfulness for his benefits.

§§ *Sacrist*, *Sacristan*, an officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church,—now corrupted into *sexton*.

||| *Sacristy*, the place where the *sacred* utensils are kept,—now called the *vestry*.

††††† *Sacrosanct*, holy, *sacred*, inviolable.

*** *Sadducees* (either from the Hebrew word צדק, *justice*, or from a certain

SAGAX, āc-is, *a.* (à sag-us, *a.* wise), knowing, foreseeing: as, *presage'*, to forebode, to foreshow.

*pre'sage, <i>n.</i>	presag'ed, <i>a.</i>	saga'ciousness, <i>n.</i>
presage', <i>v.</i>	presag'ing, <i>a.</i>	sagac'ity, <i>n.</i>
presag'er, <i>n.</i>	†saga'cious, <i>a.</i>	†sage, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
presage'ful, <i>a.</i>	saga'ciously, <i>ad.</i>	sage'ly, <i>ad.</i>

SAGITT-a, *f.* 1. an arrow: as, sag'ittal, of or like an arrow.

sag'ittal, *a.* †sagitta'rius, *n.* ||sag'ittary, *n.* †sag'ittate, *a.*

SAL, *m.* 3. (ἅλς), salt; wit: as, *sal*, in chemistry, salt; *salif'erous* or *salinif'erous*, producing salt; *saline'* or *sal'i'nous*, consisting of salt; *salsu'ginous*, salt'ish, somewhat salt; *salt'ern*, a salt-work.

<i>sal</i> , <i>n.</i>	salifica'tion, <i>n.</i>	salt'ed, <i>a.</i>
**sala'cious, <i>a.</i>	sal'ified, <i>a.</i>	salt'er, <i>n.</i>
sala'ciously, <i>ad.</i>	sal'ifying, <i>a.</i>	salt'ern, <i>n.</i>
sala'ciousness, <i>n.</i>	saline', <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	salt'ing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
salac'ity, <i>n.</i>	salina'tion, <i>n.</i>	salt'ish, <i>a.</i>
††sal'ad, <i>n.</i>	sal'i'nous, <i>a.</i>	salt'ishly, <i>ad.</i>
††sal'ary, <i>n.</i>	salin'iform, <i>a.</i>	salt'ishness, <i>n.</i>
sal'aried, <i>a.</i>	††sali'no-terrene, <i>a.</i>	salt'ly, <i>ad.</i>
salif'erous, or	***sal'ite, <i>v.</i>	salt'ness, <i>n.</i>
salinif'erous, <i>a.</i>	salso-ac'id, <i>a.</i>	salt'less, <i>a.</i>
‡‡sal'ify, <i>v.</i>	salsu'ginous, <i>a.</i>	salt'cot, <i>n.</i>
sal'ifiable, <i>a.</i>	salt, <i>n.</i> <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	salt'-cellar, <i>n.</i>

teacher among the Jews called *Sadoc*), a sect among the Jews who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels, Acts xxiii.

* *Presage*, something which foreshows a future event, a prognostic; a present fact indicating something to come.

† *Sagacious*, quick of scent or of thought; acute in discernment or penetration.

‡ *Sage*, a wise man, a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

§ *Sagittarius*, an archer; one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, which the sun enters, Nov. 22.

|| *Sagittary*, a centaur, an animal half-man, half-horse, armed with a bow and quiver. †† *Sagittate*, in botany, shaped like the head of an arrow.

** *Salacious*, literally, highly excited, or prompt to leap,—like salt in the fire, lustful, lecherous.

†† *Salad*, raw herbs seasoned with salt, vinegar, &c.

†† *Salary*, originally, the pay of soldiers, being partly in salt; a stated or fixed hire yearly: when the hire is monthly, weekly, or daily, it is called *pay* or *wages*.

§§ *Salify*, to form into a neutral salt, by combining an acid with an alkali, earth or metal. ||| *Salination*, the act of washing with salt-water.

††† *Salino-terrene*, denoting a compound of salt and earth.

*** *Salite*, to salt.

salt'mine, *n.*

salt'-pan, or

salt'-pit, *n.*saltpe'tre, *n.*saltpe'trous, *a.**sauce, *n.* & *v.*sauce'pan, *n.*†sau'cy, *a.*sau'cily, *ad.*sau'ciness, *n.*†sau'sage, *n.*‡se'ason, *n.*se'asonage, *n.*se'asoner, *n.*se'asoning, *n.* & *a.*unsalt'ed, *a.*

SALEBF *Æ*, *f.* 1. (*à* salio), *rough* or *rugged* places: as, sal'ebrous, *rough*, *uneven*—sal'ebrous, *a.* salebros'ity, *n.*

SAL-IO, saltum, *v.* 3. *to leap*, *to jump*: as, assail' or assault', *to leap* or *fall* upon by *violence*, *to attack* suddenly; coun'sel, *advice*; dissil'ient, *starting* asunder; exult', *to leap* for *joy*, *to rejoice* in *triumph*; resil'ient, *leaping* or *starting* back; sa'lient, *leaping*, *springing*.

assail', *v.*assai'lable, *a.*assai'lant, *n.* & *a.*assai'led, *a.*assai'ler, *n.*assai'ling, *a.*assault', *n.* & *v.*assault'able, *a.*assault'ed, *a.*assault'er, *n.*assault'ing, *a.*||con'sul, *n.*con'sular, *a.*

con'sulate, or

con'sulship, *n.*†consult', *v.* & *n.*consult'ed, *a.*consult'er, *n.*consult'ing, *a.*consult'ative, *a.*consulta'tion, *n.*coun'sel, *n.* & *v.*coun'sellable, *a.*coun'selled, *a.*coun'selling, *a.*coun'sellor, *n.*coun'sellorship, *n.***des'ultory, *a.*des'ultorily, *ad.*des'ultoriness, *n.*dissil'ience, *n.*dissil'ient, *a.*dissiliti'on, *n.*exult', *v.*exult'ance, *n.*exult'ancy, *n.*exult'ant, *a.*exulta'tion, *n.*exult'ing, *a.*in'sult, *n.*††insult', *v.*insulta'tion, *n.*insult'er, *n.*insult'ed, *a.*insult'ing, *a.* & *n.*insult'ingly, *ad.*††procon'sul, *n.*procon'sular, *a.*

* Sauce, a mixture eaten with food, to give it additional flavour or relish.

† Saucy, literally, shooting forward; impudent, bold to excess, rude; treating superiors with contempt.

‡ Sausage, a roll of meat minced small, and seasoned with salt.

§ Season, to mix with food any thing that gives a high relish; to give a relish to; to fit for any use by time or habit.

|| Consul, the chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year; now, a person commissioned by a king or state, to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants and seamen of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country.

† Consult, to seek or ask advice of another, followed by *with*; to take counsel together,—because, it is said, the effect is to make the parties leap together as it were into one opinion.

** Desultory, leaping, passing or moving quickly from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected.

†† Insult, a leaping on; any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt; to trample upon, to affront.

†† Proconsul, a Roman magistrate sent to a province with consular authority for one year.

procon'sulship, *n.*
 *resile', *v.*
 resil'ience, *n.*
 resil'ency, *n.*
 resil'ient, *a.*
 resiliti'on, *n.*
 †result', *v. & n.*
 †result'ant, *n.*
 result'ing, *a.*

sa'lient, *a.*
 †sal'ly, *n. & v.*
 sal'lying, *a.*
 ‖sal'mon, *n.*
 †salt'ant, *a.*
 salta'tion, *n.*
 **subsult'ive, or
 subsult'ory, *a.*
 subsult'orily, *ad.*

††subsult'us, *n.*
 supersa'lience, *n.*
 ††supersa'lient, *a.*
 ††transil'ience, *n.*
 transil'ency, *n.*
 unassai'lable, *a.*
 unassai'led, *a.*
 unassault'ed, *a.*
 unconsult'ed, *a.*

SALIV—*a*, *f.* 1. *spittle*: as, sal'ivary, pertaining to saliva.

||||sal'iva, *n.*
 sal'ival, or
 sal'ivary, *a.*

sal'i'vous, *a.*
 sal'ivate, *v.*
 sal'ivated, *a.*

sal'ivating, *a.*
 saliva'tion, *n.*

SAL—*us*, *ut-is*, *f.* 3. *safety, health*: as, salu'brious or sal'u-tary, wholesome; sal'ute, to greet, to hail; salva'tion, the act of saving; salutif'erous, bringing health.

insafe'ty, *n.*
 insalu'brity, *n.*
 insalu'brious, *a.*
 insal'utary, *a.*
 resalute', *v.*
 resalu'ted, *a.*
 resalu'ting, *a.*
 safe, *a. & n.*
 safe'ly, *ad.*
 safe'ness, *n.*

safe'ty, *n.*
 safe-con'duct, *n.*
 safe'guard, *n.*
 salu'brity, *n.*
 salu'brious, *a.*
 salu'briously, *ad.*
 sal'utary, *a.*
 sal'utariness, *n.*
 salute', *v. & n.*
 salu'ted, *a.*

salu'ter, *n.*
 saluta'tion, *n.*
 salu'tatory, *a.*
 salutif'erous, *a.*
 salv'able, *a.*
 salvabil'ity, *n.*
 ††salv'age, *n.*
 ***salva'tion, *n.*
 †††salv'atory, *n.*
 †††salve, *n. & v.*

* *Resile*, to start back, to fly from a purpose,—a word in Scots law to express receding from the terms of a bargain.

† *Result*, a leaping back; a consequence, a conclusion, an inference.

‡ *Resultant*, in mechanics, a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces, acting in different directions.

§ *Sally*, to issue suddenly: a spring or darting of intellect, fancy or imagination; act of levity or extravagance, a wild gaiety, a frolic.

|| *Salmon*, a fish,—because it takes great leaps.

† *Saltant*, leaping, dancing.

** *Subsultive* or *Subsultory*, leaping, bounding, moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.

†† *Subsultus*, in medicine, a twitching or convulsive motion.

‡† *Supersalient*, leaping upon.

§§ *Transilience*, a leap from thing to thing.

|||| *Saliva*, the fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue.

††† *Salvage*, a reward allowed for saving goods from a wreck.

*** *Salvation*, in theology, the redemption of man from bondage of sin, and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness by Jesus Christ,—as, "Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation," 2 Cor. vii. 10.

††† *Salvatory*, a place where things are preserved, a repository.

‡†† *Salve*, an ointment or glutinous substance to be applied to wounds or sores; when spread on leather or cloth, it is called plaster; help, remedy.

*sal'ver, *n.*†sal'vo, *n.*sa'vable, *a.*sa'vableness, *n.*save, *v. & ad.*sa'ved, *a.*sa'ver, *n.*sa'ving, *a. & n.*sa'vingly, *ad.*sa'vingness, *n.*sa'viour, *n.*†sa'vings-bank, *n.*unsalv'ed, *a.*unsa'ved, *a.*SALV-US, *a.* (à *salus*), *safe, sound.* (See *Salus*.)SAMARI-A, *f.* 1. (à שמר, Heb. *to preserve, to guard*), *an ancient city and country of Palestine.*§ Samar'itan, *n. & a.*SANCT-US, *a.* (à *sancio*, *v.* 4. *to ratify, to ordain*), *holy, sacred: as, saint, a person sanctified; sanc'tify, to make holy; sanc'tify, holiness.*sac'rosanct, *a.*saint, *n. & v.*saint'ess, *n.*saint'ed, *a.*saint'ly, *a.*saint'like, *a.*saint'ship, *n.*sanc'tify, *v.*sanc'tified, *a.*sanc'tifier, *n.*sanctifica'tion, *n.*sanc'tifying, *a.*||sanc'timony, *n.*sanctimo'nious, *a.*sanctimo'niously, *ad.*sanctimo'niousness, *n.*†sanc'tion, *n. & v.*sanc'tioned, *a.*sanc'tioning, *a.***sanc'titude, *n.*sanc'tity, *n.*††sanc'tuary, *n.*††sanc'tus, *n.*unsaint', *v.*unsaint'ed, *a.*unsanc'tified, *a.*unsanc'tioned, *a.*SANGUIS, in-is, *m.* 3. *blood: as, ensan'guine, to stain with blood; sanguif'erous, conveying blood; san'guify, to produce blood.*consanguin'ity, *n.*consanguin'eous, *a.* §§cous'in, *n.** *Salver*, a piece of plate on which any thing is presented; supposed to be used formerly to *save* what was left.† *Salvo* (from *salvo jure*, an expression used in reserving rights), an exception, an excuse.‡ *Savings-Bank*, a bank in which the *savings* or *earnings* of the poor are deposited or put to interest for their benefit.§ *Samaritan*, pertaining to *Samaria*, the country or principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and after the captivity of those tribes, re-peopled by Cuthites, &c. from Assyria or Chaldea, 2 Kings xvii.; denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews.|| *Sanctimony*, a great profession or appearance of *holiness*.† *Sanction*, to *ratify*, to *confirm*.** *Sanctitude*, *holiness*.†† *Sanctuary*, a *holy* or *sacred* place; particularly among the Israelites, the most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the *Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the High Priest, and that only once a year, to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the most *sacred* part of the tabernacle, Lev. iv. Heb. ix. A house consecrated to the worship of God, a church; a place of protection, a *sacred* asylum.‡† *Sanctus*, a hymn, beginning with the words, "*Holy! Holy! Holy!*"§§ *Cousin*, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers or sisters being usually denominated *cousins* or *cousin-germans*. In the second generation, they are called *second cousins*.

ensan'guine, *v.*
 ensan'guined, *a.*
 *exsan'guious, *a.*
 sanguif'erous, *a.*
 san'guify, *v.*
 san'guifier, *n.*

san'guifying, *a.*
 sanguifica'tion, *n.*
 sanguif'luous, *a.*
 †san'guinary, *a.*
 ‡san'guine, *a.*

san'guinely, *ad.*
 san'guineness, *n.*
 sanguin'eous, *a.*
 §sanguiniv'orous, *a.*
 ||san'guisuge, *n.*

SAN-US, *a.* sound, in health, whole : as, san'ative, healing ;
 san'ity, a sound state of mind.

¶insane', *a. & n.*
 insane'ly, *ad.*
 insane'ness, *n.*
 insan'ity, *n.*
 insan'able, *a.*

san'able, *a.*
 san'ative, *a.*
 san'ativeness, *n.*
 sane, *a.*

san'ity, *n.*
 sound, *a.*
 sound'ly, *ad.*
 sound'ness, *n.*

SAPI-o, *v. 3.* to savor or taste of ; to know, to be wise : as,
 insip'id, tasteless, wanting spirit or life ; sap'id, tasteful ;
 sa'porous, having taste.

insip'id, *a.*
 insip'idly, *ad.*
 insip'idness, *n.*
 insipid'ity, *n.*
 **insip'ience, *n.*
 insap'ory, *a.*
 ††resip'ience, *n.*
 sap'id, *a.*
 sap'idness, *n.*

sapid'ity, *n.*
 ††sa'pience, *n.*
 sa'pient, *a.*
 sapien'tial, *a.*
 sa'por, *n.*
 sa'porous, *a.*
 saporos'ity, *n.*
 §§saporif'ic, *a.*
 |||sa'vor, *n. & v.*

sa'vorly, *a. & ad.*
 sa'vory, *a.*
 sa'vorily, *a. & ad.*
 sa'voriness, *n.*
 sa'vorless, *a.*
 unsa'vory, *a.*
 unsa'vorily, *ad.*
 unsa'voriness, *n.*

SAPO, ōn-is, *m. 3.* soap : as, sapon'a'ceous or sap'onary,
 soapy, resembling soap.

sapon'a'ceous, *a.*
 sap'onary, *a.*

¶¶sapon'ify, *v.*
 saponifica'tion, *n.*

soap, *n.*
 soa'py, *a.*

SARA (Arab. probably à سار, Heb. to remain), a desert.

* Exsanguious, having no blood.

† Sanguinary, bloody, attended with much bloodshed ; bloodthirsty ; cruel ;
 eager to shed blood.

‡ Sanguine, having the colour of blood, red ; abounding with blood, plethoric ;
 warm, ardent ; confident.

§ Sanguinivorous, eating or subsisting on blood.

|| Sanguisuge, the blood-sucker ; a leech or horse-leech.

¶ Insane, unsound in mind or intellect, mad, deranged in mind.

** Insipience, want of wisdom or understanding, folly, foolishness.

†† Resipience, properly, wisdom derived from severe experience,—hence
 repentance.

§§ Saporific, producing taste.

‡‡ Sapience, wisdom, sagesness, knowledge.

||| Savor, taste or odor ; in Scripture, character or reputation ;—a sweet savor
 denotes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance.
 Hence, to smell a sweet savor, is to accept the offering or service. Gen. viii.

¶¶ Saponify, to convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

*sar'aband, *n.*Sar'acens, *n.*†saracen'ic, *a.*

SARX, sarc-os (σαρξ, σαρκος), *flesh*: as, sar'cocele, a *fleshy tumor or swelling*.

†anas'arca, *n.*sarcas'tically, *ad.***sarco'ma, *n.*anas'arcous, *a.*sar'cocele, *n.*sarcoph'agy, *n.*§hypersarco'sis, *n.*sarcol'ogy, *n.*sarcoph'agus, *n.*||sar'casm, *n.*sarcolog'ical, *a.*sarcoph'agous, *a.*sarcas'tic, *a.*†sarcocol'la, *n.*††sarcot'ic, *a.* & *n.*sarcas'tical, *a.*

SATAN (σαταν, à שטן, Heb. *an adversary, an enemy to God and man*), the devil.

Sa'tan, *n.*satan'ical, *a.*sa'tanism, *n.*satan'ic, *a.*satan'ically, *ad.*sa'tanist, *n.*

SATELLES, ít-is, *m.* 3. a *life-guard, an attendant*.

††sat'ellite, *n.*satellit'ious, *a.*

SATIR-*a*, *f.* 1. a *poem in which vice and folly are censured*: as, satir'ic, belonging to *satire*.

§§sat'ire, *n.*satir'ically, *ad.*sat'irized, *a.*satir'ic, *a.*sat'irist, *n.*sat'irizing, *a.*satir'ical, *a.*sat'irize, *v.*

SATIS, *a.* enough, sufficient: as, sate, sa'tiate, to fill, to glut; sat'isfy, to give enough, to content; sat'urate, impregnating to the *full*.

* *Saraband*, a dance and a tune used in Spain,—said to be derived from the *Saracens*.

† *Saracenic*, pertaining to the *Saracens*, inhabitants of Arabia, a country which, in its general aspect, is a vast and arid *desert*.

‡ *Anasarca*, a species of dropsy, from a serous humor spread between the skin and the *flesh*.

§ *Hypersarcosis*, the growth of fungus or proud *flesh*.

|| *Sarcasm* (literally, a tearing or plucking off the skin), a bitter taunt or gibe. Of this we have an example in the remark of the Jews respecting Christ on the cross,—“He saved others, himself he cannot save.”

† *Sarcocolla*, a semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia, sometimes called a gum resin,—used in healing wounds and *ulcers*.

** *Sarcoma*, any *fleshy* excrescence on an animal body.

†† *Sarcotic*, in surgery, producing or generating *flesh*.

‡† *Satellite*, a secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round or attending upon a larger. In the solar system, eighteen *satellites* have been discovered: the Earth has *one*, called the Moon; Jupiter *four*, Saturn *seven*, and Herschel *six*. A follower, an obsequious attendant or dependant.

§§ *Satire* (à Satyri, *satyrs*, rural demi-gods, having the horns, ears, and feet of goats, the rest human, remarkable for their nimbleness, piercing eyes, and keen raillery), a discourse or poem, in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity,—so called, because, in the ancient *satire*, the character of the *Satyrs*, or persons like them, were introduced. It differs from *lampoon* and *pasquinade*, in being general rather than personal.

dissat'isfy, <i>v.</i>	sa'ted, <i>a.</i>	satura'tion, <i>n.</i>
dissat'isfied, <i>a.</i>	sate'less, <i>a.</i>	supersat'urate, <i>v.</i>
dissat'isfying, <i>a.</i>	sa'tiate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	supersat'urated, <i>a.</i>
dissatisfac'tion, <i>n.</i>	satia'tion, <i>n.</i>	supersat'urating, <i>a.</i>
dissatisfac'tory, <i>a.</i>	*sati'ety, <i>n.</i>	supersatura'tion, <i>n.</i>
dissatisfac'torily, <i>ad.</i>	sat'isfy, <i>v.</i>	unsa'ted, <i>a.</i>
dissatisfac'toriness, <i>n.</i>	sat'isfied, <i>a.</i>	unsa'tiable, <i>a.</i>
insa'tiable, <i>a.</i>	sat'isfier, <i>n.</i>	unsa'tiate, <i>v.</i>
insa'tiably, <i>ad.</i>	sat'isfying, <i>a.</i>	unsa'tiated, <i>a.</i>
insa'tiableness, <i>n.</i>	satisfac'tion, <i>n.</i>	unsatisfac'tory, <i>a.</i>
insa'tiate, <i>a.</i>	satisfac'tive, <i>a.</i>	unsatisfac'torily, <i>ad.</i>
insa'tiately, <i>ad.</i>	satisfac'tory, <i>a.</i>	unsatisfac'toriness, <i>n.</i>
insati'ety, <i>n.</i>	satisfac'torily, <i>ad.</i>	unsatisfac'tion, <i>n.</i>
insatisfac'tory, <i>a.</i>	satisfac'toriness, <i>n.</i>	unsat'isfiable, <i>a.</i>
insat'urable, <i>a.</i>	sat'urable, <i>a.</i>	unsat'isfied, <i>a.</i>
oversat'urate, <i>v.</i>	sat'urant, <i>a.</i>	unsat'isfiedness, <i>n.</i>
oversat'urated, <i>a.</i>	†sat'urate, <i>v.</i>	unsat'isfying, <i>a.</i>
oversat'urating, <i>a.</i>	sat'urated, <i>a.</i>	unsat'urated, <i>a.</i>
sate, <i>v.</i>	sat'urating, <i>a.</i>	

SATRAPH (PERS. à σατραπης, Gr.) *a governor of a district.*

†sat'rap, *n.* sat'rapess, *n.* ‡sat'rapy, *n.* sat'rapal, *a.*

SATURN-US, *m.* 2. (à satur), *an ancient heathen deity.*

||Sat'urn, *n.* **sdturn'ian, *a.* ††sat'urnist, *n.*

†satura'nian, *n.* & *a.* ††sat'urnine, *a.* ‡‡Sat'urday, *n.*

SAXON (Sax. reax, *a knife, sword, or dagger*), *a Saxon.*

* *Satiety*, properly, *fulness* of gratification, either of appetite or any sensual desire ; but it usually implies *fulness* beyond desire ; an *excess* of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing ; a state of being *glutted*.

† *Saturate*, to impregnate or unite with, till no more can be received.

‡ *Satrap*, in Persia, an admiral ; but more generally a *governor* of a province.

§ *Satrapy*, the government or jurisdiction of a *satrap*.

|| *Saturn* (Saturnus, quia se saturat annis, Cic. Nat. D. III. 24), in mythology, one of the oldest and principal deities, the son of Cœlus and Terra, (heaven and earth), king of Latium in Italy, and the father of Jupiter. (See Lempriere's Class. Dict.) He answers to the Greek χρόνος, Chronus or time. In astronomy, one of the planets of the solar system, less in magnitude than Jupiter, but more remote from the sun.

† *Saturnalian*, pertaining to the *Saturnalia*, or festivals celebrated in honour of Saturn, Dec. 16, 17, or 18, in which men indulged in riot without restraint,—hence loose, dissolute, sportive.

** *Saturnian*, in fabulous history, pertaining to *Saturn*, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called *the golden age*. Hence golden, happy ; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.

†† *Saturnine*, supposed to be under the influence of *Saturn* ;—hence dull, heavy, grave ; not readily susceptible of excitement, phlegmatic.

‡† *Saturnist*, a person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

§§ *Saturday*, *Saturn's day*, the last day of the week.

Sax'on*, *n.* & *a.*†*sax'onism*, *n.sax'onist*, *n.*SAX-UM, *n.* 2. *a stone or rock.**sax'atile*, *a.*†*sax'ifrage*, *n.**saxif'ragous*, *a.*SCAL-A, *f.* 1. *a ladder; a stair.*§*escalade'*, *n.* & *v.**sca'lable*, *a.**sca'led*, *a.*||*scalade'*, *or**sca'lary*, *a.**sca'ling*, *a.**scala'do*, *n.**scale*, *n.* & *v.**sca'ling-ladder*, *n.*SCALEN-OS (σκαληνος), *uneven, unequal.*†*scalene'*, *n.* & *a.**scale'nous*, *a.*SCANDAL-ON (σκανδαλον), *a cause of offence; disgrace.****scan'dal*, *n.* & *v.**scan'dalousness*, *n.**scan'dalized*, *a.**scan'dalous*, *a.**scan'dalize*, *v.**scan'dalizing*, *n.* & *a.**scan'dalously*, *ad.*SCAND-O, scansum, *v.* 3. *to go, to climb, to mount: as, ascend', to go up, to rise; descend', to go down; transcend', to go beyond, to surpass, to rise above.**ascend'*, *v.**ascens'ive*, *a.**descend'er*, *n.**ascend'able*, *a.**cloud-ascend'ing*, *a.**descend'ant*, *n.**ascend'ant*, *n.* & *a.*§§*condescend'*, *v.**descend'ent*, *a.**ascend'ed*, *a.**condescend'ence*, *n.**descend'ible*, *a.**ascend'ency*, *n.**condescend'ing*, *a.**descendibil'ity*, *n.**ascend'ing*, *a.**condescend'ingly*, *ad.**descen'sion*, *n.*††*ascen't'*, *n.**condescen'sion*, *n.**descen'sional*, *a.**ascen'sion*, *n.**condescens'ive*, *a.**descens'ive*, *a.*††*ascen'sion-day*, *n.**descend'*, *v.**descent'*, *n.*

* *Saxon*, one of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. The Welsh still call the English *Saxons*. Also, the language of the *Saxons*. † *Saxonism*, an idiom of the *Saxon* language.

‡ *Saxifrage*, a medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder. But in Botany, a genus of plants of many species.

§ *Escalade*, in the military art, a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

|| *Scalade* or *Scalado*, is also written *Escalade*, which see above.

¶ A *Scatene* triangle is one whose sides and angles are *unequal*.

** *Scandal*, literally, a stumbling-block, something against which a person impinges, or which causes him to fall,—*offence* given by the faults of another; (in this sense we now generally use *offence*); reproachful aspersion, opprobrious censure, defamatory speech or report; shame, reproach, *disgrace*.

†† *Ascen't*, the act of *rising*; the way by which one *ascends*; the *rise* of a hill.

‡† *Ascension-day*, a festival of some Christian churches, held ten days, or on the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, which is called Holy Thursday, in commemoration of our Saviour's *ascension* into heaven, after his resurrection.

§§ *Condescend*, to descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to do some act to an inferior, which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require. Hence, to submit, to yield, as to an inferior, implying an occasional relinquishment of distinction.

reascend', v.	scan'ned, a.	transcend'ency, n.
reascend'ed, a.	scan'ning, a.	transcend'ent, a.
reascend'ing, a.	†scand'ent, a.	transcend'ently, ad.
reasen'sion, n.	scan'sion, n.	transcenden'tal, a.
reascent', n.	transcend', v.	unascend'ible, a.
redescend', v.	transcend'ed, a.	undescend'ible, a.
redescend'ing, a.	transcend'ing, a.	unscan'ned, a.
*scan, v.	transcend'ence, n.	

‡SCAPUL-*a*, f. 1. *the shoulder-blade; the shoulder*: as, inter-scap'ular, situated between the shoulders.

interscap'ular, a. scap'ula, n. †scap'ular, a. ||supra-scap'ulary, a.

SCARIPH-*os* (σκαρίφος), *a pointed instrument*.

†scar'ify, v.	scar'ifier, n.	**scarifica'tor, n.
scar'ifying, a.	scarifica'tion, n.	

SCATURI-*o*, v. 4. (à scateo, v. 2. *to bubble as a spring*), *to spring as a fountain*.

††sca'tebrous, a.	scatu'rient, a.	scaturig'inous, a.
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SCEL-*os* (σκελος), *the leg*—††isos'celes, a.

SCEN-*a*, f. 1. (σκηνη, *a tent; the stage*), *the appearance or representation of places or things; the stage*.

scene, n.	scen'ical, a.	scenograph'ical, a.
scen'ery, n.	scenog'raphy, n.	scenograph'ically, ad.
‡scen'ic, a.	scenograph'ic, a.	

SCEPT-*o*MAI (σχεπτομαι), *to look about, to consider, to examine, to speculate; to doubt*.

††scep'tic, or	skept'ical, n.	scep'tically, ad.
skep'tic, n. & a.	scep'ticism, or	scep'ticalness, n.
scep'tical, or	skept'icism, n.	scep'ticize, v.

* Scan, to examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine with critical care.

† Scandent, climbing; climbing, either with spiral tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibres, as a stalk. † Scapula, the shoulder-blade.

‡ Scapular, pertaining to the shoulder or the scapula.

|| Suprascapulary, being above the scapula.

† Scarify, to scratch or cut the skin of an animal, or to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels, without opening a large vein.

** Scarificator, an instrument used in scarification.

†† Scatebrous, Scaturiginous, abounding with springs.

†† Isosceles, having two legs only that are equal,—as an isosceles triangle.

§§ Scenic, Scenical, belonging to scenery; dramatic, theatrical.

||| Scenography, the representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye.

†† Sceptic, one who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines. In philosophy, a *Purrrhonist* or follower of *Pyrrho*, the founder of a sect of *sceptical* philosophers, who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore

SCEPTR-UM, *n.* 2. (σκηπτρον), a staff, spear, or rod, borne in the hand, as an emblem of power.

*scep'tre, *n.* & *v.* scep'tred, *a.*

SCHEDUL-A, *f.* 1. (σχῶλη), a small scroll—sched'ule, *n.*

SCHEM-A (σχῆμα), a plan, a design or purpose; a project.

scheme, *n.* & *v.* sche'ming, *a.* sche'mist, *n.*
sche'mer, *n.*

SCHISM-A (σχίσμα, ἀ σχιζω, to split, to divide), a division or separation in the church.

†schism, *n.* schismat'ically, *ad.* schis'matize, *v.*
schismat'ic, *a.* & *n.* schismat'icalness, *n.* schism'less, *a.*
schismat'ical, *a.*

SCHOL-A, *f.* 1. (σχολη, leisure, occupation of leisure hours); a school: as, scholas'tic, pertaining to a scholar, to a school or schools.

schol'ar, <i>n.</i>	§scho'lon, or	school'maid, <i>n.</i>
schol'arship, <i>n.</i>	scho'lum, <i>n.</i>	school'man, <i>n.</i>
schol'arlike, <i>a.</i>	school, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	school'master, <i>n.</i>
scholas'tic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	school'boy, <i>n.</i>	school'mistress, <i>n.</i>
scholas'tical, <i>a.</i>	school'dame, <i>n.</i>	school'ing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
scholas'tically, <i>ad.</i>	school'day, <i>n.</i>	unscholas'tic, <i>a.</i>
†scholas'ticism, <i>n.</i>	school'fellow, <i>n.</i>	unschool'ed, <i>a.</i>
scho'liast, <i>n.</i>	school'house, <i>n.</i>	

SCI-A, *f.* 1. (σκια), a shadow: as, sciam'achy, a battle with a shadow; sciather'ic, belonging to a sun-dial.

||amphis'cui, or amphis'cians, *n.* ¶antis'cui, or

doubted of every thing. In theology, a person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves the divine original of the Christian religion.

*Sceptre, the appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than a crown,—hence, royal power or authority.

†Schism, in a general sense, division or separation; but appropriately, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith. In Scripture, the word seems to denote a breach of charity, rather than a difference of doctrine. Separation, division among tribes or classes of people.

‡Scholasticism, the method or subtleties of the schools.

§Scholion, Scholium, in mathematics, a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

||Amphiscii, Amphiscians, in geography, the inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or northern signs.

¶Antiscii, Antiscians, the inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those who live north of the equator are Antiscians to those on the south, and vice versa; the shadows on one side being cast towards the north; those on the other, towards the south.

antis'cians, *n.*
 *as'cii, or
 as'cians, *n.*
 †heteros'cii, or
 heteros'cians, *n.*
 heteros'cian, *a.*

‡peris'cii, or
 peris'cians, *n.*
 §sciag'raphy, *n.*
 sciagraph'ical, *a.*
 sciom'achy, *n.*

‖sciather'ic, *a.*
 sciather'ical, *a.*
 sciather'icalness, *n.*
 ¶sciop'tic, *a. & n.*
 sciop'tics, *n.*

SCIATIC—*a. f.* 1. (à ἰσχίον, the hip), a pain in the hips.

sciat'ica, *n.* **sciat'ic, *n. & a.* ††sciat'ical, *a.*

SCIND—*o*, scissum, *v.* 3. to cut: as, abscind', to cut off; pre-scind'ent, cutting off, abstracting.

abscind', *v.*
 ††ab'sciss, or
 abscis'sa, *n.*
 abscissi'on, *n.*
 §§exscind', *v.*
 interscind', *v.*

prescind', *v.*
 prescind'ent, *a.*
 rescind', *v.*
 rescissi'on, *n.*
 rescis'sory, *a.*

‖‖‖scis'sible, *a.*
 scis'sile, *a.*
 scissi'on, *n.*
 scis'sors, *n.*
 ¶¶scis'sure, *n.*

SCINTILL—*a. f.* 1. a spark of fire: as, scin'tillate, to emit sparks or fine igneous particles, to sparkle.

scin'tillate, *v.* scintilla'tion, *n.* scin'tillant, *a.*
 scin'tillating, *a.*

SCI—*o*, *v.* 4. to know: as, conscien'tious, obeying the dictates of conscience; con'scious, knowing one's self; omnisc'ience, knowledge of all things.

* *Ascii*, *Ascians*, those persons, who, at certain times of the year, have no shadows at noon. Such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, at times, a vertical sun.

† *Heteroscii*, *Heteroscians*. Those persons whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles. The shadows of those who live north of the tropic of Cancer, fall northward; those south of the tropic of Capricorn, fall southward; whereas the shadows of those who dwell between the tropics, fall sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south.

‡ *Periscii*, *Periscians*, the inhabitants of a frigid zone, or within a polar circle, whose shadows move round, and in the course of the day fall in every point of the compass.

§ *Sciagraphy*, the art of sketching or delineating; in architecture, the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; in astronomy, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialling.

‖ *Sciatheric* (à θηρα, a catching), belonging to a sun-dial.

¶ *Sciopic*, pertaining to the Camera Obscura, or to the art of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room.

** *Sciatic*, *Sciatica*, rheumatism in the hip.

†† *Sciatic*, *Sciatical*, pertaining to, or affecting the hip.

‡‡ *Absciss*, *Abscissa*, in conics, part of the diameter of a conic section intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

§§ *Exscind*, *Interscind*, *Prescind*, *Rescind*, to cut off.

‖‖‖ *Scissible*, *Scissile*, that may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

¶¶ *Scissure*, a longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting.

*conscience, <i>n.</i>	δinsci'ence, <i>n.</i>	sci'olism, <i>n.</i>
con'scienced, <i>a.</i>	nesc'ience, <i>n.</i>	**sci'olist, <i>n.</i>
con'science-smitten, <i>a.</i>	omnisc'ience, <i>n.</i>	sci'olous, <i>a.</i>
con'scient, <i>a.</i>	omnisc'ien'cy, <i>n.</i>	self-con'scious, <i>a.</i>
conscien'tious, <i>a.</i>	omnisc'ient, <i>a.</i>	self-con'sciousness, <i>n.</i>
conscien'tiously, <i>ad.</i>	omnisc'ious, <i>a.</i>	unconscien'tious, <i>a.</i>
conscien'tiousness, <i>n.</i>	pre'science, <i>n.</i>	uncon'scionable, <i>a.</i>
†con'scionable, <i>a.</i>	pre'scient, <i>a.</i>	uncon'scionably, <i>ad.</i>
con'scionably, <i>ad.</i>	pre'scious, <i>a.</i>	uncon'scionableness, <i>n.</i>
con'scionableness, <i>n.</i>	¶sci'ence, <i>n.</i>	uncon'scious, <i>a.</i> [<i>n.</i>
con'scious, <i>a.</i>	scien'tial, <i>a.</i>	uncon'sciously, <i>ad.</i>
con'sciously, <i>ad.</i>	scientif'ic, <i>a.</i>	uncon'sciousness, <i>n.</i>
†con'sciousness, <i>n.</i>	scientif'ical, <i>a.</i>	unscientif'ic, <i>a.</i>
incon'scionable, <i>a.</i>	scientif'ically, <i>ad.</i>	unscientif'ically, <i>ad.</i>

SCLAVI, *m.* 2. *a people of the north of Europe.*

††sclavo'nian, *a.* sclavon'ic, *a.*

SCLER-OS (σκληρός), *hard, firm*—††sclerot'ic, *a. & n.*

SCOBs or SCOB-IS, *f.* 3. *saw-dust*—scob'iform, *a.* §§scobs, *n.*

SCOP-Æ, *f.* 1. *a broom or besom*—sco'piform, *a.*

SCOP-EO (σκοπεω, ἂ σκοπομαι), *to look, to observe narrowly:*
as, astros'copy, *observation of the stars*; scope, *design,*
aim, space.

* *Conscience*, internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them; the moral faculty. Real sentiment, truth; court of conscience, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other trading cities and districts.

† *Conscionable*, according to conscience, reasonable, just.

† *Consciousness*, the knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object.

§ *Inscience*, *Nescience*, want of knowledge, ignorance.

|| *Prescience*, foreknowledge, knowledge of events before they take place. Absolute prescience belongs to God only.

¶ *Science*, knowledge; one of the seven liberal branches of knowledge; viz. Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music. Authors have not always been careful to use the terms *art* and *science* with due discrimination and precision. *Music* is an *art* as well as a *science*. In general, an *art* is that which depends on practice or performance; and *science*, that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The *theory* of music is a *science*; the *practice* of it an *art*.

** *Sciologist*, one who knows little, or who knows many things superficially; a pretender to science.

†† *Sclavonian*, *Sclavonic*, pertaining to the *Sclavi*, a people that inhabited the country between the rivers Save and Drave, or to their language. Hence the word came to denote the language which is now spoken in Poland, Russia, Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

‡ *Sclerotic*, *hard, firm*; the firm white outer coat of the eye; a medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

§§ *Scobs*, raspings of ivory, or other hard substances; dross of metals, &c.

*anem'oscope, n.	**chorepis'copal, a.	meteoros'copy, n.
antiepis'copal, a.	††cranios'copy, n.	†††††metopos'copy, n.
archbish'op, n.	†††deuteros'copy, n.	metopos'copist, n.
archbish'opric, n.	§§epis'copacy, n.	****mi'roscope, n.
archiepis'copal, a.	episcopa'lian, n. & a.	microscop'ic, a.
†as'troscope, n.	epis'copal, a.	microscop'ical, a.
††astros'copy, n.	epis'copally, ad.	†††††naus'copy, n.
†bar'oscope, n.	epis'copate, n. & v.	ophthalmos'copy, n.
baroscop'ic, u.	†††††epis'copy, n.	orniscop'ics, n.
§bish'op, n.	***geos'copy, n.	ornis'copist, n.
bish'oplike, a.	†††††he'lioscopy, n.	pol'yscope, n.
bish'opric, n.	†††††hy'groscope, n.	polem'oscope, n.
†††††calei'do-scope, n.	hygroscopec'ic, a.	pyr'oscope, n.
chorepis'copus, n.	§§§§man'oscope, n.	scope, n.

* *Anemoscope*, a machine which shows the course and velocity of the wind.

† *Astroscope*, an astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations with their stars are delineated, by means of which the stars may be easily known.

† *Baroscope*, an instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere,—superseceded by the *Barometer*.

§ *Bishop*, an overseer, a spiritual overseer, superintendent, ruler, or director.

|| *Bishopric*, the district over which the jurisdiction of a *bishop* extends, a diocese; office, spiritual charge.

†† *Caleidoscope*, an instrument for creating and exhibiting an indefinite variety of beautiful forms.

** *Chorepiscopal*, pertaining to the power of a *Chorepiscopus*, or local *bishop*.

†† *Cranioscopy*, the science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to discover the particular part of the brain in which reside the organs which influence particular passions or faculties. It is now termed *Phrenology*.

†† *Deuteroscopy*, the second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

§§ *Episcopacy*, government of the church by *bishops*; that form of ecclesiastical government in which diocesan *bishops* are established, as distinct from, and superior to, priests or presbyters,—as the church established in England.

|||| *Episcopate*, the office and dignity of a *bishop*, a *bishopric*; the order of *bishops*.

††† *Episcopy*, survey, superintendence, search.

*** *Geoscopy*, knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.

††† *Helioscope*, a sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as when made with coloured glasses, or glasses blackened with smoke.

††† *Hygroscope*. (See p. 183.)

§§§ *Manoscope*. (See p. 225.)

||||| *Meteoroscopy*, that part of astronomy which treats of sublime heavenly bodies, distance of stars, &c.

†††† *Metoposcopy*, the study of *physiognomy*; the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features, or the lines of their face.

**** *Microscopy*, an optical instrument, consisting of lenses or mirrors, which magnify objects, and thus render visible minute objects which cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarge the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to enable us to examine their texture or construction.

†††† *Nauscopy*, the art of discovering the approach of ships, or the neighbourhood of lands, at a considerable distance.—*Dr. Maty*.

*sid'eroscope, *n.*telescop'ic, *a.*||unbish'op, *v.*†steth'oscope, *n.*telescop'ical, *a.*††uranos'copy, *n.*‡tel'escope, *n.*‡ther'moscope, *n.*SCOPT-*o* (σκωπτω), to gibe, to deride, to jeer.**scoff, *n. & v.*scoff'ing, *n. & a.*††scop'tic, *a.*scoff'er, *n.*scoff'ingly, *ad.*scop'tical, *a.*SCORBUT-*UM*, *n.* 2. the scurvy: as, scorbu'tic, pertaining to, or diseased with scurvy.antiscorbu'tical, *a. & n.* scorbu'tical, *a.*scur'vy, *n. & a.*scorbu'tic, *a.*scorbu'tically, *ad.*SCORI-*a*, *f.* 1. dross, the refuse of metal: as, sco'rify, to reduce to scoria or drossy matter.sco'ria, *n.*sco'rify, *v.*sco'rifying, *a.*scoria'ceous, *a.*sco'rified, *a.*sco'riform, *a.*sco'rious, *a.*scorifica'tion, *n.*SCOT-*us*, *m.* 2. (à scotta, Sax.) a native of Scotland.††Scot, *n.*

scot'ish, or

scot'ticism, *n.*scotch, *a.*scot'tish, *a.*SCRIB-*o*, scriptum, *v.* 3. to write: as, ascribe', to write or impute to, to attribute; circumscribe', to write round, to limit or bound; describe', to write down, to delineate; inscribe', to write or to address to; transcribe', to copy.adscribe', *v.*ascri'bable, *a.*circumscribe', *v.*antiscrip'tural, *a.*ascri'bed, *a.*circumscri'bed, *a.*antiscrip'turism, *n.*ascri'bing, *a.*circumscri'bing, *a.*antiscrip'turist, *n.*ascrip'tion, *n.*circumscrip'tion, *n.*ascribe', *v.*ascriptiti'ous, *a.*circumscrip'tible, *a.*

* Sideroscope (à σιδῆρος, sideros, iron), an instrument lately invented in France, for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance, mineral, vegetable, or animal.

† Stethoscope, a tubular instrument for distinguishing diseases of the stomach by sounds.

‡ Telescope, an optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects,—as the heavenly bodies.

§ Thermoscope, an instrument showing the temperature of the air, or the degree of heat and cold.

|| Unbishop, to deprive of episcopal orders.

†† Uranoscopy, the contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

** Scoff, to treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumelious language; to manifest contempt by derision,—with *at*.

†† Scoptic, Scoptical, scoffing.

‡‡ Scot, supposed to be from *ysgotiad*, Welsh, a woodsman, and that from *ysgawd*, a shade. This word signifies, according to the Welsh, an inhabitant of the woods, and from the same root probably as *Sythian*, *Sythia*.—Webster

circumscrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	man'uscript, <i>n. & a.</i>	scrip'ture, <i>n.</i>
circumscrip'tively, <i>ad.</i>	misascribe', <i>v.</i>	scrip'turist, <i>n.</i>
*con'script, <i>a. & n.</i>	nondescript', <i>a.</i>	scrip'tural, <i>a.</i>
conscrip'tion, <i>n.</i>	‡prescribe', <i>v.</i>	scrip'turalist, <i>n.</i>
describe', <i>v.</i>	prescrib'ed, <i>a.</i>	‡‡subscribe', <i>v.</i>
descri'bable, <i>a.</i>	prescrib'er, <i>n.</i>	subscrib'ed, <i>a.</i>
describ'ed, <i>a.</i>	prescrib'ing, <i>a.</i>	subscrib'er, <i>n.</i>
describ'er, <i>n.</i>	prescrip'tible, <i>a.</i>	subscrib'ing, <i>a.</i>
describ'ing, <i>a.</i>	pre'script, or	subscrip'tion, <i>n.</i>
descrip'tion, <i>n.</i>	prescrip'tion, <i>n.</i>	superscribe', <i>v.</i>
descrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	prescrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	superscrib'ed, <i>a.</i>
descrip'tively, <i>ad.</i>	‖proscribe', <i>v.</i>	superscrib'ing, <i>a.</i>
†escritoir', or	proscrib'ed, <i>a.</i>	superscrip'tion, <i>n.</i>
scrutoir', <i>n.</i>	proscrib'er, <i>n.</i>	transcribe', <i>v.</i>
†ex'script', <i>a. & n.</i>	proscrib'ing, <i>a.</i>	transcrib'ed, <i>a.</i>
imprescrip'tible, <i>a.</i>	proscrip'tion, <i>n.</i>	transcrib'er, <i>n.</i>
incircumscrip'tible, <i>a.</i>	proscrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	transcrib'ing, <i>a.</i>
indescr'i'bable, <i>a.</i>	rescribe', <i>v.</i>	tran'script, <i>n.</i>
indescr'i'ptive, <i>a.</i>	‡re'script, <i>n.</i>	transcrip'tion, <i>n.</i>
inscribe', <i>v.</i>	**scrib'ble, <i>v. & n.</i>	transcrip'tively, <i>ad.</i>
inscrib'ed, <i>a.</i>	scrib'bled, <i>a.</i>	uncircumscrib'ed, <i>a.</i>
inscrib'er, <i>n.</i>	scrib'bler, <i>n.</i>	undescrib'ed, <i>a.</i>
inscrib'ing, <i>a.</i>	†‡scribe, <i>n.</i>	uninscrib'ed, <i>a.</i>
inscrip'tion, <i>n.</i>	scriba'tious, <i>a.</i>	unscrip'tural, <i>a.</i>
inscrip'tive, <i>a.</i>	†‡scrip, <i>n.</i>	unscrip'turally, <i>ad.</i>
interscribe', <i>v.</i>	scrip'tory, <i>a.</i>	

* *Conscript*, written, enrolled ;—as, *conscript* fathers, the senators of Rome, so called, because their names were written in the register of the senate.

† *Escritoir*, a box with instruments and conveniences for writing, also a desk or chest of drawers, with a lid opening downward, for the convenience of writing on it. It is often pronounced *scrutore*.

‡ *Exscript*, a copy, a transcript.

§ *Prescribe*, literally, to write before ; in medicine, to direct, as a remedy to be used or applied to a diseased patient ; to set or lay down authoritatively for direction.

‖ *Proscribe*, to doom to destruction, to put one out of the protection of law, and promise a reward for his head ; to reject utterly. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.

‡ *Rescript*, literally, written back, the answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question. This answer serves as a decision of the question, and is therefore equivalent to an *edict* or *decree*.

** *Scribble*, to write with haste or without care.

†† *Scribe*, a writer, a public writer ; in Scripture and Jewish history, a clerk or secretary to the king, 2 Sam. viii. ; a writer and a doctor of the law, a man of learning, one skilled in the law ; one who read and explained the law to the people, Ezra vii.

‡‡ *Scrip*, a small writing, certificate, or schedule ; but *scrip* (à *ysgrab*, Welsh), a small bag, a wallet, 1 Sam. xvii. 40. Matt. x. 10.

§§ *Subscribe*, literally, to write underneath ; hence, to sign with one's own hand ; to attest by writing one's name beneath ; to promise to give by writing one's name.

SCROFUL-*a*, *f*. 1. (*à* scrôfa, *f*. 1. *a* saw), the name of a disease called the king's evil.

*scrof'ula, *n*. scrof'ulous, *a*.

SCRUPUL-*us*, *m*. 2. (*à* scrupus, *m*. 2. *a* little rough stone), a scruple, doubt, or difficulty.

overscrup'ulous, <i>a</i> .	scrup'ling, <i>a</i> .	scrup'ulousness, <i>n</i> .
scrup'le, <i>n</i> . & <i>v</i> .	scrup'ulize, <i>v</i> .	scrupulos'ity, <i>n</i> .
scrup'pled, <i>a</i> .	†scrup'ulous, <i>a</i> .	unscrup'ulous, <i>a</i> .
scrup'pler, <i>n</i> .	scrup'ulously, <i>ad</i> .	unscrup'ulousness, <i>n</i> .

SCRUT-*or*, *v*. dep. 1. to seek, to search diligently, to trace out: as, scrut'iny, close search, critical examination; scruta'tor, a close examiner.

inscrutable, <i>a</i> .	scruta'tion, <i>n</i> .	scrut'inize, <i>v</i> .
inscrutably, <i>ad</i> .	scruta'tor, <i>n</i> .	scrut'inized, <i>a</i> .
inscrutableness, <i>n</i> .	scrut'iny, <i>n</i> .	scrut'inizing, <i>a</i> .
inscrutabil'ity, <i>n</i> .	scrut'inous, <i>a</i> .	scrut'inizer, <i>n</i> .
scrutable, <i>a</i> .		

SCULP-*o*, sculptum, *v*. 3. to carve in stone, to grave in metal.

†insculp', <i>v</i> .	sculp'tile, <i>a</i> .	sculp'tured, <i>a</i> .
insculp'ture, <i>n</i> .	sculp'tor, <i>n</i> .	sculp'turing, <i>a</i> .
sculp, <i>v</i> .	‡sculp'ture, <i>n</i> . & <i>v</i> .	

SCURR-*a*, *m*. 1. a scoffer, a buffoon.

scur'rile, <i>a</i> .	scur'rilous, <i>a</i> .	scur'rilousness, <i>n</i> .
scurril'ity, <i>n</i> .	scur'rilously, <i>ad</i> .	

SCUT-*um*, *n*. 2. a buckler or shield, a defence.

†scu'tage, <i>n</i> .	**escutch'eon, or	escutch'ioned, <i>a</i> .
scu'tiform, <i>a</i> .	scutch'eon, <i>n</i> .	

SCYTHIA, *f*. 1. the northern part of Asia-††Scyth'ian, *a*. & *n*.

* *Scrofula*, a disease, called vulgarly the king's evil, characterized by hard, schirrous, and often indolent tumours, in the glands of the neck, under the chin, in the arm-pits, &c.

† *Scrupulous*, nicely doubtful; cautious in decision, from a fear of offending or doing wrong.

‡ *Insculp* or *Sculp*, to engrave, to carve.

§ *Sculpture*, the art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts, or other things. *Sculpture* is a generic term, including carving or statuary and engraving; carved work.

|| *Scurrility*, such low, vulgar, indecent, or abusive language, as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters, and the like; grossness of reproach or invective.

† *Scutage*, in English history, a tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight service; originally, a composition for personal service, which the tenant owed to his lord, but afterward levied as an assessment.

** *Escutcheon*, *Scutcheon*, the shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial.

†† *Scythian*, pertaining to *Scythia*, a name given to the northern part of Asia and Europe adjoining to Asia.

SEASON (*à saison*, Fr.) *one of the four parts of the year,—*
Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

* <i>sea'son</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>sea'soner</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unsea'sonable</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sea'sonable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sea'soning</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>unsea'sonably</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>sea'sonably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unsea'soned</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unsea'sonableness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>sea'sonableness</i> , <i>n.</i>		

SEB-UM, *n.* 2. *tallow, fat—seba'ceous, a. seba'ic, a.*

SECR-o (com^p. form of *sacro*), *to dedicate.* (See *Sacer.*)

SEC-o, *sectum*, *v.* 1. *to cut: as, dissect', to cut in pieces, to anatomize; insect'ile, of an insect; insectiv'orous, feeding on insects.*

† <i>bisect'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>insect'ile</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sect</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>bisect'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>insec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>secta'rian</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
<i>bisect'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>insectiv'orous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>secta'rianism</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>bisec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	* <i>insectol'oger</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sect'ary</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>biseg'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>interse'cant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sect'arism</i> , <i>n.</i>
‡ <i>cose'cant</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>intersect'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>sect'arist</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>dissect'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>intersect'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>sect'ile</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dissect'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>intersect'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>dissect'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>intersec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sec'tional</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>dissec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>resec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	*** <i>sect'or</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>dissect'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>saw</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	††† <i>seg'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>insec'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>saw'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>subsec'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
†† <i>in'sect</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>saw'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>trisect'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>insect'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡‡ <i>se'cant</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>trisect'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>

* *Season*, literally, that which comes or arrives; and in this general sense is synonymous with *time*; a fit or suitable *time*, usual or appointed *time*.

† *Bisect*, *to cut* or *divide* into two equal parts.

‡ *Bisegment*, one of the parts of a line *divided* into two equal parts.

§ *Cosecant*, in geometry, the *secant* of an arc which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

|| *Insecable*, that cannot be divided by a *cutting* instrument, indivisible.

†† *Insects*, small animals whose bodies appear *cut in* or almost divided,—as, wasps, flies, spiders, ants, &c. Most *insects* pass through three states or metamorphoses, the *larva*, the *chrysalis*, and the *perfect insect*.

** *Insectologer*, one who studies *insects*. See *Entomologist*, pages 123, 212.

††† *Intersecant*, *dividing* into parts, *crossing*.

‡‡ *Intersect*, *to cut* between, *to cut* or *cross* mutually; *to divide* into parts.

§§ *Secant*, *cutting*, *dividing* into parts; in geometry, a line that *cuts* another, or *divides* it into parts.

||| *Sectary*, one who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of Christians.

††† *Secile* mineral is one that is midway between the brittle and the malleable,—as, soapstone and plumbago.

*** *Sector*, in geometry, a *part* of a circle comprehended between two radii and the arc; a mathematical instrument.

†††† *Segment*, in geometry, that *part* of the circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is *cut off* by the chord; in general, a *part cut off* or *divided*.

trisection, *a.*trisection, *n.**venesection, *n.*SECUL-UM, *n.* 2. *the world, an age.*†secular, *a. & n.*secularize, *v.*secularization, *n.*secularly, *ad.*secularized, *a.*supersecular, *a.*secularness, *n.*secularizing, *a.*unsecularize, *v.*secularity, *n.*SECOND-US, *a.* *second in number or order.*second, *a. n. & v.*secondarily, *ad.*second-sight, *n.*secondly, *ad.*secondariness, *n.*second-sighted, *a.*seconded, *a.*second-hand, *n. & a.*unseconded, *a.*secondary, *a. & n.*second-rate, *n. & a.*SECUR-IS, *f.* 3. *an ax or hatchet—securiform, a.*SECRET-US, *a.* (se et cerno), *kept hidden, retired.*†exsecretary, *n.*secrelist, *n.*secrete, *v.*secre, *a. & n.*secrecy, *n.*secreted, *a.*secrely, *ad.*§secretary, *n.*secreting, *a.*secretness, *n.*secretarship, *n.*undersecretary, *n.*SEDAT-US, *a.* (à sedo, *v.* 1. *to soften*), *calm, peaceful.*sedate, *a.*sedateness, *n.*||sedative, *a.*sedately, *ad.*sedation, *n.*

SED-EO, *sessum, v.* 2. *to sit: as, assess', to set or fix a certain sum upon one as a tax, to value; insidiate, to lie in ambush for; obsid'ional, pertaining to a siege; preside', to be at the head, to direct or control; sed'en-tary, belonging to sitting; sess, a tax.*

assess', *v. & n.*assessment, *n.*assidu'ousness, *n.*assess'ible, *a.*assessor, *n.*assidu'ity, *n.*assess'ed, *a.*as'sident, *a.***assize', *n. & v.*assess'ing, *a.*¶assid'uous, *a.*assiz'ed, *a.*asses'sionary, *a.*assid'uously, *ad.*assiz'er, *n.*

* *Venesection*, the act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood, blood-letting.

† *Secular*, pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy, worldly; a church officer for the vocal department of the choir.

‡ *Exsecretary*, one who has been secretary, but is no longer in office.

§ *Secretary*, originally, a confidant, one entrusted with secrets, now a person employed by a public body, by a company or by an individual, to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like; an officer who superintends and manages the affairs of a particular department of government.

|| *Sedative*, in medicine, moderating muscular motion or animal energy.

¶ *Assiduous*, literally, sitting to, constant in application, attentive, careful: regular in attendance.

** *Assize*, originally, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business.

*besiege', v.	inconsid'erably, ad.	prepossess'ed, a.
besie'ged, a.	inconsid'erableness, n.	prepossess'ing, a.
besie'ger, n.	inconsidera'tion, n.	prepossessi'on, n.
besie'ging, n. & a.	inconsid'erate, a.	preside', v.
consessi'on, n.	inconsid'erately, ad.	pres'idency, n.
consess'or, n.	inconsid'erateness, n.	pres'ident, n.
† consid'er, v.	insid'iate, v.	pres'identship, n.
consid'ered, a.	insid'iator, n.	presiden'tial, a.
consid'erable, a.	insid'ious, a.	††presid'ial, or
consid'erably, ad.	insid'iously, ad.	presid'iary, a.
consid'erableness, n.	insid'iousness, n.	pres'i'ding, a.
consid'erer, n.	non-res'idence, n.	repossess', v.
† consid'erate, a.	non-res'ident, n. & a.	repossess'ed, a.
consid'erately, ad.	obsess', v.	repossess'ing, a.
consid'erateness, n.	† obsessi'on, n.	repossessi'on, n.
considera'tion, n.	obsid'ional, a.	††reside', v.
consid'ering, a. & n.	**possess', v.	resi'der, n.
consid'eringly, ad.	possess'ed, a.	res'idence, n.
consid'erative, a.	possess'ing, a.	res'ident, n. & a.
§ dispossess', v.	possessi'on, n.	residen'tiary, a. & n.
dispossess'ed, a.	possess'ive, a.	§§res'idue, n.
dispossess'ing, a.	possess'or, n.	resid'ual, or
dispossessi'on, n.	possess'ory, a.	resid'uary, a.
inconsid'erable, a.	prepossess', v.	resid'uum, n.

A court in England, held in every county by special commission to one of the judges, who is called of justice of the *assize*, and empowered to take *assizes*, that is, the verdict of a jury, called the *assize*; a jury. In Scotland, the *assize* consists of fifteen men, selected from a greater number; a writ; in a more general sense, any court of justice.

* Besiege, to lay siege to.

† Consider, literally, to sit by or close, or to set the mind or eye to; to fix the mind on, with the view to a careful examination, to think on with care, to ponder, to study, to meditate on, to view attentively.

‡ Considerate, given to consideration, or to sober reflection, thoughtful,—hence, serious, circumspect, careful, discreet.

§ Dispossess, to put out of possession by any means; to deprive of actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to disseize.

|| Insidious, properly, lying in wait,—hence, watching an opportunity to ensnare or entrap; deceitful, sly, treacherous, intended to entrap.

† Obsession, the act of besieging; the first attack of Satan antecedent to possession.

** Possess, literally, to be able to sit; to have the just and legal title, ownership, or property of any thing; to own; to hold or occupy.

†† Presidial, Presidiary, pertaining to, or having a garrison.

‡ Reside, to dwell permanently, or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. We do not say, a man resides in an inn for a night, or a very short time; but lodges, stays, remains, abides; as, reside implies a longer time, though not definite.

§§ Residue, that which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated.

||| Residuum, residue; in chemistry, that which is left after any process of separation or purification.

* <i>sedan'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sessi'onal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>superse'ded</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sed'entary</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>siege</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>superse'deas</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>sed'entarily</i> , <i>ad.</i>	† <i>subside'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>superse'ding</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sed'entariness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>subsidence</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>superse'dure</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>sed'iment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>subsidi'ency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unassess'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>sed'ulous</i> , <i>a.</i>	** <i>subsidi'ary</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>unpossess'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sed'ulously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>subsidi'arily</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>unpossess'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sed'ulousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>sub'sidize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>unprepossess'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sedu'lity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sub'sidized</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unprepossess'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>sess</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sub'sidizing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>unsub'sidized</i> , <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>ses'sile</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>sub'sidy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vice-pres'ident</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>sessi'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡ <i>supersede'</i> , <i>v.</i>	

SELEN-E (σεληνη), *the moon*: as, *paraselene'*, a mock *moon*.

<i>paraselene'</i> , <i>n.</i>	††† <i>sel'enite</i> , <i>n.</i>	††† <i>selen'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
*** <i>selenog'raphy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>selenit'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡‡‡ <i>seleniu'ret</i> , or
<i>selenograph'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>selenit'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>selenu'ret</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>selenograph'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sele'nium</i> , <i>n.</i>	

SEMEN, in-is, *n.* 3. (à sero, *v.* 3. *to sow*), *seed*: as, *sem'in'al*, pertaining to *seed*; *seminif'ic*, forming or producing *seed*.

<i>consem'inate</i> , <i>v.</i>	†††† <i>dissem'inate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>dissem'inated</i> , <i>a.</i>
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* *Sedan*, a portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person sitting. It is borne on poles by two men. Supposed by some to be derived from *Sedan*, a town in the north-east of France, it being first made there.

† *Sediment*, the matter which *subsides* to the bottom of liquors; *settlings*, *lees*, *dregs*.

‡ *Sedulous*, literally, *sitting* close to an employment; hence, assiduous, diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business, or in endeavours to effect an object.

§ *Sessile*, in botany, *sitting* on the stem.

|| *Siege*, the *sitting* or *setting* of an army around or before a fortified place, for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender.

† *Subside*, literally, *to sit* under, to sink or fall; to abate.

** *Subsidiary*, aiding, auxiliary, assistant.

†† *Subsidize*, to furnish with a *subsidy*.

‡† *Subsidy*, literally, a *sitting* under or by; aid in money, supply given, a tax.

§§ *Supersede*, *to sit* above; hence, to make void, inefficacious, or useless, by superior power, or by coming in place of; to set aside, to suspend; to take the place of another.

|||| *Supersedeas*, in law, a writ or command to *suspend* the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings.

††† *Supersedure*, the act of *superseding*,—as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury

*** *Selenography*, a description of the *moon*.

††† *Selenite*, foliated or crystallized sulphate of lime.

‡‡† *Selenic*, pertaining to *selenium* or a new elementary body or substance. So called on account of its reflecting the moon's light with brilliancy. It is doubted whether it ought to be classed with the metals.

§§§ *Seleniuret* or *Selenuret*, a newly discovered mineral, of a shining lead grey colour, with a granular texture.

||||† *Conseminate*, *to sow* different *seeds* together.

††††† *Disseminate*, literally, *to sow*, *to scatter seed*, (but seldom or never used in its literal sense); hence, to scatter for growth and propagation like *seed*, to spread.

dissem'inating, *a.*
 dissemina'tion, *n.*
 dissem'inator, *n.*
 *insem'inate, *v.*
 insemina'tion, *n.*
 †prosemina'tion, *n.*

sem'inal, *a.*
 seminal'ity, *n.*
 †sem'inary, *n.*
 †sem'inarist, *n.*
 sem'inate, *v.*

semina'tion, *n.*
 seminif'erous, *a.*
 seminif'ic, *a.*
 seminif'ical, *a.*
 seminifica'tion, *n.*

SEMI *a.* (ἡμι), *half*: as, sem'itone, *half* a tone.

semian'nual, *a.*
 semian'nular, *a.*
 semibarba'rian, *a.*
 sem'ibreve, *n.*
 sem'icircle, *n.*
 semicir'cular, *a.*
 sem'icolon, *n.*
 semicolum'nar, *a.*
 semicrusta'ceous, *a.*
 semicylin'dric, *a.*
 semideis'tical, *a.*
 semidiam'eter, *n.*

semidiaph'anous, *a.*
 semiflos'culous, *a.*
 semiflu'id, *a.*
 semilu'nar, *a.*
 sem'imetal, *n.*
 semiopa'cous, *a.*
 semiorbic'ular, *a.*
 ‖semior'dinate, *n.*
 semios'eous, *a.*
 semio'vate, *a.*
 semipe'dal, *a.*
 semipellu'cid, *a.*

semiprimig'enous, *a.*
 semiperspic'uous, *a.*
 sem'iquaver, *n.*
 semispher'ical, *a.*
 semispheroid'al, *a.*
 semiter'tian, *a.* & *n.*
 sem'itone, *n.*
 semiton'ic, *a.*
 semitranspa'rent, *n.*
 semivo'cal, *a.*
 semivow'el, *n.*
 semivit'reous, *a.*

SEMPER, *adv.* *always*: as, sempervi'rent, *always* fresh.

sempervi'rent, *a.* †sempitern'al, *a.* **sempitern'ity, *n.*

SENEX, sen-is, *c.* 3. *an old man*; *old*: as, consenes'cence, or senes'cence, *a* growing *old*.

consenes'cence, <i>n.</i>	††sei'gniorage, <i>n.</i>	‖‖‖sen'ate, <i>n.</i>
sei'gnior, or	‡‡sei'gniory, or	sen'ate-house, <i>n.</i>
si'gnior, <i>n.</i>	si'gniory, <i>n.</i>	sen'ator, <i>n.</i>
††seigneu'rial, or	sei'gniorize, or	senato'rial, <i>a.</i>
seignio'rial, <i>a.</i>	si'gniorize, <i>v.</i>	senato'rially, <i>ad.</i>

* Inseminate, to sow.

† Prosemination, propagation by seed.

‡ Seminary, literally, a seed-plot, ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation. A place of education, a school, academy, college, or university, where the seeds or elements of instruction are instilled into the youthful mind, to qualify them for their future employments.

§ Seminarian, a Romish priest educated in a seminary.

‖ Semi-ordinate, in conic sections, a line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to the other.

† Sempiternal, eternal in futurity, or having no end, everlasting.

** Sempiternity, future duration without end.

†† Seigniorial or Seignorial, pertaining to a seignior or lord of a manor,—used also in the south of Europe as a title of honour. The Sultan of Turkey is called the *Grand Seignior*,—pronounced, *see'nyor*.

‡‡ Seigniorage, a royal right or prerogative of the king of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass, to be exchanged for coin.

§§ Seignior, a lordship, a manor; the power or authority of a lord, dominion.

‖‖‖ Senate, originally, a council of elders or aged persons, an assembly or council of senators; a body of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in government; any legislative or deliberative body of men.

sen'atorship, *n.*
senato'rian, *n.*
senes'cence, *n.*

se'nile, *a.*
senil'ity, *n.*
*se'nior, *n.* & *a.*

senior'ity, *n.*
sire, *n.* & *v.*

SENT-IO, *sensum*, *v.* 4. *to feel, to think*: as, *consen'tient*, agreeing in mind; *dissen'tient*, disagreeing, declaring *dissent*; *non'sense*, no sense; *sens'ual*, pertaining to the senses; *sen'tient*, that perceives.

†*assent'*, *v.* & *n.*
assent'er, *n.*
assenta'tion, *n.*
assenta'tor, *n.*
assent'ing, *a.*
assent'ingly, *ad.*
consent', *n.* & *v.*
consent'er, *n.*
consen'sion, *n.*
consenta'neous, *a.*
consenta'neously, *ad.*

‡*consenta'neousness*, *n.*
consen'tient, *a.*
disconsent', *v.*
§*dissent'*, *v.* & *n.*
dissent'er, *n.*
dissent'ing, *a.* & *n.*
||*dissen'sion*, *n.*

dissen'tious, *a.*
dissenta'neous, *a.*
dissen'tient, *a.* & *n.*
†*insens'ate*, *a.*
***insens'ible*, *a.*
insens'ibly, *ad.*
insens'ibleness, *n.*
insensibil'ity, *n.*
insent'ient, *a.*
non'sense, *n.*
nonsens'ical, *a.*
nonsens'ically, *ad.*
nonsens'icalness, *n.*
nonsens'itive, *a.*
presensa'tion, *n.*
presen'sion, *n.*
††*present'iment*, *n.*
‡†*resent'*, *v.*

resent'ed, *a.*
resent'er, *n.*
resent'ing, *a.*
resent'ingly, *ad.*
resent'ful, *a.*
resent'ive, *a.*
resent'iment, *a.*
scent, *n.* & *v.*
scent'ful, *a.*
scent'less, *a.*
§§*sensa'tion*, *n.*
|||*sense*, *n.*
sense'less, *a.*
sense'lessly, *ad.*
sense'lessness, *n.*
sens'ible, *a.*
sens'ibly, *ad.*
sens'ibleness, *n.*

* *Senior*, one older than another, one older in office; *elder* or *older*; *older* in office.

† *Assent*, agreeing to, or admitting the truth of a proposition; *consent*, agreement to a proposal respecting some right or interest. The distinction between *assent* and *consent* seems to be this. *Assent* is the agreement to an abstract proposition. We *assent* to a statement, but we do not *consent* to it. *Consent* is an agreement to some proposal or measure, which affects the rights or interest of the consenter. We *consent* to a proposal of marriage.

‡ *Consentaneousness*, agreeable, accordant, suitable.

§ *Dissent*, to differ in opinion, to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner.

|| *Dissension*, disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words.

† *Insensate*, destitute of *sense*, stupid; wanting *sensibility*.

** *Insensible*, that cannot be felt or perceived.

†† *Presentiment*, previous *conception*, *sentiment*, or *opinion*; or apprehension of something future.

‡† *Resent*, to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to feel angry or provoked at.

§§ *Sensation*, the perception of external objects by means of the senses.

||| *Sense*, the faculty of the soul, by which it perceives external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body. *Sense* is a branch of perception. The five senses of animals are *sight*, *hearing*, *touch*, *smell*, and *taste*. *Sensibility*, understanding, reason, opinion, consciousness; meaning, import, signification;—as, the true *sense* of words or phrases.

<i>sensibil'ity, n.</i>	<i>sensual'ity, n.</i>	<i>sent'iment, n.</i>
* <i>sens'itive, a.</i>	<i>sens'ualize, v.</i>	† <i>sentiment'al, a.</i>
<i>sens'itively, ad.</i>	<i>sens'uous, a.</i>	<i>sentiment'alist, n.</i>
† <i>senso'rium, or</i>	<i>sen'tient, a. & n.</i>	<i>sentimental'ity, n.</i>
<i>senso'ry, n.</i>	‡ <i>sen'tence, n. & v.</i>	* <i>sent'inel, or</i>
<i>senso'rial, a.</i>	<i>senten'tial, a.</i>	<i>sen'try, n.</i>
<i>sens'ual, a.</i>	§ <i>senten'tious, a.</i>	<i>supersens'ible, a.</i>
<i>sens'ually, ad.</i>	<i>senten'tiously, ad.</i>	<i>unconsent'ing, a.</i>
<i>sens'ualist, n.</i>	<i>senten'tiousness, n.</i>	<i>unresent'ed, a.</i>

SEP-o (σῆπω), *to corrupt, to make putrid.*

antiseptic, a. & n. ††*septic, a. & n.* *septic'al, a.*

SEPTem, *a. seven*: *as, sep'tenary, consisting of seven.*

<i>septang'ular, a.</i>	<i>septin'sular, a.</i>	<i>sev'enteenth, a.</i>
†† <i>Septem'ber, n.</i>	<i>sep'tuple, a.</i>	<i>sev'enth, a. & n.</i>
<i>septem'partite, a.</i>	§§ <i>sep'tuary, n.</i>	<i>sev'enty, a.</i>
<i>sep'tenary, a. & n.</i>	<i>sev'en, n.</i>	<i>sev'entieth, a.</i>
<i>septen'nial, a.</i>	<i>sev'en-fold, a. & ad.</i>	<i>subsep'tuple, a.</i>
<i>septilat'eral, a.</i>	<i>sev'enteen, a.</i>	

SEPULCHR-um, *n. 2.* (à *sepelio, v. 4. to bury*), *a grave.*

sep'ulchre, n. & v. *sepul'chral, a.* ||||*sep'ulture, n.*

SEPTUAGINT-a (à *septem*), *seventy.*

septuag'enary, a. & n. septuages'imal, a. ****sep'tuagint, n. & a.*

††*septuages'ima, n.*

* *Sensitive*, having *sense* or *feeling*; having *feelings* easily excited.

† *Sensorium* or *Sensory*, the seat of *sense*,—supposed to be in some part of the brain; the brain and nerves.

‡ *Sentence*, in law, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal. In civil cases, the decision of a court is called a judgment. In criminal cases, *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom; opinion, a maxim; in grammar, a period.

§ *Sententious*, full of *sentences*, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic.

|| *Sentiment*, properly, a thought prompted by *passion* or *feeling*; thought, opinion, notion, judgment; the *sense*, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them. We may like the *sentiment*, when we dislike the language.

† *Sentimental*, abounding with *sentiment*, or just opinions or reflections; expressing quick intellectual *feeling*; affecting sensibility.

** *Sentinel*, a guard, a watch,—contracted into *sentry*.

†† *Septic*, having power to promote *putrefaction*.

‡† *September*, the *seventh* month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year. *September* is now the ninth month of the year.

§§ *Septuary*, something composed of *seven*, a week.

|||| *Sepulture*, burial, interment.

††† *Septuagesima*, the third Sabbath before Lent,—supposed to be so called because it is about *seventy* days before Easter.

*** *Septuagint*, a Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, because it was the work of *seventy*, or rather of *seventy-two* interpreters. This translation from the Hebrew is supposed to have been made in the reign, and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ.

SEPTENTRIO, *ōn-is, m. 3.* (a septem), *the north part of the world, the north.*

septen'trion, n. & a. septen'trional, a. septen'trionate, v.

SEQU-OR, *secutus, v. dep. 3.* *to follow* : as, *consec'utive, following* in a train ; *ex'ecute, to follow* out or through, to perform ; *pursue', to follow* ; *sequa'cious, following* *se'quel, what follows.*

*assecu'tion, <i>n.</i>	ex'ecuting, <i>a.</i>	ob'sequent, <i>a.</i>
†con'sectary, <i>a. & n.</i>	execu'tion, <i>n.</i>	ob'sequies, <i>n.</i>
consecu'tion, <i>n.</i>	†execu'tioner, <i>n.</i>	§§obse'quious, <i>a.</i>
consec'utive, <i>a.</i>	exec'utive, <i>a. & n.</i>	obse'quiously, <i>ad.</i>
consec'utively, <i>ad.</i>	**exec'utor, <i>n.</i>	obse'quiousness, <i>n.</i>
†con'sequence, <i>n.</i>	executo'rial, <i>n.</i>	per'secute, <i>v.</i>
con'sequent, <i>a. & n.</i>	exec'utory, <i>a.</i>	per'secuted, <i>a.</i>
con'sequentially, <i>ad.</i>	exec'utorship, <i>n.</i>	per'secuting, <i>a. & n.</i>
con'sequentness, <i>n.</i>	exec'utress, or	persecu'tion, <i>a.</i>
‡consequen'tial, <i>a.</i>	exec'utrix, <i>n.</i>	per'secutor, <i>n.</i>
consequen'tially, <i>ad.</i>	††ex'equies, <i>n.</i>	††prosecute, <i>v.</i>
consequen'tialness, <i>n.</i>	exe'quial, <i>a.</i>	pros'ecuted, <i>a.</i>
ensue', <i>v.</i>	incon'sequence, <i>n.</i>	pros'ecuting, <i>a.</i>
ensu'ing, <i>a.</i>	incon'sequent, <i>a.</i>	prosecu'tion, <i>n.</i>
ex'ecute, <i>v.</i>	inexecu'tion, <i>n.</i>	pros'ecutor, <i>n.</i>
ex'ecuted, <i>a.</i>	††insecta'tor, <i>n.</i>	pursue', <i>v.</i>

* *Assecution*, an obtaining or acquiring.

† *Consectary*, following, consequent.

‡ *Consequence*, that which *follows* from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions ; hence, an event or effect, produced by some preceding act or cause ; influence, importance.

§ *Consequential*, following as the effect ; important. Conceited, pompous,—applied to persons.

|| *Ensue, to follow* ; *to follow* in a train of events or course of time, to come after.

†† *Executioner*, one who *follows* out or carries into effect a judgment of death.

** *Executor*, the person appointed by the testator to *execute* or *follow* out his will, or to see it carried into effect.

††† *Exequies, Obsequies*, funeral rites and solemnities ; funeral procession.

††† *Insectator*, a persecutor.

§§ *Obsequious*, promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another ; compliant ; servilely or meanly condescending or complying.

||| *Persecute, to pursue* in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict ; to afflict, harass, or destroy unjustly, for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. Thus Nero the Roman emperor *persecuted* the Christians by crucifying some, burning others, and condemning others to be worried by dogs.—See Acts xxii.

††† *Prosecute*, literally, *to follow* forward, *to follow* or *pursue* with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish ; to continue efforts already begun. This word signifies either to *begin* and *carry on*, or simply to *continue* what has been begun ; to seek to obtain by legal process. *Prosecute* differs from *persecute*, as in law it is applied to the legal proceedings only, whereas *persecute* implies cruelty, injustice, or oppression.

pursu'ed, <i>a.</i>	se'quence, <i>n.</i>	suit'ress, <i>n.</i>
pursu'er, <i>n.</i>	se'quent, <i>a.</i>	suit'able, <i>a.</i>
pursu'able, <i>a.</i>	subsec'utive, <i>a.</i>	suit'ably, <i>ad.</i>
pursu'ance, <i>n.</i>	sub'sequence, <i>n.</i>	suit'ableness, <i>n.</i>
pursu'ant, <i>a.</i>	†sub'sequent, <i>a.</i>	suit'ed, <i>a.</i>
pursu'ing, <i>a.</i>	sub'sequentially, <i>ad.</i>	suit'ing, <i>a.</i>
pursuit', <i>n.</i>	†sue, <i>v.</i>	supercon'sequence, <i>n.</i>
*pur'suivant, <i>n.</i>	su'ed, <i>a.</i>	unex'ecuted, <i>a.</i>
sequa'cious, <i>a.</i>	su'able, <i>a.</i>	unobse'quious, <i>a.</i>
sequa'ciousness, <i>n.</i>	su'ing, <i>a.</i>	unobse'quiously, <i>ad.</i>
sequac'ity, <i>a.</i>	‡suit, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	unobse'quiousness, <i>n.</i>
se'quel, <i>n.</i>	suit'or, <i>n.</i>	unpursu'ed, <i>a.</i>

SERAPH (Heb. שֶׁרָפָה, *to burn*), an angel of the highest order.

ser'aph, *n.* ser'aphim, *pl.* seraph'ic, *a.* seraph'ical, *a.*

SEREN-US, *a.* clear and fair, without clouds and rain, calm, unruffled.

serenade', <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	serene'ly, <i>ad.</i>	seren'itude, <i>n.</i>
serene', <i>a.</i>	serene'ness, <i>n.</i>	seren'ity, <i>n.</i>

SERIC-UM, *n.* 2. silk—¶seri'ceous, *a.*

SERI-US, *a.* grave, solemn.

**joco-se'rious, *a.* se'rious, *a.* se'riously, *ad.* se'riousness, *n.*

SERP-O, *v.* 3. *to creep*: as, ser'pentine, like a serpent.

ser'pent, <i>n.</i>	ser'pentine, <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>	††serpi'go, <i>n.</i>
††serpenta'rius, <i>n.</i>	ser'pentize, <i>v.</i>	serpig'inous, <i>a.</i>

SERR-A, *f.* 1. (*à seco*, *to cut*), a saw.

‡‡ser'rate, or	serra'tion, <i>n.</i>	ser'ulate, <i>a.</i>
ser'rated, <i>a.</i>	ser'rature, <i>n.</i>	ser'rous, <i>a.</i>

SERT-UM, *sup.* (*à sero*, *v.* 3. *to sow*; *to thrust*, *to knit*), *to*

* Pursuivant, a state messenger.

† Subsequent, following in time or order.

‡ Sue, to seek justice or right from one by legal process, to prosecute; to seek by request.

§ Suit, literally, a following; a set; retinue; a petition; in law, legal application to a court for justice; to fit, to adapt; to agree.

|| Serenade, properly, music performed in a clear night; hence, an entertainment of music given in the night by a lover to his mistress under her window; music performed in the streets during the stillness of the night.

¶ Sericeous, pertaining to silk,—so called from Seres, a people of India, by whom silk was first woven. Plin. 21, 3.

** Joco-serious, partaking of mirth and seriousness.

†† Serpentarius, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing seventy-four stars.

‡† Serpigo, a kind of herpes or tetter: called also a ring-worm.

§§ Serrate, Serrated, jagged, notched; indented on the edge like a saw.

||| Serrulate, finely serrated; having very minute teeth or notches.

knit, to join in discourse: as, *assert'*, to affirm, to maintain; *desert'*, to forsake; *exert'*, to *put* or *thrust* forth.

<i>assert'</i> , v.	<i>desert'</i> less, a.	<i>reassert'</i> ed, a.
<i>assert'</i> ed, a.	<i>desert'</i> lessly, ad.	<i>reassert'</i> ing, a.
<i>assert'</i> ing, a.	<i>dissert'</i> , v.	<i>reinsert'</i> , v.
<i>asser'tion</i> , n.	* <i>disserta'tion</i> , n.	<i>reinsert'</i> ed, a.
<i>assert'</i> ive, a.	<i>dis'sertator</i> , n.	<i>reinsert'</i> ing, a.
<i>assert'</i> ively, ad.	<i>exert'</i> , v.	<i>reinsert'ion</i> , n.
<i>assert'</i> or, n.	<i>exert'</i> ed, a.	† <i>se'ries</i> , n.
<i>assert'</i> ory, a.	<i>exert'</i> ing, a.	<i>ser'mon</i> , n. & v
<i>des'ert</i> , n. & a.	<i>exer'tion</i> , n.	<i>ser'moning</i> , n.
<i>desert'</i> , v. & n.	† <i>insert'</i> , v.	<i>ser'monize</i> , v.
<i>desert'</i> ed, a.	<i>insert'</i> ed, a.	<i>ser'monizing</i> , a.
<i>desert'</i> ing, a.	<i>insert'</i> ing, a.	<i>ser'monizer</i> , n.
<i>desert'</i> er, n.	<i>inser'tion</i> , n.	§ <i>sermocina'tion</i> , n.
<i>desert'</i> rix, n.	<i>insert'</i> ed, v.	<i>sermocina'tor</i> , n.
<i>desert'</i> ful, a.	<i>interser'tion</i> , n.	<i>unexert'</i> ed, a.
<i>deser'tion</i> , n.	<i>reassert'</i> , v.	<i>unassert'</i> ed, a.

SERV—*io*, *servitum*, v. 4. (à *servus*, m. 2. a *slave*), to be a slave, to serve, to obey: as, *deserve'*, to merit; *serv'ile*, belonging to slavery.

<i>deserve'</i> , v.	<i>ser'geantship</i> , n.	†† <i>serv'itor</i> , n.
<i>deserv'</i> ed, a.	<i>serve</i> , v.	<i>serv'itorship</i> , n.
<i>deserv'</i> edly, ad.	<i>serv'</i> ed, a.	<i>serv'itude</i> , n.
<i>deserv'</i> er, n.	<i>serv'</i> er, n.	<i>subserve'</i> , v.
<i>deserv'</i> ing, a. & n.	†† <i>serv'ice</i> , n.	<i>subserv'ience</i> , n.
<i>disserve'</i> , v.	<i>serv'iceable</i> , a.	<i>subserv'ien'cy</i> , n.
<i>disserv'</i> ed, a.	<i>serv'iceableness</i> , n.	§§ <i>subserv'ient</i> , a.
<i>disserv'ice</i> , n.	<i>serv'ile</i> , a.	<i>subserv'iently</i> , ad.
<i>disserv'iceable</i> , a.	<i>serv'ilely</i> , ad.	<i>superserv'iceable</i> , a.
<i>disserv'iceableness</i> , n.	<i>serv'ileness</i> , n.	<i>underserv'ant</i> , n.
‡ <i>inserv'ient</i> , a.	<i>servil'ity</i> , n.	<i>undeserv'</i> ed, a.
<i>misserve'</i> , v.	<i>serv'ing</i> , a.	<i>undeserv'</i> edly, ad.
<i>ser'geant</i> , n.	<i>serv'ing-maid</i> , n.	<i>undeserv'</i> edness, n.
** <i>ser'geantry</i> , n.	<i>serv'ing-man</i> , n.	<i>undeserv'</i> ing, a.

* *Dissertation*, a discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or disquisition.

† *Insert*, to thrust in, to set in or among.

‡ *Series*, a continued succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other; sequence, order, course.

§ *Sermocination*, speech-making.

|| *Disserve*, to injure, to hurt, to harm.

¶ *Inservient*, conducive.

** *Sergeantry*, a kind of knight service.

†† *Service*, labour of body, or labour of body and mind, done at the command of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another. Voluntary service is that of *servants*, involuntary that of *slaves*.

‡‡ *Servitor*, a servant; in Oxford university, a student.

§§ *Subservient*, useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end; subordinate, acting as a subordinate instrument.

undeserv'ingly, *ad.*
undeserv'er, *n.*

unserv'iceable, *a.*
unserv'iceably, *ad.*

unserv'iceableness, *n.*
unserv'ed, *a.*

SERV—*o*, servatum, *v.* 1. *to keep, to save*: as, observe', to see, to notice, *to keep*; preserve', *to keep, to save*.

*conserve', *v.*

con'serve, *n.*

conserv'ed, *a.*

conserv'ing, *a.*

conserv'er, *n.*

conserv'able, *a.*

conserv'ancy, *n.*

conserv'ant, *a.*

conserva'tion, *n.*

conserv'ative, *a. & n.*

conserv'ator, *n.*

conserv'atory, *n. & a.*

desert', *n.*

inobserv'able, *a.*

inobserv'ance, *a.*

inobserv'ant, *a.*

inobserva'tion, *n.*

misobserve', *v.*

observe', *v.*

observ'ed, *a.*

observ'er, *n.*

observ'ing, *a.*

observ'ingly, *ad.*

observ'able, *a.*

observ'ably, *ad.*

observ'ance, *n.*

observ'ant, *a. & n.*

observa'tion, *n.*

observa'tor, *n.*

†observ'atory, *n.*

observand'a, *n. pl.*

preserve', *v. & n.*

preserv'ed, *a.*

preserv'er, *n.*

preserv'ing, *a.*

preserv'able, *a.*

preserva'tion, *n.*

preserv'ative, *a. & n.*

preserv'atory, *a. & n.*

†reserve', *v. & n.*

reserv'er, *n.*

reserva'tion, *n.*

reserv'ative, *a.*

reserv'atory, *n.*

reserv'ed, *a.*

reserv'edly, *ad.*

reserv'edness, *n.*

reserv'ing, *a.*

‡reservoir', *n.*

self-preserva'tion, *n.*

serv'ant, *n.*

unobserv'ance, *n.*

unobserv'able, *a.*

unobserv'ant, *a.*

unobserv'ed, *a.*

unobserv'ing, *a.*

||unreserve', *n.*

unreserv'ed, *a.*

unreserv'edly, *ad.*

unreserv'edness, *n.*

SET—*a*, *f.* 1. *a bristle or big rough hair*.

seta'ceous, *a.*

se'tiform, *a.*

†se'ton, *n.*

se'tous, *a.*

SEVER (Eng. à separo), *to part, to disjoin*. (See *Paro*.)

SEVER—*us*, *a. sharp, rigorous, strict, grave*.

severe', *a.*

severe'ly, *ad.*

sever'ity, *n.*

SEX, *a. six*: as, sen'ary, of *six*, sex'fid, *six-cleft*; sex-loc'ular, *six-celled*; sex'tuple, *sixfold*.

sen'ary, *a.*

**sexagena'rian, *n.*

††sexages'ima, *n.*

senoc'ular, *a.*

††sex'agenary, *a.*

‡‡sexages'imal, *a.*

* *Conserve*, to keep in a safe or sound state, to save, to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury: also, a sweetmeat; a kind of medicine.

† *Observatory*, a place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.

‡ *Reserve*, to keep in store for future or other use.

§ *Reservoir*, a place where any thing is kept in store, particularly water.

|| *Unreserve*, absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication.

†† *Seton*, in surgery, a fine horse hair, a thread drawn through the skin for the discharge of humours.

** *Sexagenarian*, one at the age of 60 years.

†† *Sexagenary*, sixty; as, a noun, a person sixty years of age.

‡‡ *Sexagesima*, the second Sunday before Lent, so called, as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

‡‡ *Sexagesimal*, sixtieth; pertaining to sixty.

*sexang'*led, *a.*
*sexang'*ular, *a.*
*sexang'*ularly, *ad.*
*sexen'*nial, *a.*
*sexen'*nially, *ad.*
*sex'*fid, *a.*
*sexloc'*ular, *a.*

**sex'*tain, *n.*
†*sex'*tary, *n.*
‡*sex'*tile, *n.*
*sex'*tuple, *a.*
six, *a.*
*six'*teen, *a.*

*six'*fold, *a.*
*six'*teenth, *a.*
*six*th, *a.* & *n.*
*six'*ty, *a.*
*six'*tieth, *a.*
*subsex'*tuple, *a.*

SEX-US, *m.* 4. (*à seco*), *a sex, the distinction between male and female*: as, *bisex'*ous, of both *sexes*.

*bisex'*ous, *a.* *sex*, *n.* *sex'*ual, *a.* *sex'*ualist, *n.*

SIBIL-US, *m.* 2. *a hiss or hissing.*

*sib'*ilant, *n.* & *a.* *sibila'*tion, *n.*

SICC-O, *v.* 1. *to dry, to make dry*: as, *des'*iccate, or *ex'*siccate, *to dry*; *sic'*cative, *drying, causing to dry.*

‡ <i>desic'</i> cant, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>ax'</i> siccate, <i>or</i>	<i>exic'</i> cative, <i>a.</i>
<i>des'</i> iccate, <i>v.</i>	<i>exic'</i> cate, <i>v.</i>	<i>hortus-sic'</i> cus, <i>n.</i>
<i>des'</i> iccated, <i>a.</i>	<i>ex'</i> siccated, <i>a.</i>	<i>siccif'</i> ic, <i>a.</i>
<i>des'</i> iccating, <i>a.</i>	<i>ex'</i> siccating, <i>a.</i>	<i>sic'</i> cate, <i>v.</i>
<i>desicca'</i> tion, <i>a.</i>	<i>exsicca'</i> tion, <i>or</i>	<i>sic'</i> cative, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>desic'</i> cative, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>exicca'</i> tion, <i>n.</i>	<i>sicca'</i> tion, <i>n.</i>
<i>exsic'</i> cant, <i>a.</i>	<i>exsic'</i> cative, <i>or</i>	<i>sic'</i> city, <i>n.</i>

SIDER-OS (σίδηρος), *iron.*

† <i>sid'</i> erite, <i>n.</i>	<i>siderograph'</i> ic, <i>a.</i>	<i>siderog'</i> raphist, <i>n.</i>
** <i>siderog'</i> raphy, <i>n.</i>	<i>siderograph'</i> ical, <i>a.</i>	<i>sid'</i> eroscope, <i>n.</i>

SIDUS, *ēr-is*, *n.* 3. *a star*: as, *sid'*eral, of the *stars*.

†† <i>consid'</i> er, <i>v.</i>	<i>desire'</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>side'</i> real, <i>a.</i>
<i>consid'</i> erer, <i>n.</i>	†† <i>Georgium-Si'</i> dus, <i>n.</i>	‡‡ <i>sid'</i> erated, <i>a.</i>
<i>desid'</i> erate, <i>v.</i>	<i>sid'</i> eral, <i>or</i>	<i>sidera'</i> tion, <i>n.</i>
<i>desidera'</i> tum, <i>n.</i>		

SIGN-UM, *n.* 2. *a mark or sign, a seal*: as, *assign'*, to allot,

* *Sextain*, a stanza of *six* lines.

† *Sextary*, a measure of a pint and a half.

‡ *Sextile*, denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other *sixty* degrees, or two signs. This position is marked thus (*).

§ *Desiccant*, *drying*; a medicine or application that dries a sore.

|| *Hortus-siccus*, literally, a *dry* garden; an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully *dried* and preserved.

† *Siderite*, the loadstone; also, iron-worst, a genus of plants.

** *Siderography*, the art or practice of engraving on *steel*, by means of which impressions may be transferred from a *steel* plate to a *steel* cylinder in a rolling press of a particular construction. †† *Consider*. (See page 395.)

‡† *Georgium-Sidus*, a *planet* discovered by Dr. Herschel in 1781, in the reign of George III.

§§ *Siderated*, *planet-struck*, *blasted*.

||| *Sideration*, a *blasting* or *blast* in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense, an *apoplexy*.

to appoint; *consign'*, to give, to deliver; *design'*, to delineate, to plan, to intend; *resign'*, to give up or back.

* <i>assign'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>designa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sign</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>assign'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>des'ignative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sign'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>as'signat</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>design'less</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>sig'nal</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
‡ <i>assignee'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>design'lessly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>sig'nally</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>assign'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>design'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sig'nalize</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>assign'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	¶ <i>insig'nia</i> , <i>n. pl.</i>	<i>sig'nalized</i> , <i>a.</i>
§ <i>assign'er</i> , or	<i>insignif'icance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sig'nalizing</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>assign'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>insignif'icancy</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sig'nature</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>assigna'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>insignif'icant</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>sig'net</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>assign'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>insignif'icantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>sig'ner</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>consign'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>insignif'icative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sig'nify</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>consign'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	* <i>ob'signate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>sig'nif'icance</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>consignee'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ob'signa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>sig'nif'icancy</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>consign'er</i> , or	<i>ob'sig'natory</i> , <i>a.</i>	§§ <i>sig'nif'icant</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>consign'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>preconsign'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>sig'nif'icantly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>consign'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>predesign'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>significa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>consigna'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>predesign'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>signif'icative</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>consign'ature</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>predesign'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>signif'icatively</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>significa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>presig'nify</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>signif'icator</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>signif'icative</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>presignifica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>signif'icatory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>consign'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>resign'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>sig'n'post</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>design'</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>resign'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>subsign'</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>design'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>resign'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>subsigna'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>design'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>resign'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>undesign</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>design'edly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>resign'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>undesign'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>design'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>resigna'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>undesign'edly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>design'ing</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>reassign'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>undesignedness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>des'ignate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>sig'il</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>undesign'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>des'ignated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>sigilla'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>unsig'nalized</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>des'ignating</i> , <i>a.</i>		

SIL—EO, *v.* 2. to hold peace, to be still or quiet.

<i>si'lence</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>si'lently</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>sil'en'tiary</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>si'lent</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>si'lentness</i> , <i>n.</i>	

* *Assign*, to allot; a person to whom property or an interest, is or may be transferred.

† *Assignat*, a public note or bill in France; paper currency.

‡ *Assignee*, a person to whom an assignment is made.

§ *Assignor*, *Assignor*, one who assigns or appoints.

|| *Consignation*, joint signing or stamping.

¶ *Insignia*, marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which any thing is known or distinguished; *badges* or distinguishing marks of office or honour.

** *Obsignate*, to seal up, to ratify.

‡† *Sigil*, a seal; signature.

‡† *Signal*, the sign that gives, or is intended to give notice; or the notice given; also, eminent, remarkable.

§§ *Significant*, bearing a meaning; important, momentous.

||| *Silentiary*, one who keeps silence and order in court: one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

SILEX, *ic-is, m. or f. 3. a flint-stone.*

**sil'lex, n.* *silicif'erous, a.* *silici'ous, a.*
silicica'rious, a. †*sil'icify, v.* *silic'ited, a.*

SILIQ—*a, f. 1. the seed-vessel, husk, pod, or shell of the bean, pea, &c.: as, sil'iquous, having pods.*

multisil'iquous, a. *silic'ulous, a.* *siliquose', or*
 †*sil'icle, or* §*sil'iqua, or* *sil'iquous, a.*
sil'icule, n. *sil'ique, n.*

SILV—*a, f. 1. a wood or forest: as, sil'van, of a wood.*

||*sav'age, a. n. & v.* *sav'agery, n.* *sil'van, or*
sav'agely, ad. *sav'agism, n.* *syl'van, a.*
sav'ageness, n. †*Sylva'nus, n.*

SIMIL—*is, a. like: as, assim'ilate, to make like to; dissim'ilar, not like or similar; sim'ilar, like, resembling.*

<i>assim'ilable, a.</i>	<i>dissem'blingly, ad.</i>	<i>similar'ity, n.</i>
<i>assim'ilate, v.</i>	<i>dissim'ilar, a.</i>	<i>simil'itude, n.</i>
<i>assim'ilated, a.</i>	<i>dissimilar'ity, n.</i>	<i>similitu'dinary, a.</i>
<i>assim'ilateness, n.</i>	<i>dissimil'itude, n.</i>	§§ <i>sim'ulate, v. & a.</i>
<i>assim'ilating, a.</i>	<i>dissimula'tion, n.</i>	<i>sim'ulated, a.</i>
<i>assimila'tion, n.</i>	†† <i>fac-sim'ile, n.</i>	<i>sim'ulating, a.</i>
<i>assim'ilative, a.</i>	<i>reassim'ilate, v.</i>	<i>simula'tion, n.</i>
<i>consim'ilar, a.</i>	<i>reassim'ilated, a.</i>	<i>unassim'ilated, a.</i>
<i>consimil'itude, n.</i>	<i>reassim'ilating, a.</i>	<i>undissem'bled, a.</i>
* <i>dissem'ble, v.</i>	<i>reassimila'tion, n.</i>	<i>undissem'bling, a.</i>
<i>dissem'bled, a.</i>	†† <i>sim'ile, n.</i>	<i>verisim'ilar, a.</i>
<i>dissem'bler, n.</i>	<i>sim'ilar, a.</i>	<i>verisimil'itude, n.</i>
<i>dissem'bling, n. & a.</i>	<i>sim'ilarly, ad.</i>	<i>verisimil'ity, n.</i>

SIMON—*a, f. 1. the crime of buying or selling church pre-ferments: as, simo'nious, given to simony.*

* *Silex*, one of the supposed primitive earths usually found in the state of stone. † *Silicify*, to convert into, or become *silex*.

‡ *Silicle*, *Silicule*, a little *pod*.

§ *Siliqua*, *Silique*, a *pod*.

|| *Savage*, pertaining to the *forest*; wild; uncivilized; cruel; also, a human being in his native state of *rudeness*.

† *Sylvanus*, in mythology, a god of the *woods*.

** *Dissemble*, to hide under a false appearance; to conceal, to disguise, to pretend that not to be which really is.

†† *Fac-simile*, an exact copy or *likeness*, as of hand-writing.

‡† *Simile*, in rhetoric, *similitude* or *likeness*; a comparison of two things, which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of *resemblance*; by which comparison the character or qualities of a thing are illustrated, or presented in an impressive light. Thus, the eloquence of Demos-thenes was *like* a rapid torrent; that of Cicero, *like* a large stream that glides smoothly along with majestic tranquillity.

§§ *Simulate*, to *feign*, to *counterfeit*.

||| *Verisimilar*, having the appearance of truth, probable, likely.

**sim'ony*, *n.*
simo'niac, *n.*

simoni'acal, *a.*
simoni'acally, *ad.*

simo'nious, *a.*

SIMUL, *adv.* together, at the same time.

†*simulta'neous*, *a.* *simulta'neously*, *ad.* *simulta'neousness*, *n.*

SINGUL—US, *a.* one, one by one; not double.

sin'gle, *a.* & *v.*
sin'gled, *a.*
sin'gleness, *n.*
sin'gly, *ad.*

sin'gleness, *n.*
sin'gular, *a.* & *n.*
sin'gularly, *ad.*

sin'gularist, *n.*
sin'gularize, *v.*
singular'ity, *n.*

SINISTER, *a.* left, on the left hand, unlucky, bad.

sin'ister, *a.*
sin'isterly, *ad.*

sin'ister-handed, *a.*
sin'istrous, *a.*

sin'istrously, *ad.*
 †*sinistror'sal*, *a.*

SINUS, *m.* 4. the bosom, a bay or gulph of the sea, a winding or turning: as, *sin'uous*, bending in and out.

insin'uant, *a.*
 †*insin'uate*, *v.*
insin'uated, *a.*
insin'uating, *a.*

insinua'tion, *n.*
insin'uative, *a.*
insin'uator, *n.*
 ||*si'nus*, *n.*

sin'uate, *v.* & *a.*
sinua'tion, *n.*
sin'uous, *a.*
sinuos'ity, *n.*

SIP—O, *v.* 1. (obs.) to throw or cast.

dis'sipable, *a.*
 †*dis'sipate*, *v.*

dis'sipated, *a.*
dis'sipating, *a.*

dissipa'tion, *n.*
undis'sipated, *a.*

SIREN, *f.* 3. (à Heb. שׁוּר, to sing), a siren—***si'ren*, *n.* & *a.*

SIST—O, *v.* 3. to set, to stop, to stand: as, *assist'*, to stand up

* *Simony*, (à *Simon Magus*, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit, Acts viii.) The crime of *buying* or *selling* ecclesiastical *preferment*; or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward. By Stat. 31. Elizabeth, c. vi. severe penalties are enacted against this crime.

† *Simultaneous*, existing or happening at the same time.

‡ *Sinistrorsal* (à ὀρσω, *orso*, to rise), rising from left to right; as, a spiral line or helix.

§ *Insinuate*, literally, to make gently or imperceptibly into the *bosom*; to wind in; to push or work one's self into favour; to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means.

|| *Sinus*, a bay of the sea; an anatomical term for an *opening*; an opening, a hollow.

¶ *Dissipate*, to drive asunder, to disperse, to scatter. *Scatter*, *disperse*, and *dissipate*, are in many cases synonymous; but *dissipate* is used appropriately to denote the *dispersion* of things that *vanish*, or are not afterwards collected; as, to *dissipate* fog, vapour, or clouds, care and anxiety. We say, an army is *scattered* or *dispersed*, but not *dissipated*. To expend, to squander.

** *Siren*, in ancient mythology, a goddess who enticed men into her power by the charms of music, and devoured them; hence, in modern use, an enticing woman; a female rendered dangerous by her enticements; a mermaid; a species of lizards in Carolina.

to, to help; *consist'*, to stand together; *desist'*, to stop, to forbear; *exist'*, to stand out, to be, to live, to remain.

<i>absist'</i> , v.	<i>inconsist'ence</i> , n.	<i>pre-exist'ence</i> , n.
<i>assist'</i> , v.	<i>inconsist'ency</i> , n.	<i>pre-exist'ent</i> , a.
<i>assist'ance</i> , n.	<i>inconsist'ent</i> , a.	<i>pre-exist'ing</i> , a.
<i>assist'ant</i> , n. & a.	<i>inconsist'ently</i> , ad.	¶ <i>resist'</i> , v.
<i>assist'ed</i> , a.	<i>inconsist'ing</i> , a.	<i>resist'ed</i> , a.
<i>assist'er</i> , n.	<i>inexist'ence</i> , n.	<i>resist'er</i> , n.
<i>assist'ing</i> , a.	<i>inexist'ent</i> , a.	<i>resist'ing</i> , a.
<i>assist'less</i> , a.	† <i>insist'</i> , v.	<i>resist'ance</i> , n.
* <i>co-exist'</i> , v.	<i>insist'ent</i> , a.	<i>resist'ant</i> , a.
<i>co-exist'ence</i> , n.	<i>insist'ure</i> , n.	<i>resist'ible</i> , a.
<i>co-exist'ent</i> , a.	<i>insist'ing</i> , a.	<i>resistibil'ity</i> , n.
<i>consist'</i> , v.	<i>irresist'ance</i> , n.	<i>resist'ive</i> , a.
<i>consist'ence</i> , n.	<i>irresist'ible</i> , a.	<i>resist'less</i> , a.
<i>consist'ency</i> , n.	<i>irresist'ibly</i> , ad.	<i>resist'lessly</i> , ad.
<i>consist'ent</i> , a.	<i>irresist'ibleness</i> , n.	<i>self-exist'ence</i> , n.
<i>consist'ently</i> , ad.	<i>irresistibil'ity</i> , n.	<i>self-exist'ent</i> , a.
† <i>consist'ory</i> , a. & n.	<i>nonexist'ence</i> , n.	** <i>subsist'</i> , v.
<i>consisto'rial</i> , a.	<i>nonresist'ance</i> , n.	<i>subsist'ence</i> , n.
<i>consisto'rian</i> , a.	<i>nonresist'ant</i> , a.	<i>subsist'ent</i> , a.
<i>desist'</i> , v.	‡ <i>persist'</i> , v.	<i>unassist'ed</i> , a.
<i>desist'ance</i> , n.	<i>persist'ance</i> , n.	<i>unassist'ing</i> , a.
<i>desist'ing</i> , a.	<i>persist'ency</i> , n.	<i>unexist'ent</i> , a.
<i>exist'</i> , v.	<i>persist'ent</i> , or	<i>unresist'ed</i> , a.
<i>exist'ence</i> , n.	<i>persist'ing</i> , a. & n.	<i>unresist'ing</i> , a.
<i>exist'ent</i> , a.	<i>persist'ive</i> , a.	<i>unresist'ingly</i> , ad.
<i>existen'tial</i> , a.	<i>pre-exist'</i> , v.	<i>unresist'ible</i> , a.
<i>exist'ing</i> , a.		

SIT—OS (σίτος), *corn, wheat; bread, food.*

†† <i>par'asite</i> , n.	<i>parasit'ic</i> , a.	<i>parasit'ically</i> , ad.
<i>par'asitism</i> , n.	<i>parasit'ical</i> , a.	

* *Co-exist*, to exist at the same time with another,—regularly followed by *with*.

† *Consistory*, an ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop.

‡ *Insist*, literally, to stand or rest on; to dwell on in discourse.

§ *Persist*, literally, to stand thoroughly for; to continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere. *Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.

|| *Persistent*, or *Persisting*, in botany, continuing without withering,—opposed to *marcescent*.

¶ *Resist*, literally, to stand back or against, *withstand*; hence, to act in opposition, or to oppose.

** *Subsist*, literally, to stand under; to be, to have existence,—applicable to matter or spirit; to continue; to live, to be maintained with food and clothing; to inhere. To feed, to maintain, to support with provisions.

†† *Parasite*, in ancient Greece, a priest or minister of the gods, whose office was to gather of the husbandman the corn allotted for public sacrifices. In modern usage, a trencher friend, one that frequents the tables of the rich, and

SITUS, *m.* 2. *the standing of any place, local position.*

site, *n.* *sit'uate, or sit'uated, *a.* situa'tion, *n.*

SOCIAT-US, *p. p.* (*à socio, to join, to unite*), *joined.* (See Socio.)

SOCIN-US, *m.* 2. *Socinus, a native of Sienna, a heretic.*

† Socin'ian, *n.* & *a.* Socin'ianism, *n.*

SOCI-O, *v.* 1. (*à socius, m.* 2. *a companion or sharer*), *to join, to unite*: as, conso'ciate, *to join, to unite*; disso'ciate, *to disunite, to separate.*

† asso'ciate, <i>v. a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	consocia'tional, <i>a.</i>	sociabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
asso'ciated, <i>a.</i>	disso'ciable, <i>a.</i>	so'cial, <i>a.</i>
asso'ciateship, <i>n.</i>	disso'cial, <i>a.</i>	so'cially, <i>ad.</i>
asso'ciating, <i>a.</i>	disso'ciate, <i>v.</i>	so'cialness, <i>n.</i>
associa'tion, <i>n.</i>	disso'ciated, <i>a.</i>	social'ity, <i>n.</i>
associa'tional, <i>a.</i>	disso'ciating, <i>a.</i>	so'ciate, <i>v.</i>
asso'ciative, <i>a.</i>	dissocia'tion, <i>n.</i>	† soci'ety, <i>n.</i>
asso'ciable, <i>a.</i>	inso'ciable, <i>a.</i>	unasso'ciated, <i>a.</i>
associabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	§ so'ciable, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	unso'ciable, <i>a.</i>
conso'ciate, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	so'cially, <i>ad.</i>	unso'cially, <i>ad.</i>
consocia'tion, <i>n.</i>	so'cialbleness, <i>n.</i>	unso'cial, <i>a.</i>

SOCRAT-ES, *m.* 3. (Σωκράτης), *an ancient Greek philosopher.*

Soc'rates, *n.* socrat'ical, *a.* soc'ratism, *n.*

*socrat'ic, *a.* socrat'ically, *ad.* soc'ratist, *n.*

SOL, sol-is, *m.* 3. *the Sun*: as, so'lar, *of the sun.*

†† in'solate, *v.* in'solated, *a.* in'solating, *a.*

earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger on, a fawning flatterer; in botany, a plant growing on the stem or branch of another.

* *Situate, Situated, placed*, with respect to any other object; as, a town or city *situate* or *situated* on a hill, a declivity, or on the sea shore.

† *Socinian*, pertaining to *Socinus*, or his religious creed. *Socinus* was a native of Sienna in Tuscany, the founder of the sect of *Socinians* in the 16th century, who held Christ to have been a mere man inspired, denied his divinity and atonement, and the doctrine of original depravity.

† *Associate*, *to join* in company, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; *to unite* in the same mass; also, joined in interest or purpose, in employment or office; also, a companion, a mate, a fellow, a partner.

§ *Sociable*, that may be *conjoined*; ready and inclined *to join* in company; free in conversation; also, a vehicle, a kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

|| *Social*, pertaining to *society*.

† *Society*, the *union* of a number of rational beings; or a number of persons *united*, either for a temporary or permanent purpose; company; fellowship; partnership.

** *Socratic*, pertaining to *Socrates*, the Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing. The *Socratic* method of reasoning and instruction was by interrogatories.

†† *Insolate*, *to dry* in the *sun's* rays; *to expose* to the heat of the *sun*; *to ripen* or *prepare* by exposure to the *sun*.

insola'tion, <i>n.</i>	so'lar, <i>a.</i>	†sol'stice, <i>n.</i>
*sola'no, <i>n.</i>	so'lary, <i>a.</i>	solstiti'al, <i>a.</i>

SOLEC-OS (σολοικος, à Σολοι, *an Athenian colony in Cilicia*),
one who speaks incorrectly.

‡sol'ecism, <i>n.</i>	solecist'ical, <i>a.</i>	sol'ecize, <i>v.</i>
sol'ecist, <i>n.</i>	solecist'ically, <i>ad.</i>	

SOLEMN-IS, *a. solemn, religiously grave, serious.*

sol'emn, <i>a.</i>	solem'nity, <i>n.</i>	sol'emnizer, <i>n.</i>
sol'emnly, <i>ad.</i>	sol'emnize, <i>v.</i>	sol'emnizing, <i>a.</i>
sol'emnness, <i>n.</i>	sol'emnized, <i>a.</i>	solemniza'tion, <i>n.</i>

SOL-EO, *v. 2. to use, to be accustomed or wont.*

in'solence, <i>n.</i>	‡insolent, <i>a.</i>	in'solently, <i>ad.</i>
in'solency, <i>n.</i>		

SOLICIT-US, *a. anxious, uneasy, careful.*

‡solic'it, <i>v.</i>	solic'itous, <i>a.</i>	solic'itress, <i>n.</i>
solic'ited, <i>a.</i>	solic'itously, <i>ad.</i>	††solic'itude, <i>n.</i>
solicita'tion, <i>n.</i>	‡solic'itor, <i>n.</i>	unsolic'ited, <i>a.</i>
solic'iting, <i>n. & a.</i>	**solic'itor-general, <i>n.</i>	unsolic'itous, <i>a.</i>

SOLID-US, *a. firm, hard, compact* : as, consol'idate, to make
solid or firm.

* *Solano*, a hot south-east wind in Spain, which produces inflammatory effects on men.

† *Solstice*, literally, the standing of the *sun*; in astronomy, the point in the ecliptic at which the *sun* stops, or ceases to recede from the equator, either north in summer or south in winter; a tropic or tropical point. There are two *solstices*; the summer *solstice*, the first degree of Cancer, which the *sun* enters on the 21st of June; and the winter *solstice*, the first degree of Capricorn, which the *sun* enters on the 21st of December.

‡ *Solecism*, literally, the dialect or language of the *Soli*, a people of Attica, who being transplanted to Cilicia, lost or degenerated so much from the purity of their language, that they became proverbial for *speaking incorrectly*; hence, impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency; any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety. A *barbarism* may be in one word, a *solecism* must be of more.—*Johnson*, from *Cicero*.

§ *Insolent*, literally, *unaccustomed*; proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power.

‖ *Solicit*, to ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something; also, to seek by petition; to invite. This word implies *earnestness in seeking*, but less earnestness than *beg, implore, entreat*, and *importune*, and more than *ask* or *request*.

‡ *Solicitor*, one that asks for another; an attorney, advocate, or counsellor at law, who has authority to practise in the English Court of Chancery.

** *Solicitor-General*, a lawyer who is employed as counsel for the king or queen.

†† *Solicitude*, *uneasiness* of mind, occasioned by the fear of evil, or the desire of good; *anxiety*, concern; *carefulness*.

*con'sol, n.

consol'idant, a. & n.

consol'ide, v. & a.

consol'idated, a.

consol'idating, a.

consolida'tion, n.

insolid'ity, n.

†sol'der, or

sod'er, v. & n.

sol'derer, n.

‡sol'dier, n.

sol'dier-like, or

sol'dierly, a.

sol'diery, n.

sol'id, a. & n.

sol'idly, ad.

sol'idness, n.

sol'ide, v.

solid'ify, v.

solid'ified, a.

solidifica'tion, n.

solid'ifying, a.

solid'ity, n.

§solidun'gulous, a.

||sursol'id, n. & a.

unconsol'idated, a.

unsol'id, n. & a.

SOL-OR, v. dep. 1. to comfort, to cheer : as, console', to comfort, to cheer ; sol'ace, comfort in grief.

console', v.

conso'led, a.

conso'lable, a.

conso'ler, n.

consola'tion, n.

conso'ling, n. & a.

con'solator, n.

consol'atory, a. & n.

‡discon'solate, a.

discon'solately, ad.

discon'solateness, n.

disconsola'tion, n.

inconso'lable, a.

inconso'lably, ad.

recon'solate, v.

sol'ace, v. & n.

sol'aced, a.

sol'acing, a.

sola'cious, a.

unconso'led, a.

unconso'ling, a.

SOL-UM, n. 2. the ground, the basis or bottom of the foot—sole, n. & v.

SOL-US, a. alone, single, forlorn, desert : as, sol'itary, living alone ; sol'itude, loneliness, a desert.

**des'olate, a. & v.

des'olated, a.

des'olately, ad.

des'olating, a.

desola'tion, n.

des'olator, n.

des'olatory, a.

sole, a.

sole'ly, ad.

sole'ness, n.

††Solifid'ian, n. & a.

solifid'ianism, n.

solil'oquy, n.

solil'oquize, v.

††sol'iped, n.

§§solitair', n.

sol'itary, a. & n.

sol'itarily, ad.

sol'itariness, n.

solita'rian, n.

sol'itude, n.

|||soliv'agant, a.

‡‡sol'o, n.

* Consols, in England, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities.—Crabbe.

† Solder, Soder, to unite and make solid, as metallic substances ; also, a metallic cement.

‡ Soldier, a man engaged in military service ; a brave warrior ;—so called from solidus, as a noun, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.

§ Solidungulous, having hoofs that are whole or not cloven.

|| Sursolid, in mathematics, the fifth power of a number. Thus $3 \times 3 = 9$, the square of 3, and $9 \times 3 = 27$, the third power or cube, and $27 \times 3 = 81$, the fourth power, and $81 \times 3 = 243$, which is the sursolid, or fifth power of 3.

‡ Disconsolate, destitute of comfort or consolation ; sorrowful ; hopeless or not expecting comfort ; sad, dejected, melancholy ; not affording comfort ; cheerless.

** Desolate, destitute or deprived of inhabitants ; laid waste ; solitary, deserted of God, deprived of comfort.

†† Solifidian, one who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification.

†† Soliped, an animal whose foot is not cloven.

§§ Solitair, Solitarian, Solitary, one who lives alone, or in solitude, a hermit.

||| Solivagant, wandering alone.

‡‡ Solo, a tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

SOLV-o, solutum, *v.* 3. *to loose, to melt, to free, to pay: as, ab'solutary, absolving; dis'soluble, that may be dissolved or melted; solve, to loosen, to explain, to remove.*

absolve', <i>v.</i>	insolubil'ity, <i>n.</i>	¶res'olute, <i>a. & n.</i>
absolv'ed, <i>a.</i>	insolv'able, <i>a.</i>	res'olutely, <i>ad.</i>
absolv'er, <i>n.</i>	insolv'ency, <i>n.</i>	res'oluteness, <i>n.</i>
absolv'ing, <i>a.</i>	†insolv'ent, <i>a. & n.</i>	resolu'tion, <i>n.</i>
absolv'atory, <i>n.</i>	irres'oluble, <i>a.</i>	resolu'tioner, <i>n.</i>
ab'solute, <i>a.</i>	irres'olubleness, <i>n.</i>	res'olutive, <i>a.</i>
ab'solutely, <i>ad.</i>	irres'olute, <i>a.</i>	sol'uble, <i>a.</i>
ab'soluteness, <i>n.</i>	irres'olutely, <i>ad.</i>	solubil'ity, <i>n.</i>
absolu'tion, <i>n.</i>	irres'oluteness, <i>n.</i>	solute', <i>a.</i>
ab'solutory, <i>a.</i>	irresolu'tion, <i>n.</i>	solve, <i>v.</i>
*assoil', <i>v.</i>	‡nonsolv'ent, <i>n.</i>	solv'ed, <i>a.</i>
dis'soluble, <i>a.</i>	nonsolv'ency, <i>n.</i>	solv'ency, <i>n.</i>
dissolubil'ity, <i>n.</i>	nonsolu'tion, <i>n.</i>	**solvend', <i>n.</i>
dissolve', <i>v.</i>	pre-resolve', <i>v. & n.</i>	††solv'ent, <i>a. & n.</i>
dissolv'ed, <i>a.</i>	pre-resolv'ed, <i>a.</i>	solv'ible, or
dissolv'er, <i>n.</i>	pre-resolv'ing, <i>a.</i>	solv'able, <i>a.</i>
dissolv'ing, <i>a.</i>	redissolve', <i>v.</i>	solvabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
dissolv'ent, <i>a. & n.</i>	redissolv'ed, <i>a.</i>	solu'tion, <i>n.</i>
dissolv'able, <i>a.</i>	redissolv'ing, <i>a.</i>	sol'utive, <i>a.</i>
†dis'solute, <i>a.</i>	resolve', <i>v. & n.</i>	unabsolv'ed, <i>a.</i>
dis'solutely, <i>ad.</i>	resolv'ed, <i>a.</i>	undissolv'able, <i>a.</i>
dis'soluteness, <i>n.</i>	resolv'edly, <i>ad.</i>	undissolv'ed, <i>a.</i>
dissolu'tion, <i>n.</i>	resolv'edness, <i>n.</i>	undissolv'ing, <i>a.</i>
indissolv'able, <i>a.</i>	resolv'er, <i>n.</i>	unresolv'able, <i>a.</i>
indis'soluble, <i>a.</i>	resolv'ing, <i>a. & n.</i>	unresolv'ed, <i>a.</i>
indis'solubly, <i>ad.</i>	resolv'ent, <i>n.</i>	unresolv'ing, <i>a.</i>
indis'solubleness, <i>n.</i>	resolv'able, <i>a.</i>	unsolv'ed, <i>a.</i>
indissolubil'ity, <i>n.</i>	res'oluble, <i>a.</i>	unsolv'able, <i>a.</i>
insol'uble, <i>a.</i>		

SOMA, at-os (σῶμα, ατος), *a body.*

* *Assoil, to solve, to release, to absolve.*

† *Dissolute, loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation, wanton, lewd, vicious.*

‡ *Insolvent, not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts; also, a debtor unable to pay his debts.*

§ *Nonsolvent, not able to pay debts.*

|| *Resolve, to loose again, to melt; to separate the component parts of a compound substance, or of a complex idea; to unravel or explain; to fix in opinion or purpose, to determine in mind.*

¶ *Resolute, having a fixed purpose, determined; hence, bold, firm, steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.*

** *Solvend, a substance to be dissolved.*

†† *Solvent, having the power of dissolving; able to pay all just debts; also a fluid that dissolves any substance.*

asom'atous, *a.*
somatol'ogy, *n.*

somat'ic, *a.*
somat'ical, *a.*

*so'matist,

SOMN-US, m. 2. *sleep*: as, *somnif'erous* or *somnif'ic*, causing or inducing *sleep*.

insem'nious, *a.*

somnambula'tion, *n.*

som'nolence, *n.*

†somnam'bulist, *n.*

somnif'erous, *a.*

som'nolency, *n.*

somnam'bulism, *n.*

somnif'ic, *a.*

‡som'nolent, *a.*

SON-US, m. 2. *a sound*: as, *con'sonant*, *con'sonous*, agreeing in *sound*; *res'onant*, *sounding* back or again.

‡ab'sonant, *a.*

‡‡dis'sonant, *a.*

sonorif'erous, *a.*

‡ab'sonous, *a.*

‡‡horris'onous, *n.*

sonorif'ic, *a.*

‡altis'onant, or

incon'sonancy, *n.*

***sonom'eter, *n.*

altis'onous, *a.*

res'onance, *n.*

‡‡sono'rous, *a.*

**as'sonance, *n.*

res'onant, *a.*

sono'rously, *ad.*

as'sonant, *a.*

resound', *v.*

sono'rousness, *n.*

con'sonance, *n.*

resound'ed, *a.*

sound, *n.* & *v.*

‡‡con'sonant, *a.* & *n.*

resound'ing, *a.*

sound'ed, *a.*

con'sonantly, *ad.*

‡‡‡son'ata, *n.*

sound'ing, *a.*

con'sonantness, *n.*

‡‡son'net, *n.* & *v.*

sound'less, *a.*

con'sonous, *a.*

sonneteer', *n.*

uncon'sonant, *a.*

dis'sonance, *n.*

sonif'erous, *a.*

SOPH-IA (σοφία, à σοφός, *wise*), *wisdom, knowledge, learning*: as, *theos'ophy*, *divine wisdom*.

* *Somatist*, one who admits the existence of *corporeal* or *material* being, only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

† *Somnambulist*, one who walks in his *sleep*.

‡ *Somnolent*, *sleepy*, *drowsy*, inclined to *sleep*.

§ *Absonant*, literally, *sounding from*; wide from the purpose, contrary to reason.

‡ *Absonous*, *unmusical*, or *untunable*.

‡ *Altisonant*, or *Altisonous*, *high sounding*, *lofty* or *pompous*,—as language.

** *Assonance*, resemblance of *sound*. In rhetoric and poetry, a resemblance in *sound* or termination, without making rhyme.

‡‡ *Consonant*, agreeing, according, consistent,—followed generally by *to*; sometimes by *with*; also, a letter, so named, because it is considered as being *sounded* only in connection with a vowel. But some *consonants* have no *sound* even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect *sound*. The *consonants* are better called *articulations*, as they are the names given to the several *closings* or *junctions* of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the *openings* of the organs, with which the vowels are uttered. The *consonants* begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal *sounds*.

‡‡ *Dissonant*, not agreeing in *sound*, discordant, harsh, jarring, unharmonious, unpleasant to the ear; disagreeing,—usually with *from*.

§§ *Horrisonous*, *sounding dreadfully*; uttering a terrible *sound*.

‡‡‡ *Sonata*, a tune intended for an *instrument* only, as *cantata* is for the *voice*.

‡‡ *Sonnet*, a short poem

*** *Sonometer*, an instrument for measuring *sounds*, or the intervals of *sounds*.

‡‡‡ *Sonorous*, giving *sound* when struck; loud *sounding*; yielding *sound*, high *sounding*.

*anthropos'ophy, n.	†philos'ophism, n.	sophistica'tion, n.
archphilos'opher, n.	philos'ophist, n.	sophist'icator, n.
†chirosoph'ist, n.	philosophis'tic, a.	soph'istry, n.
†Gymnos'ophist, n.	philosophis'tical, a.	theos'ophy, n.
gymnos'ophy, n.	**philos'ophize, v.	theosoph'ic, a.
‡pan'sophy, n.	philos'ophizing, a.	theosoph'ical, a.
pansoph'ical, a.	††soph'ical, a.	††theos'ophism, n.
philos'ophate, v.	††soph'ism, n.	theos'ophist, n.
philosophia'tion, n.	soph'ist, n.	unphilosoph'ic, a.
philos'ophy, n.	soph'ister, n.	unphilosoph'ical, a.
philos'opher, n.	sophist'ic, a.	unphilosoph'ically, ad
philosoph'ic, a.	sophist'ical, a.	unphilos'ophize, v.
philosoph'ical, a.	sophist'ically, ad.	unsophist'icated, a.
philosoph'ically, ad.	‡‡sophist'icate, v. & a.	unphilos'ophized, a.

SOPOR, *ōr-is*, m. 3. *sleep, a deep sleep*: as, conso'piate, con'sopite, so'pite, or sop'orate, to lull or lay *asleep*.

conso'piate, v.	sopiti'on, n.	soporif'erousness, n.
consopia'tion, n.	sop'orate, v.	soporif'ic, a. & n.
con'sopite, v. & a.	***soporif'erous, a.	so'porous, a.
so'pite, v.		

SORB—EO, sorptum, v. 2. *to suck in, to drink up*: as, absorb', to drink in, to engross wholly; resorb', to swallow up.

absorb', v.	absorb'ed, a.	absorp'tive, a.
absorba'tion, n.	absorb'ent, n. & a.	resorb', v.
absorb'able, a.	absorb'ing, a.	resorb'ent, a.
absorbabil'ity, n.	absorp'tion, n.	sorb'ent, a.

* *Anthroposophy*, knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

† *Chirosophist*, a chirologist, one who communicates *thoughts* by signs made with the hands and fingers.

‡ *Gymnosophist*, a philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing. The *Gymnosophists* in India lived on wild productions of the earth. They never drank wine, nor married. Some of them travelled about, and practised physic. They believed the immortality and transmigration of the soul. They placed the chief happiness of man in a contempt of the goods of fortune, and of the pleasures of sense.

§ *Pansophy*, universal wisdom or knowledge.

|| *Philosophate*, to play the philosopher, to moralize.

† *Philosophism*, the love of fallacious arguments, or false reasoning; the practice of sophistry.

** *Philosophize*, to reason like a philosopher.

†† *Sophical*, teaching wisdom.

‡† *Sophism*, a specious but fallacious argument; a subtilty in reasoning; an argument that is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises.

§§ *Sophisticate*, to adulterate, to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert; to render spurious.

||| *Sophistry*, fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

††† *Theosophism*, pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

*** *Soporiferous*, *soporific*, or *soporous*, causing sleep.

**sorb'ic*, *a.*
sorb'ile, *a.*

sorbiti'on, *n.*
unabsorb'able, *a.*

unabsorb'ed, *a.*

SORDID—*us*, *a.* *filthy, mean, covetous, meanly avaricious.*

sor'did, *a.*

sor'didly, *ad.*

sor'didness, *n.*

SOROR, *or-is*, *f. 3.* *a sister—soror'icide*, *n.*

SORS, *sort-is*, *f. 3.* (*sortir*, *v.* *to go or come out*, *Fr.*) *lot, sort, kind*: *as, assort*, *to distribute into sorts, kinds, or classes.*

assort', *v.*

assort'ed, *a.*

assort'ing, *a.*

assort'ment, *n.*

†*con'sort*, *n.*

con'sortship, *n.*

consort', *v.*

consort'able, *a.*

consort'ed, *a.*

consort'ing, *a.*

consort'ion, *n.*

‡*resort'*, *v. & n.*

resort'er, *a.*

resort'ing, *a.*

sort, *n. & v.*

sort'ed, *a.*

sort'able, *a.*

sort'ably, *ad.*

§*sortie'*, *n.*

||*sort'ilege*, *n.*

sortile'gious, *a.*

¶*sortiti'on*, *n.*

sort'ment, *n.*

unsort'ed, *a.*

SPARG—*o*, *sparsum*, *v. 3.* *to scatter*: *as, asperse'*, *to bespatter with calumnies*; *disperse'*, *to scatter.*

asperse', *v.*

aspers'er, *n.*

asper'sion, *n.*

disperge', *v.*

disperse', *v.*

dispers'ed, *a.*

dispers'edly, *ad.*

dispers'edness, *n.*

dispers'er, *n.*

dispers'ing, *a.*

disper'sion, *n.*

dispers'ive, *a.*

indispers'ed, *a.*

insper'sion, *n.*

***intersperse'*, *v.*

interspers'ed, *a.*

interspers'ing, *a.*

intersper'sion, *n.*

resperse', *v.*

††*resper'sion*, *n.*

††*sparse*, *a.*

spars'ed, *a.*

spars'edly, *ad.*

undispers'ed, *a.*

SPASM—*a* (σπασμα, ἀ σπᾶω, *to draw*), *a drawing, a convulsion*: *as, spasmod'ic*, *consisting in spasm.*

§§*antis'pasis*, *n.*

antispas'tic, *a.*

antispasmod'ic, *a.*

||||*epispas'tic*, *a. & n.*

neu'rospast, *n.*

pol'yspast, *n.*

* *Sorbic*, belonging to the *sorbus* or service tree.

† *Consort*, a companion, a partner; particularly a partner of the bed, a wife or husband; an association; union; a number of instruments played together, a concert. But in this sense *concert* is now used. *To associate*, *to unite in*, or *keep company.*

‡ *Resort*, to have recourse, to apply, to betake; *to go*, *to repair.*

§ *Sortie*, the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

|| *Sortilege*, the act or practice of drawing lots.

¶ *Sortition*, selection or appointment by lot.

** *Intersperse*, *to scatter* or *set here and there* among other things.

†† *Respersion*, the act of sprinkling.

†† *Sparse*, thinly scattered; *set* or *planted here and there.*

§§ *Antispasis*, a revulsion of fluids or humors from one part of the body to another.

|||| *Epispastic*, in medicine, *drawing*; *attracting* the humours to the skin; *exciting action in the skin*; *blistering.*

spasm*, *n.spasmod'ic*, *a.*†*tris'past*, *n.*

SPATI-UM, *n.* 2. *space*: as, *expa'tiate*, to move at large, to enlarge in discourse or writing.

expa'tiate, *v.**spa'tiate*, *v.**spa'ciously*, *ad.**expa'tiating*, *a.**space*, *n.* & *v.**spa'ciousness*, *n.**expa'tiator*, *n.*‡*spa'cious*, *a.*

SPECI-ES, *f.* 5. (*à specio*), *sight*, *a form*, *a sort*. (See *Specio*.)

SPECI-O, *v.* 3. to see, to look: as, *as'pect*, to look to, look, view; *despise'*, to look down with contempt; *expect'*, to look for; *inspect'*, to look on or into; *respect'*, to look back with deference, to regard.

as'pect, *n.****conspic'uous*, *a.**despite'fulness*, *n.**aspect'able*, *a.**conspic'uously*, *ad.**disrespect'*, *n.**aspec'tion*, *n.**conspic'uousness*, *n.**disrespect'ful*, *a.*§*au'spice*, *n.*††*des'picable*, *a.**disrespect'fully*, *ad.*||*au'spicate*, *v.**des'picably*, *ad.*††*especi'al*, *a.**auspici'al*, *a.**des'picableness*, *n.**especi'ally*, *ad.**auspici'ous*, *a.**despi'sable*, *a.**espy'*, *v.* & *n.**auspici'ously*, *ad.**despise'*, *v.**expect'*, *v.**auspici'ousness*, *n.**despi'sed*, *a.**expect'ed*, *a.*‡*circumspect*, *a.**despi'sedness*, *n.**expect'er*, *n.**circumspectly*, *ad.**despi'ser*, *n.**expect'ing*, *a.**circumspectness*, *n.**despi'sing*, *n.* & *a.**expect'able*, *a.**circumspect'ion*, *n.**despi'singly*, *ad.**expect'ance*, *n.**circumspect'ive*, *a.**despite'*, *n.* & *v.**expect'ancy*, *n.**circumspect'ively*, *ad.**despite'ful*, *a.**expect'ant*, *a.* & *n.**conspicu'ity*, *n.**despite'fully*, *ad.*§§*expecta'tion*, *n.*

* *Spasm*, an involuntary contraction or irregular motion of the muscles or muscular fibres in animal bodies.

† *Trispast*, or *Trispaston*, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights.

‡ *Spacious*, wide, roomy, vast in extent.

§ *Auspice*, *Auspices*, literally, *inspection* of birds, the omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds;—the same as *augury*. *Protection*, *favour shown*, *patronage*, *influence*.—In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices*.

|| *Auspicate*, to give a favourable turn to,—a sense taken from the Roman practice of taking the *auspicium*, or *inspection* of birds, before they undertook any important business; to foreshow; to begin.

‡ *Circumspect*, looking round, looking on all sides; hence, cautious, prudent, watchful on all sides; examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination, or a measure to be adopted.

** *Conspicuous*, open to the view, obvious to the eye, easy to be seen, manifest; obvious to the mental eye, clearly or extensively known, perceived or understood; hence, eminent, famous, distinguished.

†† *Despicable*, that may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible, mean, vile, worthless.

‡† *Especial*, *Special*, belonging to a species or sort, not general, particular.

§§ *Expectation* differs from *hope*. *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. *Expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil.

imperspicu'ity, <i>n.</i>	perspica'cious, <i>a.</i>	respect'fulness, <i>n.</i>
imperspic'u'ous, <i>a.</i>	δper'spicil, <i>n.</i>	respect'ing, <i>a.</i>
inconspic'u'ous, <i>a.</i>	perspicu'ity, <i>n.</i>	respect'ive, <i>a.</i>
inexpect'ed, <i>a.</i>	perspic'u'ous, <i>a.</i>	respect'ively, <i>ad.</i>
inexpect'edly, <i>ad.</i>	perspic'u'ously, <i>ad.</i>	respect'less, <i>a.</i>
inexpecta'tion, <i>n.</i>	perspic'u'ousness, <i>n.</i>	respect'lessness, <i>n.</i>
inspect', <i>v.</i>	pros'pect, <i>n.</i>	††ret'rospect, <i>n.</i>
inspect'ed, <i>a.</i>	prospec'tion, <i>n.</i>	retrospec'tion, <i>n.</i>
inspect'ing, <i>a.</i>	prospect'ive, <i>a.</i>	retrospect'ive, <i>a.</i>
inspect'ion, <i>n.</i>	prospect'ively, <i>ad.</i>	retrospect'ively, <i>ad.</i>
inspect'ive, <i>a.</i>	†prospect'us, <i>n.</i>	semiperspic'u'ous, <i>a.</i>
inspect'or, <i>n.</i>	prospici'ence, <i>n.</i>	speci'al, <i>a. & n.</i>
inspect'orate, or	reinspect', <i>v.</i>	speci'ally, <i>ad.</i>
inspect'orateship, <i>n.</i>	reinspect'ion, <i>n.</i>	special'ity, <i>n.</i>
*introspect', <i>v.</i>	respect', <i>v. & n.</i>	††speci'alty, <i>n.</i>
introspec'tion, <i>n.</i>	**respect'able, <i>a.</i>	speci'alize, <i>v.</i>
irrespect'ive, <i>a.</i>	respect'ably, <i>ad.</i>	δδspec'ie, <i>n.</i>
irrespect'ively, <i>ad.</i>	respect'ableness, <i>n.</i>	spe'cies, <i>n.</i>
†perspect'ive, <i>n. & a.</i>	respectabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	†††specif'ic, <i>n. & a.</i>
perspect'ively, <i>ad.</i>	respect'ed, <i>a.</i>	specif'icness, <i>n.</i>
per'spicable, <i>a.</i>	respect'er, <i>n.</i>	specif'ical, <i>a.</i>
†perspicac'ity, or	respect'ful, <i>a.</i>	specif'ically, <i>ad.</i>
per'spicacy, <i>n.</i>	respect'fully, <i>ad.</i>	specif'icate, <i>v.</i>

* *Introspect*, to look into or within; to view the inside.

† *Perspective*, a glass through which objects are viewed; the art of drawing on a plane surface true resemblances or pictures of objects, as the objects appear to the eye from any distance and situation, real or imaginary.

‡ *Perspicacity*, *Perspicacy*, acuteness of sight or discernment.

§ *Perspicil*, an optic glass.

|| *Perspicuity*, clearness; clearness to mental vision; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author. *Perspicuity* is the first excellence of writing or speaking.

†† *Prospectus*, the plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design; with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.

** *Respectable*, worthy of respect or esteem; *Respectful*, characterized by respect; *Respective*, particular, relating to a particular person or thing, relative. *Respectable*, in popular language, is much used to express what is moderate in degree of excellence, or in number, but not despicable.

†† *Retrospect*, a looking back on things past.

‡† *Specialty*, a being particular; a special contract; an obligation or bond.

§§ *Specie*, coin; copper; silver or gold coined and used as a circulating medium of commerce.

||| *Species*, an appearance, that which is presented to the eye. In zoology, a collection of organized beings derived from one common parentage by natural generation, characterized by one peculiar form, liable to vary from the influence of circumstances only within certain narrow limits. In botany, all the plants which spring from the same seed, or which resemble each other in certain characters or invariable forms. A sort or kind, a sub-division of a genus.

††† *Specific*, *specifical*, characterizing the species; that which makes a thing of the species of which it is.

<i>specifica'tion, n.</i>	†† <i>spec'ulate, v.</i>	<i>suspici'ous, a.</i>
* <i>spec'ify, v.</i>	<i>specula'tion, n.</i>	<i>suspici'ously, ad.</i>
<i>spec'ified, a.</i>	<i>spec'ulatist, n.</i>	<i>suspici'ousness, n.</i>
<i>spec'ifying, a.</i>	<i>spec'ulative, a.</i>	<i>transpic'uous, a.</i>
† <i>spec'imen, n.</i>	<i>spec'ulatively, ad.</i>	<i>unaspect'ive, a.</i>
† <i>spe'cious, a.</i>	<i>spec'ulativeness, n.</i>	<i>uncircumspect, a.</i>
<i>spe'ciously, ad.</i>	<i>spec'ulator, n.</i>	<i>unexpected, a.</i>
<i>spe'ciousness, n.</i>	<i>spec'ulatory, a.</i>	<i>unexpectedly, ad.</i>
§ <i>spect'acle, a.</i>	<i>spy, n. & v.</i>	<i>unexpectedness, n.</i>
<i>spect'acled, a.</i>	<i>superinspect', v.</i>	<i>unexpecta'tion, n.</i>
<i>spectac'ular, a.</i>	§§ <i>suspect', v. & a.</i>	<i>unrespect'ed, a.</i>
<i>specta'tor, n.</i>	<i>suspect'able, a.</i>	<i>unrespect'ive, a.</i>
<i>spectato'rial, a.</i>	<i>suspect'er, n.</i>	<i>unspect'ified, a.</i>
<i>specta'torship, n.</i>	<i>suspect'ed, a.</i>	<i>unspe'cious, a.</i>
<i>specta'tress, or</i>	<i>suspect'edly, ad.</i>	<i>unspect'ulative, a.</i>
<i>specta'trix, n.</i>	<i>suspect'edness, n.</i>	<i>unsuspect'ed, a.</i>
† <i>spect're, n.</i>	<i>suspect'ing, a.</i>	<i>unsuspect'edly, ad.</i>
** <i>spec'trum, n.</i>	<i>suspect'ive, a.</i>	<i>unsuspect'ing, a.</i>
<i>spec'ulum, n.</i>	<i>suspect'less, a.</i>	<i>unsuspici'ous, a.</i>
†† <i>spec'ular, a.</i>	<i>suspicion, n.</i>	<i>unsuspici'ously, ad.</i>

SPERM-*a*, ūt-os (σπέρμα, ατος, à σπείρω, to sow), seed: as, spermat'ic, pertaining to the semen or seed.

<i>ac'rospire, n.</i>	<i>disperm'ous, a.</i>	<i>polysperm'ous, a.</i>
<i>ac'rospired, a.</i>	*** <i>epiphyllosp'erm'ous, a.</i>	<i>monosp'erm'ous, a.</i>
<i>angiomonosperm'ous,</i>	††† <i>gym'nosperm, n.</i>	<i>octosp'erm'ous, a.</i>
†††† <i>angiosperm, n.</i>	<i>gymnosperm'ous, a.</i>	§§§ <i>sperm, n.</i>
<i>angiosperm'ous, a.</i>	†††† <i>pol'ysperm, n.</i>	<i>spermat'ic, a.</i>

* *Specify*, to show by particular marks; to mention or name, as a particular thing.

† *Specimen*, what is shown as a sample, a sample.

‡ *Specious*, showy, pleasing to the sight or view; apparently right; superficially right, but substantially wrong; plausible.

§ *Spectacle*, the thing looked at; a show; a sight. *Spectacles*, in the plural, glasses to assist the sight.

|| *Spectator*, one who looks on.

¶ *Spectre*, the appearance of a person who is dead; an apparition, a ghost.

** *Spectrum*, a visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered or turned away. This is called an ocular spectrum.

†† *Specular*, having the qualities of a *speculum* or looking-glass, or a glass that reflects the images of objects.

†† *Speculate*, literally, to view afar off, as from a watch-tower; to view with meditation; to buy goods, land, stock, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of profiting from such advance; to theorize, to scheme.

§§ *Suspect*, to look up or regard with jealousy or fear, to imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence, or without proof; to doubt, to mistrust.

|||| *Angiomonospermous*, producing one seed only in a pod.

†††† *Angiosperm*, a plant which has its seeds in pods.

*** *Epiphyllouspermous*, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

††† *Gymnosperm*, a plant that bears naked seeds.

††† *Polysperm*, a tree whose fruit contains many seeds.

§§§ *Sperm*, spawn of fishes or frogs.

spermat'ical, a.
sperm'atize, v.

**spermat'ocele, n.*
tetrasperm'ous, a.

trisperm'ous, a.

SPER-O, *v.* 1. (*à spes, f. 5. hope*), to *hope*: as, *despair'*, a *hopeless state*; *des'perate*, without *hope*.

despair', *n.* & *v.*

despair'er, n.

despair'ing, a.

despair'ingly, ad.

despair'ful, a.

† *despera'do, n.*

des'perate, a. & n.

des'perately, ad.

des'perateness, n.

despera'tion, n.

‡ *pros'per, v.*

pros'pered, a.

pros'pering, a.

prosper'ity, n.

pros'perous, a.

pros'perously, ad.

pros'perousness, n.

spe'nable, a.

sper'ate, a.

unpros'perous, a.

unpros'perously, ad.

SPHACEL-OS (*σφακελος*), a *mortification, gangrene, a putrefying sore*: as, *sphac'elate*, to *mortify*.

‡ *sphac'elus, n.*

sphac'elate, v.

sphacela'tion, n.

SPHÆR-A, *f.* 1. (*σφαῖρα*), a *sphere or globe*: as, *ensphere'*, to make into a *sphere*; *spher'ics*, doctrine of the *sphere*; *spher'ule*, a little *sphere*.

|| *at'mosphere, n.*

atmospher'ic, a.

atmospher'ical, a.

ensphere', or

insphere', v.

hem'isphere, n.

hemispher'ic, a.

hemispher'ical, a.

† *perispher'ic, a.*

***plan'isphere, n.*

semispher'ic, a.

semispher'ical, a.

semispheroid'al, a.

†† *sphere, n. & v.*

spher'ic, a.

spher'ical, a.

spher'ically, ad.

spher'icalness, n.

spheric'ity, n.

spher'ics, n.

‡† *spheroid', n.*

spheroid'al, a.

spheroid'ic, a.

spheroid'ical, a.

spheroid'ity, n.

spher'ule, n.

spher'y, a.

unsphere', v.

SPHAGN-OS (*σφαγνος*), *lichen, bog-moss*—*sphag'nous, a.*

SPHEN (*σφην*), a *wedge*—*sphenoid'*, or *sphenoid'al, a.*

SPIC-A, *f.* 1. *an ear of corn, a spike*: as, *spi'cate*, having a *spike or ear*.

* *Spermatocele*, a swelling of the *spermatic* vessels.

† *Desperado*, one of a *desperate* character.

‡ *Prosper*, literally, to *hope* or *carry forward*; to *favour*, to be *successful*, to *succeed*, to *thrive*, to make *gain*.

‡ *Sphacelus*, *gangrene*; *mortification* of the *flesh* of a *living animal*; *caries* or *decay* of a *bone*.

|| *Atmosphere*, the *air* which *surrounds* this *globe*.

† *Perispheric*, having the form of a *ball*; *globular*.

** *Planisphere*, a *sphere* projected on a *plane*.—as in *maps*.

†† *Sphere*, in *geometry*, a *solid body* contained under a *single surface*, which in every part is *equally distant* from a point called its *centre*; an *orb* or *globe*; *circuit* of *action*, *province*; *rank*, *order* of *society*.

‡† *Spheroid*, a *body* or *figure* approaching to a *sphere*, but not perfectly *spherical*. A *spheroid* is *oblate* or *prolate*.

spi'cate, *a.*
 *spic'ular, *a.*
 †spic'ulate, *v.*

‡spike, *n. & v.*
 spi'ked, *a.*
 spike'nard, *n.*

spi'king, *a.*
 spike'let, *n.*
 spi'ky, *a.*

SPIN—*a.*, *f.* 1. *a thorn or briar, the spine or back-bone*: as,
 spi'ny, full of spines, thorny, perplexed, difficult.

spine, *n.* §spi'net, *n.* spi'nous, *a.*
 spi'nal, *a.* spinif'erous, *a.* spinos'ity, *n.*
 spines'cent, *a.* spi'ny, *a.*

SPIR—*o*, spiratum, *v.* 1. (*ἀσπάζω*, to pant), to breathe: as,
 conspire', to plot, to agree; dispir'it, to depress the
 spirits; expire', to breathe out, to die, to end; inspire',
 to breathe into; inspir'it, to excite spirit in.

arch-conspir'ator, <i>n.</i>	dispir'iting, <i>a.</i>	per'spirative, <i>a.</i>
aspire', <i>v.</i>	expir'able, <i>a.</i>	per'spiratory, <i>a.</i>
aspi'rant, <i>n.</i>	expire', <i>v.</i>	reinspire', <i>v.</i>
as'pirate, <i>v. a. & n.</i>	expira'tion, <i>n.</i>	reinspi'red, <i>a.</i>
as'pirated, <i>a.</i>	expir'ing, <i>a.</i>	reinspi'ring, <i>a.</i>
as'pirating, <i>a.</i>	inspire', <i>v.</i>	res'pirable, <i>a.</i>
aspira'tion, <i>n.</i>	inspi'red, <i>a.</i>	*respire', <i>v.</i>
aspi'rer, <i>n.</i>	inspi'rer, <i>n.</i>	respi'red, <i>a.</i>
aspi'ring, <i>n. & a.</i>	inspi'ring, <i>a.</i>	respi'ring, <i>a.</i>
conspire', <i>v.</i>	inspi'rible, <i>a.</i>	res'piratory, <i>a.</i>
conspi'red, <i>a.</i>	inspira'tion, <i>n.</i>	respira'tion, <i>n.</i>
conspi'ring, <i>a.</i>	in'spiratory, <i>a.</i>	††spi'racle, <i>n.</i>
conspi'ringly, <i>ad.</i>	inspir'it, <i>v.</i>	††spire, <i>n. & v.</i>
conspi'rac'y, <i>n.</i>	inspir'ited, <i>a.</i>	spi'red, <i>a.</i>
conspi'rant, <i>a.</i>	inspir'iting, <i>a.</i>	spi'ral, <i>a.</i>
conspira'tion, <i>n.</i>	irres'pirable, <i>a.</i>	spi'rally, <i>ad.</i>
conspir'ator, <i>n.</i>	‡perspire', <i>v.</i>	spi'ry, <i>a.</i>
dispir'it, <i>v.</i>	per'spirable, <i>a.</i>	spir'it, <i>n. & v.</i>
dispir'ited, <i>a.</i>	perspirabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	§§spir'ited, <i>a.</i>
dispir'itedness, <i>n.</i>	perspira'tion, <i>n.</i>	spir'itedly, <i>ad.</i>

* Spicular, resembling a dart or spike; having sharp points.

† Spiculate, to sharpen to a point.

‡ Spike, a large rail or sharp point of wood; an ear of corn or grain.

§ Spinet, a small wand, or place where briars and thorns grow; an instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal.

|| Aspire, to pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath; also, a letter marked with an asper, or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration,—as the Greek accent (').

‡ Perspire, to evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin.

** Respire, literally, to breathe again; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it for the purpose of maintaining animal life; to rest, to take rest after toil,—and hence, perhaps, respite, for respirit,—pause, interval of rest; delay.

†† Spiracle, a small vent, hole, or orifice, a pore.

†† Spire, a winding line like the threads of a screw, a curl, a twist, a wreath; a tapering body, a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

§§ Spirited, full of life, spirit, or fire; Spiritous, like spirit, refined,—as liquors; Spiritual, pertaining to the spirit or soul,—opposed to temporal or material.

spir'itedness, *n.*
 spir'itful, *a.*
 spir'itfully, *ad.*
 spir'itfulness, *n.*
 spir'itless, *a.*
 spir'itlessly, *ad.*
 spir'itlessness, *n.*
 spir'itous, *a.*
 spir'itousness, *n.*
 spir'itual, *a.*
 spir'itually, *ad.*
 spir'itualness, *n.*
 spir'itual'ity, *n.*
 spir'itualize, *v.*
 spir'itualiza'tion, *n.*

spir'ituuous, *a.*
 spir'ituuousness, *n.*
 *spright, or
 sprite, *n.*
 †spright'ful, or
 sprite'ful, *a.*
 spright'fully, or
 sprite'fully, *ad.*
 spright'fulness, *n.*
 spright'ly, *a.*
 sprite'ly, *a.*
 spright'liness, or
 sprite'liness, *n.*
 ‡suspi'ral, *n.*

suspire', *v.*
 †suspira'tion, *n.*
 ||transpire', *v.*
 transpi'red, *a.*
 transpi'nable, *a.*
 transpi'ring, *a.*
 transpira'tion, *n.*
 unas'pirated, *a.*
 unaspi'ring, *a.*
 uninspi'red, *a.*
 unper'spirable, *a.*
 unspi'r'it, *v.*
 unspi'r'itual, *a.*
 unspi'r'itualize, *v.*

SPISS—US, *a.* thick: as, insp'is'sate, to thicken, as fluids.

conspissa'tion, *n.* insp'is'sated, *a.* inspissa'tion, *n.*
 insp'is'sate, *v.* insp'is'sating, *a.* spiss'itude, *n.*

SPLANCHN—A (σπλαγχνα), entrails—¶splanchnol'ogy, *n.*

SPLEN (σπλην), the milt or spleen; ill-humor, anger.

antisplen'etic, *a.* spleen'less, *a.* splen'ish, or
 **spleen, *n.* spleen'y, *a.* spleen'ish, *a.*
 spleen'ed, *a.* ††splen'etic, *a.* & *n.* ††splen'itive, *a.*
 spleen'ful, *n.* splen'ic, *a.*

SPLEND—EO, *v.* 2. to shine: as, resplen'dent, very bright;
 splen'did, shining, showy, brilliant.

resplen'dence, *n.* splen'dent, *a.* transplen'dency, *n.*
 resplen'dency, *n.* splen'did, *a.* ††transplen'dent, *a.*
 resplen'dent, *a.* splen'didly, *ad.* transplen'dently, *ad.*
 resplen'dently, *ad.* splen'dour, *n.*

SPOIL—UM, *n.* 2. that which is taken from an enemy, booty,
 pillage: as, despoil', to take from by force.

despoil', *v.* despoil'ed, *a.* despoil'er, *n.*

* Spright or Sprite, a spirit, a shade, an apparition.

† Sprightful or Spriteful, Sprightly or Spritely, lively, brisk, airy, gay.

‡ Suspiral, a breathing-hole, a vent.

§ Suspiration, the act of sighing or fetching a long and deep breath, a sigh.

|| Transpire, to emit or be emitted in vapour, exhale; to escape from secrecy, to become public.

¶ Splanchnology, the doctrine, treatise, or description of the viscera; the doctrine of diseases of the internal part of the body.

** Spleen, one of the entrails, the milt. The ancients supposed this to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; hence, anger, latent spite, ill-humor.

†† Splenetic, affected with spleen, peevish, fretful.

‡‡ Splenitive, hot, fiery, passionate.

§§ Transplendent, resplendent in the highest degree.

despoil'ing, *a.*
despolia'tion, *n.*
exspolia'tion, *n.*
spoil, *v.* & *n.*

spoiled, *v.*
spoil'er, *n.*
spoil'ing, *n.* & *v.*
spoil'ful, *a.*

*spo'liate, *v.*
spolia'tion, *n.*
unspoil'ed, *a.*

SPONDÆ-US, *m.* 2. (σπονδεῖος), *a foot of two long syllables.*

†spon'dee, *n.* sponda'ic, *a.* sponda'ical, *a.*

SPOND-EO, sponsum, *v.* 2. *to promise or undertake: as, correspond', to answer, to suit; respond', to answer, to reply; response', an ocular answer.*

correspond', *v.* espous'al, *a.* & *n.*
correspond'ence, *n.* ♂espous'als, *n.*
correspond'ing, *a.* ||espouse', *v.*
correspond'ently, *ad.* espous'ed, *a.*
correspond'ent, *a.* & *n.* espous'er, *n.*
correspond'ently, *ad.* espous'ing, *a.*

respons'ibleness, *n.*
responsibil'ity, *n.*
respon'sion, *n.*
respons'ive, *a.*
respons'ory, *a.* & *n.*
spons'al, *a.*

correspon'sive, *a.* irrespons'ible, *a.*
†despond', *v.* irresponsibil'ity, *n.*
despond'ence, *n.* respond', *v.* & *n.*
despond'ency, *n.* respond'ed, *a.*
despond'ing, *a.* respond'ent, *a.* & *n.*
despond'ingly, *ad.* respond'ing, *a.*
despond'er, *n.* response', *n.*
despond'ent, *a.* respons'al, *a.* & *n.*
despond'ently, *ad.* respons'ible, *a.*

spons'ible, *a.*
spon'sion, *n.*
spons'or, *n.*
spous'al, *a.* & *n.*
spouse, *n.* & *v.*
spous'ed, *a.*
spouse'less, *n.*
unrespons'ible, *a.*
unresponsibil'ity, *n.*

SPONGI-A, *f.* 1. (σπγγια), *a sponge or soft porous substance: as, spung'iform, resembling a sponge.*

sponge, *or*
spunge, *n.* & *v.*
spong'er, *or*
spung'er, *n.*

spung'ed, *a.*
spung'iform, *a.*
spung'ing, *a.*
†spung'ing-house, *n.*

spung'iness, *n.*
spung'ious, *a.*
spong'y, *or*
spung'y, *a.*

SPONTANE-US, *a.* (à sponte, *of free will*), *voluntary.*

spontane'ity, *n.* sponta'neously, *ad.* sponta'neousness, *n.*
sponta'neous, *a.*

SPUM-A, *f.* 1. *foam, froth: as, des'pumate, to foam.*

des'pumate, *v.* spume, *n.* & *v.* spu'my, *a.*
despuma'tion, *n.* spu'mous, *a.*

* Spoliate, *to plunder or practise plunder.*

† Spondee, *a foot of two long syllables.*

‡ Despond, *to cast down, to sink by loss of hope, to despair.* Although *despair* implies a total loss of hope, which *despond* does not, at least in every case; yet *despondency* is followed by the abandonment of effort, or cessation of action; and *despair* sometimes impels to violent action, even to rage.

§ Espousals, *the act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.*

|| Espouse, *to betroth, to marry, to embrace.*

¶ Spunging-house, *a bailiff's house to put debtors in.*

SPURI-US, *a.* not genuine, counterfeit.

spu'rious, a. *spu'riously, ad.* *spu'riousness, n.*

SPUT-O, *v.* 1. (*à* spuo, *v.* 3. *to spit*), *to spit often.*

<i>expu'it'on, or</i>	<i>spew, v.</i>	<i>spu'tative, a.</i>
* <i>expu'it'on, n.</i>	<i>spew'ed, a.</i>	<i>spu'ter, v.</i>
<i>puke, n. & v.</i>	<i>spew'er, n.</i>	<i>spu'tered, a.</i>
<i>pu'ked, a.</i>	<i>spew'ing, a. & n.</i>	<i>spu'terer, n.</i>
<i>pu'ker, n.</i>	<i>sputa'tion, n.</i>	<i>spu'tering, a.</i>
<i>pu'king, a.</i>		

SQUAL-EO, *v.* 2. *to be foul or dirty from neglect.*

squal'id, a. *squal'idness, n.* *'squa'lor, n.*

SQUAM-A, *f.* 1. *a scale of a fish: as, squa'mous, scaly.*

desquama'tion, n. *squamig'erous, a.* *squa'mous, a.*
squam'iform, a.

STABIL-IS, *a.* (*à* sto), *firm, steadfast.* (See Sto.)

STAGN-UM, *n.* 2. *standing water, as in pools or ponds: as, stag'nate, to cease to flow or move, or to be brisk.*

restag'nant, a. *stag'nancy, n.* *stag'nate, v.*
restag'nate, v. *stag'nant, a.* *stagna'tion, n.*

STAMEN, *in-is, n.* 3. (*à* sto), *a thread.* (See Sto.)

STANN-UM, *n.* 2. *tin*—†*stan'nary, a. & n.* *stan'nic, a.*

STAS-IS (στασις, *ab* ἰστημι, *to place or put*), *a standing or placing; a weighing.*

‡ <i>antiperis'tasis, n.</i>	‖ <i>ap'osteme, n.</i>	<i>ec'stased, a.</i>
<i>antiperista'tic, a.</i>	<i>apos'temate, v.</i>	<i>ecstat'ic, or</i>
§ <i>apos'tasy, n.</i>	<i>apostema'tion, n.</i>	<i>extat'ic, a.</i>
<i>apos'tate, n. & a.</i>	<i>apostem'atous, a.</i>	<i>ecstat'ical, or</i>
<i>apostat'ical, a.</i>	<i>archapos'tate, n.</i>	<i>extat'ical, a.</i>
<i>apos'tatize, v.</i>	<i>ec'stasy, or</i>	* <i>hydrostat'ics, n.</i>
<i>apos'tatizing, a.</i>	¶ <i>ex'tasy, n.</i>	<i>hydrostat'ic, a.</i>

* *Exspuition, Expuition*, a discharge of saliva by *spitting*.

† *Stannary*, relating to the *tin* works; also, a *tin* mine.

‡ *Antiperistasis*, the opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition. Thus *quicklime* is set on *fire*, or sensible heat is excited in it, by mixture with water.

§ *Apostasy*, an *abandonment* of what one has professed; a total *desertion* or *departure* from one's faith, religion, or party.

‖ *Aposteme*, a swelling filled with purulent matter, an abscess,—written corruptly *imposhume*.

¶ *Ecstasy*, literally, a *standing out*, a fixed *state*, a *trance*; a *state* in which the mind is *arrested* and fixed, or as we say, *lost*; excessive joy, *rapture*, a degree of delight that *arrests* the whole mind, extreme delight.

** *Hydrostatics*, the science which treats of the *weight, motion*, and *equilibriums* of fluids, or of the specific gravity and other properties of fluids, particularly of water.

hydrostat'ical, <i>a.</i>	†sys'tem, <i>n.</i>	sys'temizing, <i>a.</i>
hydrostat'ically, <i>ad.</i>	systemat'ic, <i>a.</i>	systemiza'tion, <i>n.</i>
*hypos'tasis, or	systemat'ical, <i>a.</i>	sys'tem-maker, <i>n.</i>
hypos'tasy, <i>n.</i>	systemat'ically, <i>ad.</i>	sys'tem-monger, <i>n.</i>
hypostat'ic, <i>a.</i>	sys'tematist, <i>n.</i>	unsystemat'ic, <i>a.</i>
hypostat'ical, <i>a.</i>	sys'temize, <i>v.</i>	unsystemat'ical, <i>a.</i>
hypostat'ically, <i>ad.</i>	sys'temized, <i>a.</i>	unsys'temized, <i>a.</i>
†metas'tasis, <i>n.</i>	sys'temizer, <i>n.</i>	

STATU—*o*, *v.* 3. (à sto), to set or place, so as to stand, to fix, to appoint or ordain. (See Sto.)

STEGAN—*os* (στεγανός, à στεγω, to cover), covered, concealed, hidden, secret—§steganog'raphy, *n.* steganog'raphist, *n.*

STELE (στηλη), *a* pillar—||stelog'raphy, *n.*

STELL—*a*, *f.* 1. *a* star : as, con'stellate, to join lustre.

con'stellate, <i>v.</i>	stel'lary, <i>a.</i>	stel'lify, <i>v.</i>
con'stellated, <i>a.</i>	**stel'late, or	stellif'erous, <i>a.</i>
†constella'tion, <i>n.</i>	stel'lated, <i>a.</i>	stel'liform, <i>a.</i>
interstel'lar, <i>a.</i>	stella'tion, <i>n.</i>	subconstella'tion, <i>n.</i>
stel'lar, <i>a.</i>		

STELL—*o* (στέλλω), to send : as, epis'tle, *a* letter sent, *a* letter ; epistolog'raphy, the art or practice of writing letters.

antiapos'tle, <i>n.</i>	apostol'ical, <i>a.</i>	epis'tle, <i>n.</i>
††apos'tle, <i>n.</i>	apostol'ically, <i>ad.</i>	epis'tler, <i>n.</i>
apos'tleship, <i>n.</i>	apostol'icalness, <i>n.</i>	epis'tolary, <i>a.</i>
††apos'tolate, <i>n.</i>	archapos'tle, <i>n.</i>	epistol'ic, <i>a.</i>
apostol'ic, <i>a.</i>	§§dias'tole, <i>n.</i>	epistol'ical, <i>a.</i>

* *Hypostasis*, *Hypostasy*, properly subsistence, substance ; hence the distinct substance or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead,—called by the Greek Christians, three *hypostases* ; by the Latins, three *personæ* ; and we say, the Godhead consists of three persons.

† *Metastasis*, *a* translation or removal of a disease from one part to another, or such an alteration as is succeeded by a solution.

‡ *System*, literally, *a* standing together, so as to make a consistent whole ; an assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole.

§ *Steganography*, the art of writing in ciphers, or characters which are not intelligible, except to the persons who correspond with each other.

|| *Stelography*, the art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.

¶ *Constellation*, a cluster of fixed stars, resembling the figure of animals, &c. as the bear, the bull, the ram, the balance, &c.

** *Stellate* or *Stellated* leaves, are radiated like spokes of a wheel, or like a star.

†† *Apostle*, literally, *one sent* ; appropriately, *a* disciple of Christ commissioned by himself to preach the gospel.

‡† *Apostolate*, *a* mission ; the office or dignity of an apostle ; now restricted to the dignity of the Pope, whose See is called the *Apostolic See*.

§§ *Diastole*, in medicine, *a* dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries ;—opposed to *systole*, or contraction. In Grammar, *Diastole*, the lengthening of a short syllable ; *Systole*, the shortening of a long syllable.

epis'tolize, v.

epis'tolizer, n.

epis'tolog'raphy, n.

epistolograph'ic, a.

*peristalt'ic, a.

†perisys'tole, n.

sys'tole, n.

STEMA, āt-os (στημα, ατος, ab ἵστημι), *standing or placing.*
(See *Stasis*.)

STEN-OS (στενος, à στενω, to groan), *narrow, short.*

†stenog'raphy, n.

stenograph'ic, a.

stenograph'ical, a.

stenog'raper, n.

STEPHAN-OS, m. 2. (στεφανος, à στεφω, to crown), *a garland ;
a crown, or crowned—Steph'anus, n. Ste'phen, n.*

STERCUS, ōr-is, n. 3. *dung or dirt.*

stercora'ceous, a.

§ster'corary, n.

||stercora'tion, n.

STERE-OS (στερεος), *standing firm, solid.*

¶stereog'raphy, n.

stereom'etry, n.

ster'eotyper, n.

stereog'raper, n.

stereomet'rical, a.

stereotyp'ic, a.

stereograph'ic, a.

**stereot'omy, n.

ster'eotyping, a.

stereograph'ical, a.

stereotom'ical, a.

††stereotypog'raphy, n.

stereograph'ically, ad. ††ster'etype, n. a. & v.

stereotypog'raper, n.

STERIL-IS, a. *barren, unfruitful.*

ster'ile, a.

steril'ity, n.

ster'ilize, v.

STERN-o, stratum, v. 1. *to spread, to cast or throw down, to
lay flat : as, stra'tum, a layer ; pros'trate, laid flat.*

§§consterna'tion, n.

pros'trate, a. & v.

¶¶stramin'eous, a.

instra'tified, a.

pros'trated, a.

stra'tum, n.

interstra'tified, a.

pros'trating, a.

stra'ta, n. pl.

|||prosterna'tion, n.

prostra'tion, n.

***stra'tify, v.

* *Peristaltic*, spiral, vermicular or worm-like.

† *Perisystole*, the pause or interval between the *systole* or contraction, and the *diastole*, or dilatation of the heart.

‡ *Stenography*, the art of writing in *short-hand*, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words.

§ *Stercorary*, a place for containing *dung*.

|| *Stercoration*, the act of manuring with *dung*.

¶ *Stereography*, the act or art of delineating the forms of *solid bodies* on a plane.

** *Stereotomy*, the science of cutting *solids* into certain figures or sections,—as *arches*, &c.

†† *Stereotype*, literally, a *fixed metal* type ; hence, a plate of *fixed* or *solid* metallic types for printing books.

‡† *Stereotypography*, the art or practice of printing on *stereotype*.

§§ *Consternation*, the act of astonishing or confounding ; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution ; excessive terror, wonder, or surprise.

||| *Prostration*, a state of being *cast down*, dejection, depression.

¶¶ *Stramineous*, *strawy*, consisting of *straw*.

*** *Stratify*, to form into a *layer*, to lay in *strata*.

stra'tified, *a.*stra'tifying, *a.*stratifica'tion, *n.*straw, *n.* & *v.*straw'y, *a.*street, *n.**substra'tum, *n.*unstra'tified, *a.*STERNUT-*o*, *v.* 1. (à sternuo, *v.* 3. *to sneeze*), *to sneeze*.sternuta'tion, *n.*sternu'tative, *a.*sternu'tatory, *a.* & *n.*STETH-*os* (στήθος), *the breast*—steth'oscope, *n.*STHEN-*os* (σθένος), *strength, vigor, power*: *as*, asthen'ic,
without power or force—asthen'ic, *a.* †asthenol'ogy, *n.*STICH-*os* (στίχος), *a row, a line, a verse*: *as*, hem'istich,
half a poetic verse.†acro'stic, *n.* & *a.*acro'stically, *ad.*§dec'astich, *n.*dis'tich, *n.* & *a.*dis'tichous, *a.*hem'istich, *n.*hemis'tichal, *a.*hex'astich' *n.*mon'ostich, *n.*||stich, *n.*stichom'etry, *n.*tetras'tich, *n.*STIGMA, āt-is (στίγμα, ατος, à στίζω, *to puncture*), *a brand-
mark imprinted on the foreheads of fugitive slaves; a
mark of infamy or reproach*.stig'ma, *n.*stig'mat'ic, *a.*stig'mat'ical, *a.*stig'mat'ically, *ad.*stig'matize, *v.*stig'matized, *a.*stig'matizing, *a.*STIG-*o*, *v.* 1. obs. (à στίζω), *to prick or spur*: *as*, in'stigate,
to spur on, to incite.in'stigate, *v.*in'stigated, *a.*in'stigating, *a.*instiga'tion, *n.*in'stigator, *n.*STILL-*a*, *f.* 1. *a drop*: *as*, distill', *to drop, to fall in drops*;
exstill', *to drop or distill from*.distill', *v.*distill'able, *a.*distill'ed, *a.*distill'er, *n.*distill'ing, *a.*distilla'tion, *n.*distill'atory, *a.*†distill'ery, *n.*extill', *v.*extilla'tion, *n.***instill', *v.*instill'ed, *a.** *Substratum*, a lower layer.† *Asthenology*, a description of weakness; or the doctrine of diseases arising from debility.‡ *Acrostic*, a poem in which the first letters of every line taken in order, form or make up the name of the person or thing of which it is the subject.§ *Decastich*, a poem consisting of ten lines or verses; *distich*, of two lines or verses; *hexastich*, of six verses; *tetastich*, of four verses.|| *Stich*, a verse; in rural affairs, an order or rank of trees. *Stich* is used in numbering the books of Scripture.† *Distillery*, the act or art of distilling; also, the building and works where distilling is carried on.** *Instill*, to infuse by drops; to infuse slowly, and by small quantities;—*as*, to instill good principles into the mind.

instill'er, *n.*
 instill'ing, *a.*
 instilla'tion, *n.*

instill'ment, *n.*
 still, *n.* & *v.*
 *stillatiti'ous, *a.*

†stil'licide, *n.*
 stillicid'ious, *a.*
 undistill'ed, *a.*

STIMUL-*us*, *m.* 2. *a goad or spur; an incitement: as, ex-*
tim'ulate, instim'ulate, stim'ulate, to excite, to animate.

extim'ulate, <i>v.</i>	stim'ulant, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	stim'ulative, <i>a.</i>
extimula'tion, <i>n.</i>	stim'ulate, <i>v.</i>	stim'ulator, <i>n.</i>
instim'ulate, <i>v.</i>	stim'ulated, <i>a.</i>	†stim'ulus, <i>n.</i>
instim'ulating, <i>a.</i>	stim'ulating, <i>a.</i>	unstim'ulated, <i>a.</i>
instimula'tion, <i>n.</i>	stimula'tion, <i>n.</i>	unstim'ulating, <i>a.</i>

STINGU-*o* or STING-*o*, stinctum, *v.* 3. *to prick, to mark, to*
thrust: as, distin'guish, to ascertain and mark differ-
ence; extinct', put out, being at an end.

contradistin'guish, <i>v.</i>	distinct'ive, <i>a.</i>	inextinct', <i>a.</i>
contradistin'guished, <i>a.</i>	distinct'ively, <i>ad.</i>	§in'stinct, <i>n.</i>
contradistin'guish-	exting'uish, <i>v.</i>	instinct'ed, <i>a.</i>
ing, <i>a.</i>	exting'uishable, <i>a.</i>	instinct'ive, <i>a.</i>
contradistinct', <i>a.</i>	exting'uished, <i>a.</i>	instinct'ively, <i>ad.</i>
contradistinc'tion, <i>n.</i>	exting'uisher, <i>n.</i>	interstinct'ive, <i>a.</i>
contradistinct'ive, <i>a.</i>	exting'uishing, <i>a.</i>	pres'tiges, <i>n.</i>
distin'guish, <i>v.</i>	exting'uishment, <i>n.</i>	prestigia'tion, <i>n.</i>
distin'guishable, <i>a.</i>	extinct', <i>a.</i>	prestigia'tor, <i>n.</i>
distin'guished, <i>a.</i>	extinc'tion, <i>n.</i>	prestig'iatory, <i>a.</i>
distin'guisher, <i>n.</i>	indistinct', <i>a.</i>	prestig'ious, <i>a.</i>
distin'guishing, <i>a.</i>	indistinct'ly, <i>ad.</i>	restin'guish, <i>v.</i>
distin'guishingly, <i>ad.</i>	indistinct'ness, <i>n.</i>	restinc'tion, <i>n.</i>
distin'guishment, <i>n.</i>	indistinct'ible, <i>a.</i>	undisting'uishable, <i>a.</i>
distinct', <i>a.</i>	indistinc'tion, <i>n.</i>	undisting'uished, <i>a.</i>
distinct'ly, <i>ad.</i>	indisting'uishable, <i>n.</i>	undisting'uishing, <i>a.</i>
distinct'ness, <i>n.</i>	indisting'uishing, <i>a.</i>	unexting'uishable, <i>a.</i>
distinc'tion, <i>n.</i>	inexting'uishable, <i>a.</i>	unexting'uished, <i>a.</i>

STIN-*o*, *v.* 1. (obs.) *to fix, to fix unalterably: as, des'tine,*
to fix down, to ordain or appoint, to doom.

des'tine, <i>v.</i>	des'tining, <i>a.</i>	des'tinate, <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>
des'tined, <i>a.</i>	des'tiny, <i>n.</i>	destina'tion, <i>a.</i>

* Stillatitious, falling in drops; drawn by a still.

† Stillicide, a continual falling or succession of drops.

‡ Stimulus, literally, a goad; hence, something that rouses from languor; what excites or increases action in the animal system; or that which rouses the mind or spirits.

§ Instinct, literally, thrust in, infixed; that in animals which naturally directs them to do whatever is necessary for their preservation,—as in animals, the instinct of sucking exerted immediately after birth; in birds, the instinct of depositing their eggs in situations most favourable for hatching.

|| Prestiges, literally, a dazzling or obscuring,—hence, juggling tricks, impostures, deceits.

*ob'stinacy, <i>n.</i>	predes'tine, <i>v.</i>	predes'tinated, <i>a.</i>
ob'stinate, <i>a.</i>	predes'tined, <i>a.</i>	*predes'tinating, <i>a.</i>
ob'stinately, <i>ad.</i>	predes'tinate, <i>v. & a.</i>	predes'tina'tion, <i>n.</i>
ob'stinateness, <i>n.</i>	predes'tina'rian, <i>a. & n.</i>	predes'tinator, <i>n.</i>

STIPENDI—UM, *n.* 2. (*à* stips, *f.* 3. *a piece of money, and pendo, to pay*), the pay of soldiers; wages.

†sti'pend, *n. & v.* stipen'diary, *a. & n.*

STIP—o, stipatum, *v.* 1. *to fill up close, to stuff or cram.*

con'stipate, <i>v.</i>	cos'tive, <i>a.</i>	†obstipa'tion, <i>n.</i>
constipa'tion, <i>n.</i>	cos'tiveness, <i>n.</i>	

STIPUL—A, *f.* 1. *a straw; a bargain.*

§exstip'ulate, <i>a.</i>	stip'ular, <i>a.</i>	stipula'tion, <i>n.</i>
stip'ula, or stip'ule, <i>n.</i>	**stip'ulate, <i>v. & a.</i>	stip'ulator, <i>n.</i>
¶stipula'ceous, <i>a.</i>	stip'ulated, <i>a.</i>	stub'ble, <i>n.</i>
	stip'ulating, <i>a.</i>	

STIRPS, stirp-is, *c.* 3. *root or stem: as, ex'tirpate, to pull out by the roots; to root out.*

extirp', <i>v.</i>	ex'tirpated, <i>a.</i>	ex'tirpator, <i>n.</i>
extirp'able, <i>a.</i>	ex'tirpating, <i>a.</i>	inextirp'able, <i>a.</i>
extirpate, <i>v.</i>	extirpa'tion, <i>n.</i>	

ST—o, statum, *v.* 1. *to stand; to set: as, arrest', to obstruct, to seize; con'stancy, a standing firm; con'stitute, to set, to fix, to form; ob'stacle, a thing standing in the way; sta'ble, firm, solid, sure; sta'tue, an image; stat'-ute, a law; understand', to know, to comprehend fully.*

anteconstitu'tional, <i>a.</i>	arrest'ing, <i>a.</i>	arrest'ment, <i>n.</i>
ar'mistice, <i>n.</i>	arrest'er, or	††arret', <i>n.</i>
arrest', <i>v.</i>	arrest'or, <i>n.</i>	by-stand'er, <i>n.</i>
arrest'ed, <i>a.</i>	arresta'tion, <i>n.</i>	††cir'cumstance, <i>n. & v.</i>

* *Obstinacy*, a fixedness in opinion or resolution that cannot be shaken at all—stubbornness, pertinacity.

† *Stipend*, settled pay or compensation for services; an annual salary.

‡ *Obstipation*, the act of stopping up, as a passage.

§ *Exstipulate*, having no stipules.

|| *Stipula* or *Stipule*, in botany, a scale at the base of nascent petioles or peduncles; a leafy appendage to the proper leaves, or to their footstalks.

¶ *Stipulaceous*, *Stipular*, formed of stipules or scales.

** *Stipulate*, to bargain,—so called, it is said, because straws were anciently employed in the making of bargains.

†† *Arret*, the decision of a court or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince.

‡‡ *Circumstance*, that which stands around or near; something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact or case; the adjuncts of a fact; accident, incident, event; condition or state of property.

cir'cumstanced, <i>a.</i>	con'trast, <i>n.</i>	in'stant, <i>a. & n.</i>
cir'cumstant, <i>a.</i>	contrast', <i>v.</i>	in'stantly, <i>ad.</i>
*circumstan'tial, <i>a.</i>	contrast'ed, <i>a.</i>	§§instanta'neous, <i>a.</i>
circumstan'tially, <i>ad.</i>	contrast'ing, <i>a.</i>	instanta'neously, <i>ad.</i>
circumstantial'ity, <i>n.</i>	des'titute, <i>a. n. & v.</i>	instanta'neousness, <i>n.</i>
circumstan'tiate, <i>v.</i>	destitu'tion, <i>n.</i>	instant'er, <i>ad.</i>
†con'stable, <i>n.</i>	†dis'tance, <i>n. & v.</i>	instead', <i>n.</i>
con'stableship, <i>n.</i>	dis'tanced, <i>a.</i>	††in'stitute, <i>v. & n.</i>
con'stablewick, <i>n.</i>	dis'tant, <i>a.</i>	in'stituted, <i>a.</i>
con'stancy, <i>n.</i>	equidis'tance, <i>n.</i>	in'stituting, <i>a.</i>
con'stant, <i>a.</i>	equidis'tant, <i>a.</i>	in'stitutist, <i>n.</i>
con'stantly, <i>ad.</i>	equidis'tantly, <i>ad.</i>	institu'tion, <i>n.</i>
consti'tuent, <i>a. & n.</i>	*estab'lish, <i>v.</i>	institu'tional, <i>a.</i>
con'stitute, <i>v.</i>	estab'lished, <i>a.</i>	institu'tionary, <i>a.</i>
con'stituted, <i>a.</i>	estab'lisher, <i>n.</i>	in'stitutive, <i>a.</i>
con'stituter, <i>n.</i>	estab'lishing, <i>a.</i>	in'stitutor, <i>n.</i>
con'stituting, <i>a.</i>	estab'lishment, <i>n.</i>	insubstan'tial, <i>a.</i>
†constitu'tion, <i>n.</i>	ex'tancy, <i>n.</i>	***in'terstice, <i>n.</i>
constitu'tional, <i>a.</i>	††ex'tant, <i>a.</i>	interstiti'al, <i>a.</i>
constitu'tionally, <i>ad.</i>	incon'stance, <i>n.</i>	ob'stacle, <i>n.</i>
constitu'tionalist, <i>n.</i>	incon'stant, <i>a.</i>	ob'stancy, <i>n.</i>
constitu'tionist, <i>n.</i>	incon'stantly, <i>ad.</i>	†††obstet'rics, <i>n.</i>
constitu'tive, <i>a.</i>	insta'ble, <i>a.</i>	obstet'ric, <i>a.</i>
consubstan'tial, <i>a.</i>	insta'bleness, <i>n.</i>	obstet'ricate, <i>v.</i>
consubstan'tialist, <i>a.</i>	instabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	obstetrica'tion, <i>n.</i>
consubstantial'ity, <i>n.</i>	††in'stance, <i>n. & v.</i>	obstetrici'an, <i>n.</i>
consubstan'tiate, <i>v.</i>	in'stanced, <i>a.</i>	overstand', <i>v.</i>
§consubstantia'tion, <i>a.</i>	in'stancy, <i>n.</i>	outstand', <i>v.</i>

* *Circumstantial* evidence, in law, is that obtained from *circumstances*, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption.

† *Constable* (*à comes stabuli*, count of the stable), an officer of the peace.

† *Constitution*, the act of *constituting*; the *state* of being, frame or temper; the *established form* of government in a state, kingdom, or country; a particular law, ordinance, or regulation.

§ *Consubstantiation*, the union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain, that after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are *substantially* present with the *substance* of the bread and wine, which is called *consubstantiation* or impanation.

|| *Contrast*, to set against; to set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one to advantage.

†† *Distance*, a standing apart, an interval or space between two objects.

** *Establish*, *Stablish*, to make firm, to set and fix, to ordain, to settle or fix, to confirm.

††† *Extant*, standing out, remaining or subsisting.

†† *Instance*, a standing on, urgency; example; time, occasion.

§§ *Instantaneous*, done at the instant.

|||| *Instanter*, immediately, at the present time, without delay.

††† *Institute*, to set in, to establish, appoint, or enact; to found; to instruct; to begin.

*** *Interstice*, a space between things; but chiefly, a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body;—as in a net.

††† *Obstetrics*, the art of assisting women in *parturition* or bearing, midwifery.

outstand'ing, <i>a.</i>	†rest, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	sta'bleness, <i>n.</i>
precon'stitute, <i>v.</i>	rest'ant, <i>a.</i>	sta'biliment, <i>n.</i>
precon'stituted, <i>a.</i>	rest'ed, <i>a.</i>	stabil'itate, <i>v.</i>
precon'stituting, <i>a.</i>	rest'ful, <i>a.</i>	stabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
*priest, <i>n.</i>	rest'ing, <i>a.</i>	sta'bling, <i>n.</i>
priest'ess, <i>n.</i>	rest'ing-place, <i>n.</i>	stab'lish, <i>v.</i>
priest'craft, <i>n.</i>	rest'less, <i>a.</i>	sta'ble-boy, <i>n.</i>
priest'hood, <i>n.</i>	rest'lessly, <i>ad.</i>	sta'ble-man, <i>n.</i>
priest'like, <i>a.</i>	rest'lessness, <i>n.</i>	††stam'en, <i>n.</i>
priest'ly, <i>a.</i>	res'tif, or	stam'ened, <i>a.</i>
priest'liness, <i>n.</i>	res'tive, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	stam'inal, <i>a.</i>
†priest'ridden, <i>a.</i>	res'tifness, or	stamin'eous, <i>a.</i>
†pros'titute, <i>v. a. & n.</i>	res'tiveness, <i>n.</i>	stam'inate, <i>a. & v.</i>
pros'tituted, <i>a.</i>	res'titute, <i>v.</i>	staminif'erous, <i>a.</i>
pros'tituting, <i>a.</i>	†restitu'tion, <i>n.</i>	§§stanch, <i>v. & n.</i>
prostitu'tion, <i>n.</i>	res'titutor, <i>n.</i>	stanch'ed, <i>a.</i>
pros'titutor, <i>n.</i>	res'ty, <i>a.</i>	stanch'er, <i>n.</i>
re-estab'lish, <i>v.</i>	sol'stice, <i>n.</i>	stanch'ing, <i>a.</i>
re-estab'lished, <i>a.</i>	solstiti'al, <i>a.</i>	stanch'ion, <i>n.</i>
re-estab'lisher, <i>n.</i>	**stab, <i>v. & n.</i>	stanch'less, <i>a.</i>
re-estab'lishing, <i>a.</i>	stab'bed, <i>a.</i>	stanch'ness, <i>n.</i>
re-estab'lishment, <i>n.</i>	stab'ber, <i>n.</i>	stand, <i>v. & n.</i>
reinstate', <i>v.</i>	stab'bing, <i>a. & n.</i>	††stand'ard, <i>a. & n.</i>
reinstat'ed, <i>a.</i>	††sta'ble, <i>a. n. & v.</i>	stand'ard-bearer, <i>n.</i>
reinstating, <i>a.</i>	sta'bled, <i>a.</i>	stand'er, <i>n.</i>
reinstate'ment, <i>n.</i>	sta'bly, <i>ad.</i>	stand'ing, <i>a.</i>

* *Priest*, one who *stands* before God for the people, to offer sacrifices, and to make intercession; a man who officiates in sacred offices; a person *set* apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel.

† *Priestridden*, managed or governed by the *priests*.

‡ *Prostitute*, to *set* forth; to offer freely to a lewd use, to give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to any thing base, to sell to wickedness; also, a female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a base hireling.

§ *Rest*, literally, a *standing* back or from; cessation of motion or action; quiet, repose, sleep; in music, a pause. What remains behind; others.

|| *Restif* or *Restive*, unwilling to go, refusing to move; also, a stubborn horse.

† *Restitution*, the act of restoring; the act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury.

** *Stab*, to pierce with a pointed weapon.

†† *Stable*, that can *stand*, fixed, steady; also, a house or shed for horses to *stand* in.

‡ *Stamen*, usually in the plural *stamens* or *stamina*, the *fixed*, firm part of a body, which supports it, or gives it its strength or solidity; whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing.

§§ *Stanch*, to *stop*, to *set*, or *fix*; sound, firm, strong, firm in principle, steady, constant and zealous.

||| *Stanchion*, a prop, a support.

†† *Standard*, an ensign of war, a *staff* with a flag or colours; that which is *established* by sovereign power, as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted; that which is *established* as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent.

*stand'ish, n.	statist'ical, a.	substan'tials, n.
†stan'za, n.	stat'ue, n.	substan'tially, ad.
‡sta'tary, a.	**stat'uary, n.	substan'tialness, n.
§state, n. & v.	††stat'ure, n.	substantial'ity, n.
sta'ted, a.	stat'ured, a.	substan'tiate, v.
sta'tedly, ad.	stat'ute, n.	††sub'stantive, n. & a.
state'less, a.	stat'utable, a.	***sub'stitute, v. & n.
state'ly, a. & ad.	stat'utably, ad.	sub'stituted, a.
state'liness, n.	stat'utory, a.	sub'stituting, a.
state'ment, n.	stay, v. & n.	substitu'tion, n.
stat'ics, n.	stay'ed, or	superinstitu'tion, n.
states'man, n.	staid, a.	†††superstiti'on, n.
states'woman, n.	staid'ness, n.	superstiti'onist, n.
stay'lace, n.	stay'er, n.	superstiti'ous, a.
stay'maker, n.	stays, n.	superstiti'ousness, n.
stat'ic, a.	††stead, or	superstiti'ously, ad.
state'monger, n.	sted, n. & v.	superstiti'ousness, n.
stat'ical, a.	stead'fast, a.	supersubstan'tiate, v.
sta'tion, n. & v.	stead'fastly, ad.	transubstan'tiate, v.
sta'tional, a.	stead'fastness, n.	transubstantia'tion, n.
sta'tionary, a.	§§stead'y, a. & v.	unarrest'ed, a.
sta'tioner, n.	stead'ily, ad.	uncircumstan'tial, a.
sta'tionery, n. & a.	stead'iness, n.	unconstitu'tional, a.
†statist'ics, n.	sub'stance, n.	unconstitu'tionally, ad.
statist'ic, a.	substan'tial, a.	unconstitutional'ity, a.

* *Standish*, a case for pen and ink.

† *Stanza*, a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem.

‡ *Statory*, fixed, settled.

§ *State*, a standing, condition; a stationary point; a political body, or body politic; pomp, dignity.

|| *Statics*, that branch of mechanics which treats of bodies *at rest*. *Dynamics* treats of bodies *in motion*. In medicine, persons seized with *epilepsies*.

¶ *Statistics*, a collection of facts respecting the *state* of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property, and political strength, the *state* of the country, &c.—*Sinclair*.

** *Statuary*, the art of making *statues*; also, the artist.

†† *Stature*, height of an animal.

‡† *Stead*, room or *place* which another had or might have; also, to help.

§§ *Steady*, firm in *standing* or position; constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; regular, *constant*, undeviating.

||| *Substance*, a being, something existing, a body; goods, estate.

¶¶ *Substantive*, in Grammar, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial. As, *man*, *horse*, *city*, *goodness*, *excellence*.

*** *Substitute*, to put in the place of another; also, one put in the place of another, to answer the same purpose;—as, the orthodox creed of Christians is, that Christ died as the *substitute* of sinners.

††† *Superstition*, religious fear which *stands* over, as it were, and overwhelms the mind, arising from false notions of the Deity; false religion or worship, rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion;—in this sense it admits of a plural. *Superstition* has reference to God, to religion, or to beings superior to man.

uncontrast'ed, *a.*
 understand', *v.*
 understand'ing, *n.*
 understand'ingly, *ad.*
 unestab'lish, *v.*
 unestab'lished, *a.*
 unpros'tituted, *a.*

unsta'ble, *a.*
 unsta'bleness, *n.*
 unstanch'ed, *a.*
 unstate', *v.*
 unsta'id', *a.*
 unsta'id'ness, *n.*
 unstay'ed, *a.*

unstat'utable, *a.*
 unstead'fast, *a.*
 unstead'fastness, *n.*
 unstead'y, *a.*
 unstead'ily, *ad.*
 unstead'iness, *n.*
 unsubstan'tial, *a.*

STO-*a* (στοα), *a porch or portico.*

*Sto'ic, *n.*
 sto'icism, *n.*

sto'ical, *a.*
 sto'ically, *ad.*

sto'icalness, *n.*

STOL-*os* (στολος, ἀ στέλλομαι, *to send*), *the person or thing sent; a drawing or shortening.* (See *Stello.*)

STOMACH-*us*, *m.* 2. (στομαχος, ἀ στομα, *the mouth*), *the stomach; anger, resentment.*

stom'ach, *n. & v.*
 stom'achal, *a.*
 stom'ached, *a.*

stom'acher, *n.*
 stom'achful, *a.*
 stom'achfulness, *n.*

stomach'ic, *a. & n.*
 stomach'ical, *a.*
 stom'achless, *a.*

STOR-*o* for STAU-*o*, *v.* 1. (*obs.*) *to give or bring.*

restaura'tion, *n.*
 restore', *v.*
 resto'able, *a.*

resto'red, *a.*
 resto'rer, *n.*
 resto'ring, *a.*

restora'tion, *n.*
 resto'rative, *a. & n.*
 unresto'red, *a.*

STRANG-*os* (στραγγος, ἀ στραγγω, *to squeeze*), *a drop squeezed out—†stran'gury, n. strangu'rious, a.*

STRANGUL-*o*, *v.* 1. *to choke, to kill by intercepting the breath: as, stran'gle, to choke.*

stran'gle, *v.*
 stran'gled, *a.*
 stran'gler, *n.*

†stran'gles, *n.*
 stran'gling, *a. & n.*

§stran'gulated, *a.*
 strangula'tion, *n.*

STRAT-*os* (στρατος), *an army: as, stratoc'racy, a military government.*

||strat'egus, *n.*
 ¶strut'agem, *n.*

stratagem'ical, *a.*
 stratoc'racy, *n.*

**stratog'raphy, *n.*

* *Stoic*, a disciple or follower of the philosopher Zeno, who taught in a *porch* in Athens, and founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed.

† *Strangury*, literally, a *discharge of urine by drops*; a difficulty of *discharging urine*, attended with pain.

‡ *Strangles*, swellings in a horse's throat.

§ *Strangulated*, compressed.

|| *Strategus*, an Athenian general officer.

¶ *Stratagem*, an artifice, particularly *in war*; a plan or scheme for *deceiving an enemy*; any artifice.

** *Stratography*, description of *armies*, or what belongs to an *army*.

STREN—US, *a. brave, vigorous, active.*

stren'uous, a.

stren'uously, ad.

stren'uousness, n.

STREP—O, *v. 1. to make a noise or sound: as, obstrep'crous, loud, noisy, clamorous.*

obstrep'crous, a.

obstrep'crousness, n.

strep'crous, a.

obstrep'crously, ad.

strep'ent, a.

STRID—EO, *v. 2. to make a noise, to creak.*

strid'or, n.

strid'ulous, a.

STRING—O, *strictum, v. 3. to hold fast, to bind, to contract: as, astringe', to bind, to contract; constringe', constrict', to draw together, to contract.*

astringe', v.

constrain'ed, a.

restrict'ive, a.

astring'ed, a.

constrain'edly, ad.

restrict'ively, ad.

astring'ency, n.

constrain'er, n.

self-restrain'ed, a.

astring'ent, a. & n.

constrain'ing, a.

self-restrain'ing, a.

astring'er, n.

constrain'able, a.

†† *straight, a. & ad.*

astring'ing, a.

constraint', v.

strai'gh'ten, v.

* *astric't', v. & a.*

† *obstric'tion, n.*

strai'gh'tened, a.

astric't'ed, a.

§ *prestric'tion, n.*

strai'gh'tening, a.

astric't'ing, a.

|| *restrain', v.*

strai'gh'tly, ad.

astric't'ion, n.

restrai'ned, a.

strai'gh'tness, n.

astric't'ive, a.

restrai'nedly, ad.

strai'gh't way, ad.

astric't'ory, a.

restrai'ner, n.

†† *strain, v. & n.*

constringe', v.

restrai'ning, a.

strain'ed, a.

constring'ed, a.

restrai'nable, a.

strain'er, n.

constring'ing, a.

restraint', n.

strain'ing, a. & n.

constrin'gent, a.

† *restringe', v.*

§§ *strait, a. & n.*

constrict', v.

restring'ed, a.

strait'en, v.

constrict'ed, a.

restring'ent, a. & n.

strait'ly, ad.

constrict'ing, a.

** *restrict', v.*

strait'ness, n.

constrict'ion, n.

restrict'ed, a.

|||| *strait-waist'coat, n.*

† *constrain', v.*

restrict'ing, a.

strait-jack'et, n.

restrict'ion, n.

strict, a.

* *Astrict, to bind fast or compress; also, compendious, contracted.*

† *Constrain, to press, to compel or force; to bind.*

‡ *Obstriction, obligation, bond.*

§ *Prestriction, dimness.—Milton.*

|| *Restrain, to hold back, to check.*

†† *Restringe, to confine, to contract.*

** *Restrict, to limit, to confine.*

‡‡ *Straight, right, direct, not crooked; narrow, close, tight; upright, not*

deviating from truth or fairness.

|| *Strain, to stretch, to press through some porous substance, to filter.*

§§ *Straight, narrow, close, not broad; rigorous; difficult, distressful; straight,*

not crooked.

|||| *Straight-waistcoat, or Strait-jacket, an apparatus to confine the limbs of a*

distracted person.

<i>strict'ly, ad.</i>	unconstrain'ed, <i>a.</i>	unrestraint', <i>n.</i>
<i>strict'ness, n.</i>	unconstrain'edly, <i>ad</i>	unrestrict'ed, <i>a.</i>
* <i>strict'ure, n.</i>	unrestrain'ed, <i>a.</i>	unstrain'ed, <i>a.</i>
<i>subastrin'gent, a.</i>	unrestrai'nable, <i>a.</i>	

STROPHE (στροφή, ἀ στρέφω, *to turn*), *a turning round.*

† <i>anas'trophe, or</i>	apos'trophy, <i>n.</i>	catas'trophy, <i>n.</i>
<i>anas'trophy, n.</i>	apostroph'ic, <i>a.</i>	* <i>epis'trophe, or</i>
† <i>antis'trophe, or</i>	apos'trophize, <i>v.</i>	<i>epis'trophy, n.</i>
<i>antis'trophy, n.</i>	apos'trophized, <i>a.</i>	monostroph'ic, <i>a</i>
‡ <i>antis'trophon, n.</i>	apos'trophizing, <i>a.</i>	†† <i>stro'phe, or</i>
<i>apos'trophe, or</i>	† <i>catas'trophe, or</i>	<i>stro'phy, n.</i>

STRUM—*a, f.* 1. *a wen or swelling.*

<i>antistrumat'ic, a.</i>	†† <i>stru'ma, n.</i>	<i>stru'mous, a.</i>
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STRU—*o, structum, v.* 3. *to build* : *as, destroy', to pull down* ; *instruct', to teach, to direct* ; *misinstruct', to instruct amiss* ; *obstruct', to block up, to impede.*

‡‡ <i>con'strue, v.</i>	<i>con'struing, a.</i>	<i>construct'ed, a.</i>
<i>con'strued, a.</i>	<i>construct', v.</i>	<i>construct'er, n.</i>

* *Stricture*, a stroke, a glance, a touch ; a touch of criticism, critical remark, censure ; a drawing, a spasmodic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

† *Anastrophe*, in grammar, an *inversion* of the natural order of words,—*as, saxa per et scopulos, for per saxa et scopulos.*

‡ *Antistrophe*, in grammar, the *changing* of things mutually depending on each other ; *reciprocal conversion* ;—*as, the master of the servant ; the servant of the master.*

§ *Antistrophon*, a figure which *repeats* a word *often.*

|| *Apostrophe*, in rhetoric, a *diversion* of speech ; a *digressive* address ; a *changing* the course of a speech, and addressing a person who is dead or absent, *as if present.* When an advocate, in an argument to the jury, *turns* and addresses a few remarks to the court. In Grammar, the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, marked by a comma,—*as call'd for called.* The comma used for this purpose may also be called an *apostrophe.*

† *Catastrophe*, the *change* or *revolution* which produces the final event of a dramatic piece ; or the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play. The ancients divided a play into the *prolasis*, *epitasis*, *catastasis*, and *catastrophy* ; the *introduction*, *continuance*, *heightening*, and *development* or *conclusion.* A final event, conclusion ; generally, an *unfortunate conclusion, calamity, or disaster.*

** *Epistrophe*, a figure in rhetoric, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

†† *Strophe*, in Greek poetry, a stanza ; the first member of a poem. This is succeeded by a similar stanza called *antistrophe.* The ancient odes consisted of stanzas called *strophies* and *antistrophies*, to which was often added the *epode.* These were sung by a choir, which *turned* or *changed* places when they repeated the different parts of the ode. The *epode* was sung as the chorus stood still.

‡† *Struma*, a glandular swelling ; scrofula ; the king's evil ; *a wen.*

§§ *Construe*, to arrange words in their natural order ; hence to interpret, to explain, to translate.

||| *Construct*, to put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order ; *to build, to form ; to devise and compose.*

construct'ing, *a.*
 construc'tion, *n.*
 construc'tional, *a.*
 construct'ive, *a.*
 construct'ively, *ad.*
 construc'ture, *n.*
 †deobstruct', *v.*
 deobstruct'ed, *a.*
 deobstruct'ing, *a. & v.*
 deob'struent, *a. & n.*
 destroy', *v.*
 destroy'ed, *a.*
 destroy'er, *n.*
 destroy'able, *a.*
 destroy'ing, *a.*
 destruc'tion, *n.*
 destruct'ible, *a.*
 destruct'ibil'ity, *n.*
 destruct'ive, *a.*
 destruct'ively, *ad.*
 destruct'iveness, *n.*
 destruct'or, *n.*
 †extract', *v.*
 extruc'tion, *n.*
 extract'ive, *a.*

extract'or, *n.*
 indestruct'ible, *a.*
 indestructibil'ity, *n.*
 instruct', *v.*
 instruct'ed, *a.*
 instruct'ing, *a.*
 instruct'ible, *a.*
 instruc'tion, *n.*
 instruct'ive, *a.*
 instruct'ively, *ad.*
 instruct'iveness, *n.*
 instruct'or, *n.*
 instruct'ress, *n.*
 †in'strument, *n.*
 instrument'al, *a.*
 instrument'ally, *ad.*
 instrument'alness, *n.*
 instrumental'ity, *n.*
 ‡miscon'struc, *v.*
 miscon'strued, *a.*
 miscon'struing, *a.*
 ||misconstruc'tion, *n.*
 misinstruct', *v.*
 misinstruct'or, *n.*
 misinstruc'tion, *n.*

obstruct', *v.*
 obstruct'ed, *a.*
 obstruct'er, *n.*
 obstruct'ing, *a.*
 obstruc'tion, *n.*
 obstruct'ive, *a. & n.*
 ob'struent, *a. & n.*
 preinstruct', *v.*
 preinstruct'ed, *a.*
 preinstruct'ing, *a.*
 self-destruc'tion, *n.*
 self-destruc'tive, *a.*
 struc'ture, *n.*
 substruc'tion, *n.*
 substruct'ure, *n.*
 superstruct', *v.*
 superstruc'tion, *n.*
 superstruct'ive, *a.*
 superstruct'ure, *n.*
 undestroy'able, *a.*
 undestroy'ed, *a.*
 uninstruct'ed, *a.*
 uninstruct'ive, *a.*
 unobstruct'ed, *a.*
 unobstruct'ive, *a.*

STUD-EO, *v. 2.* to study, to strive or endeavour, to apply, to attend to.

stu'dent, *n.*
 stud'y, *n. & v.*
 stud'ied, *a.*
 stud'iedly, *ad.*

stud'ier, *n.*
 stu'dious, *a.*
 stu'diously, *ad.*

stu'diousness, *n.*
 unstud'ied, *a.*
 unstu'dious, *a.*

STULT-US, *a.* foolish : as, stul'tify, to make foolish.

stultil'oquy, *n.* stultil'oquence, *n.* stul'tify, *v.*

STUP-EO, *v. 2.* to be void of sensibility; to astonish : as, stu'pid, very dull, senseless ; stu'pify, to make stupid or dull.

* Deobstruct, to remove obstructions or impediments to a passage.

† Extract, to build, to construct.

‡ Instrument, a tool ; that by which work is performed, or any thing is effected,—as a knife, hammer, saw, plough, &c. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect ; means used or contributing to an effect,—applicable to persons or things. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds ;—as, an organ, harpsichord, violin, flute, &c. In law, a writing containing the terms of a contract ;—as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c.

§ Misconstrue, to interpret erroneously either words or things.

|| Misconstruction, wrong interpretation of words or things ; a mistaking of the true meaning.

*obstupefac'tion, <i>n.</i>	<i>stu'pefy, v.</i>	<i>stu'pid, a.</i>
obstupefac'tive, <i>a.</i>	<i>stu'pefier, n.</i>	<i>stu'pidly, ad.</i>
†stupen'dous, <i>a.</i>	<i>stu'pefying, a.</i>	<i>stu'pidness, n.</i>
stupen'dously, <i>ad.</i>	<i>stupefac'tion, n.</i>	<i>stupid'ity, n.</i>
stupen'dousness, <i>n.</i>	<i>stupefac'tive, a. & n.</i>	<i>stu'por, n.</i>

STYL—OS (στυλος), *a pillar or column, a sharp-pointed iron pencil; a style or manner of speaking or writing.*

†pen'tastyle, <i>n.</i>	§sty'let, <i>n.</i>	**sub'style, <i>n.</i>
style, <i>n. & v.</i>	sty'liform, <i>a.</i>	substy'lar, <i>a.</i>
sty'led, <i>a.</i>	¶sty'lloid, <i>a.</i>	††systyle', <i>n.</i>

STYPH—O (στυφω), *to astringe, to thicken, to stop bleeding—styp'tic, a. & n. styp'tical, a. styptic'ity, n.*

STYX, styg-is, *f. 3. (στυξ), a fountain of Arcadia.*

††Styx, *n. styg'ian, a.*

SUAD—EO, suasum, *v. 2. to advise: as, assuage', to soften, to mitigate; dissuade', to advise against.*

assuage', <i>v.</i>	impersua'sible, <i>a.</i>	persuasibil'ity, <i>n.</i>
assuag'ed, <i>a.</i>	mispersuade', <i>v.</i>	persua'sion, <i>n.</i>
assuag'er, <i>n.</i>	mispersua'sion, <i>n.</i>	persua'sive, <i>a.</i>
assuag'ing, <i>a.</i>	§§persuade', <i>v.</i>	persua'sively, <i>ad.</i>
assua'sive, <i>a.</i>	persua'ded, <i>a.</i>	persua'siveness, <i>n.</i>
dissuade', <i>v.</i>	persua'der, <i>n.</i>	persua'sory, <i>a.</i>
dissua'ded, <i>a.</i>	persua'dable, <i>a.</i>	sua'sible, <i>a.</i>
dissua'der, <i>n.</i>	persua'dably, <i>ad.</i>	sua'sion, <i>n.</i>
dissua'ding, <i>a.</i>	persua'ding, <i>a. & n.</i>	sua'sive, <i>a.</i>
dissua'sion, <i>n.</i>	persua'sible, <i>a.</i>	sua'sory, <i>a.</i>
dissua'sive, <i>a. & n.</i>	persua'sibleness, <i>n.</i>	unpersua'dable, <i>a.</i>

SUAV—IS, *a. sweet to the senses or to the mind.*

* *Obstupefaction, Stupefaction*, the act of rendering *stupid* or *insensible*.

† *Stupendous*, literally, striking dumb by its magnitude;—hence, *astonishing*, wonderful, amazing; particularly, of *astonishing* magnitude or elevation;—as, a *stupendous* pile, edifice, mountain, bridge, &c.

† *Pentastyle*, in architecture, a work containing five rows of *columns*.

§ *Stylet*, a small poniard or dagger.

|| *Styliform*, like a *style*, *pin*, or *pen*.

¶ *Stylloid*, having some resemblance to a *style* or *pen*.

** *Substyle*, in dialling, the line on which the gnomon stands.

†† *Systyle*, in architecture, the manner of placing *columns*, where the place between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules.

§§ *Styx*, a poisonous or deadly river, issuing from a rock in Arcadia, fabled by the ancient poets to be a river of hell, over which the shades of the dead passed; or the region of the dead,—hence, *hellish*, *infernal*. By means of it Alexander the Great is said to have been poisoned.—Plin. xxx. Curt. x. 10, 16. Plutarch. Pausan. viii. 18.

§§ *Persuade*, to influence by argument, advice, intreaty, or expostulation; to draw or incline the will to a determination, by presenting motives to the mind to convince by argument or reasons offered.

insuav'ity, <i>n.</i>	sweet'ener, <i>n.</i>	sweet'ly, <i>ad.</i>
suav'ity, <i>n.</i>	sweet'ening, <i>a.</i>	sweet'ness, <i>n.</i>
sweet, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	sweet'heart, <i>n.</i>	sweet'meat, <i>n.</i>
sweet'en, <i>v.</i>	sweet'ish, <i>a.</i>	sweet'scented, <i>a.</i>
sweet'ened, <i>a.</i>	sweet'ishness, <i>n.</i>	sweet'smelling, <i>a.</i>

SUBER, *n.* 3. cork—su'beric, *a.* su'berous, *a.*

SUBLIM-IS, *a.* (*q.* supra limum ?) exalted, lofty, high.

sublime', <i>a.</i> <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	sublime'ness, <i>n.</i>	*sub'limite, <i>a.</i> & <i>v.</i>
subli'med, <i>a.</i>	sublim'ity, <i>n.</i>	sub'limated, <i>a.</i>
subli'ming, <i>a.</i>	subli'mable, <i>a.</i>	sub'limating, <i>a.</i>
sublime'ly, <i>ad.</i>	subli'mableness, <i>n.</i>	sublima'tion, <i>n.</i>

SUBTIL-IS, *a.* (sub & tela, *f.* 1. a web, a work, à texo, *v.* 3. to weave), thin, fine, acute; shy, cunning, artful.

sub'tile, or	sub'tileness, <i>n.</i>	subtilia'tion, <i>n.</i>
sub'tle, <i>a.</i>	sub'tility, or	sub'tilize, <i>v.</i>
sub'tilely, or	sub'tlety, <i>n.</i>	subtiliza'tion, <i>n.</i>
sub'tlely, <i>ad.</i>	†subtil'iate, <i>v.</i>	supersub'tle, <i>a.</i>

SUCCIN-UM, *n.* 2. amber: as, succin'ic, suc'cinous, of amber—†suc'cinated, *a.* succin'ic, *a.* suc'cinous, *a.*

SUD-o, sudatum, *v.* 1. to sweat or emit any moisture: as, desuda'tion, exsuda'tion, or suda'tion, a sweating.

desuda'tion, <i>n.</i>	exu'ding, <i>a.</i>	sweat'er, <i>n.</i>
exsude', or	resuda'tion, <i>n.</i>	sweat'ing, <i>a.</i>
exude', <i>v.</i>	§su'dary, <i>n.</i>	sweat'y, <i>a.</i>
exu'date, <i>v.</i>	suda'tion, <i>n.</i>	sweat'iness, <i>n.</i>
exsuda'tion, or	su'datory, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	**transude', <i>v.</i>
exuda'tion, <i>n.</i>	†sudorif'ic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	transu'ding, <i>a.</i>
exsu'ded, or	su'dorous, <i>a.</i>	transuda'tion, <i>n.</i>
exu'ded, <i>a.</i>	sweat, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	transu'datory, <i>a.</i>
exsu'ding, or		

SUE-o, suetum, *v.* 2. to use, to be in use, to be accustomed.

* *Sublimate*, to bring a solid substance into the state of vapour by heat, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state; to refine and exalt, to heighten, to elevate. *Sublimation* bears the same relation to a solid, that *distillation* does to a liquid.

† *Subtiliate*, *Subtilize*, to make thin or fine, to refine; to spin into niceties, to refine in argument.

‡ *Succinated*, impregnated with the acid of amber.

§ *Sudary*, a napkin or handkerchief.

|| *Sudatory*, sweating; also, a hot-house, a sweating bath.

†† *Sudorific*, causing sweat; also, a medicine that produces perspiration.

** *Transude*, to pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid,—as, liquor may transude through leather, or through wood.

**assuefac'tion*, *n.* †*con'suetude*, *n.* †*consuetu'dinary*, *n.*
 †*as'suetude*, *n.* †*consuetu'dinal*, *a.* ††*des'uetude*, *n.*

SUFFRAGI-UM, *n.* 2. *a vote*: as, *suf'fragate*, to vote with.

suf'frage, *n.* *suf'fragator*, *n.* ****suf'fragant*, *n.*
suf'fragate, *v.* †*suf'fragan*, *n. & a.*

SUGILL-o, *v.* 1. to make livid by a blow or bruise; to defame—††*sug'il*, *v.* *sug'illate*, *v.* *sugilla'tion*, *n.*

SUG-o, *suctum*, *v.* 3. to suck or draw in: as, *suc'tion*, a sucking.

exsuc'tion, *n.* *suck'er*, *n.* *suc'tion*, *n.*
exuc'cous, *a.* *suck'ing*, *a.* *suc'culent*, *a.*
san'guisuge, *n.* *suck'le*, *v.* *suc'culency*, *n.*
suck, *v. & n.* *suck'led*, *a.* *succif'erous*, *a.*
suck'ed, *a.* *suck'ling*, *a. & n.* ††*suges'cent*, *a.*

SUI, *pron. of one's self*—*su'icide*, *n.* *suici'dal*, *a.*

SULC-us, *m.* 2. *a furrow.*

‡‡*sul'cate*, *a.* †††*trisulc'*, *n.* †††*trisul'cate*, *a.*
sul'cated, or

SULPHUR, *n.* 3. *brimstone.*

****sul'phur*, *n.* *sul'phurous*, *a.* *sulphu'reousness*, *n.*
sul'phurate, *a. & v.* *sulphura'tion*, *n.* *sul'phury*, *a.*
sul'phurated, *a.* *sulphu'reous*, *a.* *supersul'phate*, *n.*
 †††*sul'phuretted*, *a.* *sulphu'reously*, *ad.* †††*supersul'phuretted*, *a.*
sul'phuric, *a.*

SULTAN (שולט, Heb. to rule), the Turkish emperor.

‡‡‡*sul'tan*, *n.* *sulta'na*, or *sul'taness*, *n.*
 ††††*sul'tanry*, *n.*

* *Assuefaction*, the act of accustoming.

† *Assuetude*, custom, habit, habitual, use.

‡ *Consuetude*, custom, usage.

§ *Consuetudinary*, a ritual of monastic forms and customs.

|| *Desuetude*, the cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion. Habit is acquired by practice, and lost by *desuetude*.

† *Suffragan*, assisting; also, a bishop considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; or rather an assistant bishop.

** *Suffragant*, an assistant, a favourer.

†† *Sugil*, to defame: *Sugillate*, to beat black and blue.

‡‡ *Sugescent*, relating to sucking.

§§ *Sulcate*, *Sulcated*, in botany, furrowed, grooved, scored.

||| *Trisulc*, something having three points.

††† *Trisulcate*, having three points or forks.

*** *Sulphur*, a simple combustible, mineral substance, of a yellow colour, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat.

††† *Sulphuretted*, applied to gaseous bodies holding *sulphur* in solution.

††† *Supersulphuretted*, combined with an excess of *sulphur*.

§§§ *Sultan*, an appellation given to the emperor of the Turks, denoting ruler or commander. †††† *Sultanry*, the dominions of a Sultan; an eastern empire.

SUMMA, *f.* 1. (*a* summus, *a.* highest), *a* sum, the whole or chief part of any thing.

*con'summate, <i>v.</i>	inconsum'mate, <i>a.</i>	sum'med, <i>a.</i>
con'summed, <i>a.</i>	inconsum'mateness, <i>n.</i>	sum'mer, <i>n.</i>
con'summing, <i>a.</i>	†sum, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	sum'ming, <i>n.</i>
consum'mate, <i>a.</i>	sum'less, <i>a.</i>	sum'mit, <i>n.</i>
consum'mately, <i>ad.</i>	‡sum'mary, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	unconsum'mate, <i>a.</i>
consumma'tion, <i>n.</i>	sum'marily, <i>ad.</i>	

SUM-o, sumptum, *v.* 3. to take: as, assume', to take to or upon one; consume', to take up, to destroy, to waste; resume', to take back, to begin again.

assume', <i>v.</i>	inconsump'tible, <i>a.</i>	resu'med, <i>a.</i>
assu'med, <i>a.</i>	‡insume', <i>v.</i>	resu'ming, <i>a.</i>
assu'mer, <i>n.</i>	introsume', <i>v.</i>	resu'mable, <i>a.</i>
assu'ming, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	**presume', <i>v.</i>	resump'tion, <i>n.</i>
‡assump'sit, <i>n.</i>	presu'med, <i>a.</i>	resump'tive, <i>a.</i>
assump'tion, <i>n.</i>	presu'mer, <i>n.</i>	self-assu'med, <i>a.</i>
assump'tive, <i>a.</i>	presu'mable, <i>a.</i>	self-consu'ming, <i>a.</i>
co-assume', <i>v.</i>	presu'mably, <i>ad.</i>	subsume', <i>v.</i>
consu'mable, <i>a.</i>	presu'ming, <i>a.</i>	sump'tion, <i>n.</i>
consume', <i>v.</i>	presump'tion, <i>n.</i>	‡‡sump'tuary, <i>a.</i>
consu'med, <i>a.</i>	presump'tive, <i>a.</i>	‡‡sump'tuous, <i>a.</i>
consu'mer, <i>n.</i>	presump'tively, <i>ad.</i>	sump'tuously, <i>ad.</i>
consu'ming, <i>a.</i>	presump'tuous, <i>a.</i>	sump'tuousness, <i>n.</i>
consump'tion, <i>n.</i>	presump'tuously, <i>ad.</i>	sumptuos'ity, <i>n.</i>
consump'tionary, <i>a.</i>	presump'tuousness, <i>n.</i>	‡‡transume', <i>v.</i>
consump'tive, <i>a.</i>	reassume', <i>v.</i>	transump'tion, <i>n.</i>
consump'tively, <i>ad.</i>	reassu'med, <i>a.</i>	unassu'ming, <i>a.</i>
consump'tiveness, <i>n.</i>	reassu'ming, <i>a.</i>	unconsu'med, <i>a.</i>
desume', <i>v.</i>	reassump'tion, <i>n.</i>	unpresump'tuous, <i>a.</i>
inconsu'mable, <i>a.</i>	resume', <i>v.</i>	

* Con'summate, *v.* Consum'mate, *a.* to end, to finish; to perfect, to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; summing up together, complete, perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree.

† Sum, the whole, amount, or aggregate of numbers added.

‡ Summary, reduced into narrow compass, or into few words; short, brief, concise, compendious; also, an abridged account, an abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.

§ Assumpsit, in law, a promise or undertaking founded on a consideration. This promise may be verbal or written.

|| Desume, to take from, to borrow.

‡ Insume, Introsume, to take or suck in.

** Presume, literally, to take before, to take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability; to venture without positive permission.

‡‡ Sump'tuary, relating to expense.

‡‡ Sump'tuous, costly, expensive; hence splendid, magnificent.

§§ Transume, to take from one to another.

SUPER, *prep.* (ὑπέρ), *above or high*: SUPERIOR, *a. higher*;
SUPREM-US, *a. highest*.

inexu'perable, <i>a.</i>	su'perable, <i>a.</i>	supe'rior, <i>a. & n.</i>
*insu'perable, <i>a.</i>	su'perably, <i>ad.</i>	superior'ity, <i>n.</i>
insu'perably, <i>ad.</i>	su'perableness, <i>n.</i>	†super'lative, <i>a.</i>
insu'perableness, <i>n.</i>	‡superb', <i>a.</i>	super'latively, <i>ad.</i>
insuperabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	superb'ly, <i>ad.</i>	super'lativeness, <i>n.</i>
suv'eran, or	§supercil'iary, <i>a.</i>	**supern'al, <i>a.</i>
†sov'ereign, <i>a. & n.</i>	supercil'ious, <i>a.</i>	††supreme', <i>a.</i>
sov'ereignly, <i>ad.</i>	supercil'iously, <i>ad.</i>	supreme'ly, <i>ad.</i>
sov'ereignize, <i>v.</i>	supercil'iousness, <i>n.</i>	suprem'acy, <i>n.</i>
sov'ereignty, <i>n.</i>		

SUPIN-US, *a. lying with the face upwards*; *negligent*.

††resu'pine, <i>a.</i>	supina'tion, <i>n.</i>	supine', <i>a.</i>
§§resu'pinate, <i>a.</i>	supina'tor, <i>n.</i>	supine'ly, <i>ad.</i>
resupina'tion, <i>n.</i>	††su'pine, <i>n.</i>	supine'ness, <i>n.</i>

SUR-A, *f. 1. the calf of the leg*—su'ral, *a.*

SURCUL-US, *m. 2. a young twig or shoot*—***sur'cle, *n.*

SURD-US, *a. deaf*—†††absurd', *a. absurd'ly, ad.*

absurd'ness, *n.* absurd'ity, *n.* †††surd, *a. & n.*

SURG-O, *surrectum, v. 3. (sub & rego), to rise or lift up*.

§§§assur'gent, *a.* |||||insurg'ent, *n. & a.* insurrec'tion, *n.*

* *Insuperable*, that cannot be overcome or surmounted, or be passed over. This word is applied chiefly to difficulties, objections, obstacles, or impediments.
† *Sovereign*, supreme in power; a *supreme* lord or ruler; also, a gold coin value 20s.

‡ *Superb*, grand, magnificent; rich, elegant; showy, pompous; rich, splendid, august, stately. § *Superciliary*, being above the eye-brow.

|| *Supercilious*, literally, being above the eyebrow; *lofty* with pride; haughty dictatorial, overbearing; manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it.

† *Superlative*, highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all other.

** *Supernal*, relating to things above.

†† *Supreme*, highest in authority; highest, greatest.

†† *Resupine*, lying on the back.

§§ *Resupinate*, in botany, reversed; turned upside down.

|||| *Supinator*, in anatomy, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.

†† *Supine*, in grammar, a word formed from a verb, or a modification of a verb. *** *Surcle*, a little shoot, a twig, a sucker.

††† *Absurd*, opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense.

††† *Surd*, deaf, unheard; in Algebra, a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers. Thus, 2 is a *surd* number, because there is no number, which, multiplied into itself, will exactly produce 2.

§§§ *Assurgent*, rising upwards in an arch.

||||| *Insurgent*, rising in opposition to lawful, civil or political authority; also, the person that does so. An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel*. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place it under another jurisdiction. All *rebels* are *insurgents*, but all *insurgents* are not *rebels*.

insurrec'tional, <i>a.</i>	resurrec'tionist, <i>n.</i>	surge'less, <i>a.</i>
insurrec'tionary, <i>a.</i>	source, <i>n.</i>	surg'y, <i>a.</i>
resurrec'tion, <i>n.</i>	*surge, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	surg'ing, <i>a.</i>

SUSURR-US, *m.* 2. *a* whisper—susurra'tion, *n.*

SUT-US, *p. p.* (à suo, *v.* 3. *to sew or stitch*), sewed or stitched—†sou'ter, *n.* ‡su'tile, *a.* §su'ture, *n.*

SYBAR-IS, *f.* 3. *an ancient town in the south of Italy.*

||sybaril'ic, *a.* sybarit'ical, *a.*

SYC-OS (συκος), *a* fig.

†syc'amore, <i>n.</i>	syc'ophancy, or	sycophant'ic, <i>a.</i>
**syc'ite, <i>n.</i>	syc'ophantry, <i>n.</i>	syc'ophantize, <i>v.</i>
††syc'ophant, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>		

SYL-E (συλη, à συλαω, *to plunder*), spoil—‡†asy'lum, *n.*

SYLV-A, *f.* 1. *a* wood—Syl'van, *a.* & *n.* (See *Silva*.)

SYPHON (σιφων), *a* tube, *a* pipe—sy'phon, or si'phon, *n.*

SYRIGX, syring-os (συριγξ, συριγγος), *a* reed or pipe.

§§syrin'ga, *n.* |||syr'inge, *n.* & *v.* ††syringot'omy, *n.*

T.

TABERN-A, *f.* 1. *a* shop or shed, *a* house or dwelling made of boards, *a* tent.

* Surge, *a* large wave or billow; *a* great rolling swell of water.

† Souter, *a* shoemaker or cobbler.

‡ Sutile, *done by stitching.*

§ Suture, *the sewing of a wound*; *the seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull*; or *the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones.*

|| Sybaritic, *belonging to the Sybaritæ, or inhabitants of Sybaris, a town in Italy, who were proverbially voluptuous*; hence, *luxurious, wanton.*

† Sycamore, *a* species of fig-tree.

** Sycite, fig-stone,—*a* name given to nodules of flint or pebbles, which resemble *a* fig.

†† Sycophant, *originally, an informer against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law, &c.* Hence, in time, it came to signify *a tale-bearer or informer, in general*; hence, *a parasite*; *a mean flatterer*; especially *a flatterer of princes and great men*; hence, *a deceiver, an impostor.* Its most general use is in the sense of *an obsequious flatterer or parasite.*

‡† Asylum, *a sanctuary, or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors shelter themselves from justice, and from which they cannot be taken without sacrilege.* Temples and altars were anciently *asylums*; as were tombs, statues, and monuments. The ancient heathens allowed *asylums* for the protection of the vilest criminals; and the Jews had their cities of refuge.—Josh. xx. 7 to 9. Any place of retreat and security.

§§ Syringa, *a* genus of plants, the lilac.

||| Syringe, *an instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, &c.*; or *an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to imbibe any fluid, and then to expel it with force.*

†† Syringotomy, *the operation of cutting for the fistula, or callous ulcer.*

**tab'ernacle*, *n.* & *v.*
tabernac'ular, *a.*
†*tav'ern*, *n.*

tav'erner, or
‡*tav'erning*, *n.*
tav'ern-keeper, *n.*

tav'ernman, *n.*
tav'ern-haunter,

TAB-ES, *f.* 3. *a wasting disease, a consumption.*

‡*tab'efy*, *v.*
tabefac'tion, *n.*

||*tab'id*, *a.*
tab'idness, *n.*

tabes'cent, *a.*
tab'itude, *n.*

TABUL-*a*, *f.* 1. *a board or plank, a table: as, contab'ulate, to floor with boards.*

contab'ulate, *v.*
contabula'tion, *n.*

ta'ble-beer, *n.*
ta'ble-cloth, *n.*

ta'bling, *a.* & *n.*
tab'ular, *a.*

¶*tab'lature*, *n.*
ta'ble, *n.* & *v.*
ta'bled, *a.*

ta'ble-talk, *n.*
ta'bler, *n.*
***ta'blet*, *n.*

tab'ulate, *v.*
tab'ulated, *a.*

TACE-*o*, *tacitum*, *v.* 2. *to be silent, to hold one's peace.*

††*ret'icence*, or
ret'icency, *n.*
‡†*ta'ce*, *n.*

ta'cet, *n.*
‡‡*tac'it*, *a.*
tac'itly, *ad.*

tac'iturn, *n.*
|||*taciturn'ity*, *n.*

TACHYS (ταχυς), *swift, rapid, quick*—¶¶*tachyg'raphy*, *n.*

TACT-OS (τακτος, à τασσω, *to place in order*), *placed or put in order, arranged.*

* *Tabernacle*, among the Jews, a kind of *tent* to take up or down, as occasion required; which was as it were the palace of the Most High, the *dwelling* of the God of Israel; wherein the Israelites, during their journeyings in the wilderness, performed the chief of their religious exercises, offered their sacrifices, and worshipped. It was 30 cubits long, and 10 in breadth and in height. It was divided into two partitions. The first was called, THE HOLY PLACE, which was 20 cubits long, and 10 wide; here were placed the table of show-bread, the golden candlestick, and the golden altar of incense. The second was called THE MOST HOLY PLACE, whose length was 10 cubits, and breadth 10, wherein, before the building of the temple, the *ark of the covenant* was kept, which was a symbol of God's gracious presence with the Jewish Church. The MOST HOLY was divided from the HOLY PLACE by a curtain or veil of very rich cloth.—*Exod.* xxvi. *Heb.* ix. 2, 3.—*Cruden*. A tent or pavilion, a temporary dwelling; a place of worship, a sacred place; our natural body, in which the soul lodges as in a *tabernacle*; the tokens of God's gracious presence.

† *Tavern*, a house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, to be drank on the spot.

‡ *Taverning*, a feasting at taverns.

§ *Tabefy*, to waste gradually, to waste by disease, to lose flesh.

|| *Tabid*, wasted by disease, consumptive.

¶ *Tablature*, painting on walls and ceilings.

** *Tablet*, a small table or flat surface.

†† *Reticence*, *Reticency*, concealment by *silence*. In rhetoric, *aposiopesis* or *suppression*; a figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject.

‡† *Tace*, *Tacet*, a term used in Italian music, directing to be silent.

§§ *Tacit*, silent; implied, but not expressed.

||| *Taciturnity*, habitual *silence* or *reserve* in speaking.

¶¶ *Tachygraphy*, the art or practice of *quick writing*. (We now use *steno-graphy* and *short-hand writing*.)

*eu'taxy, *n.*

†syn'tax, *n.*

syntac'tic, *a.*

syntac'tical, *a.*

syntac'tically, *ad.*

‡tac'tics, *n.*

tac'tic, *a.*

tac'tical, *a.*

tactici'an, *n.*

§tax'iarch, *n.*

||tax'iderm'y, *n.*

tax'idermist, *n.*

¶taxon'omy, *n.*

TAILL-ER, *v.* (Fr.) *to cut; to deal:* as, detail', a minute account; retail', selling in small portions.

detail', *n. & v.*

detail'ed, *a.*

detail'er, *n.*

detail'ing, *a.*

**entail', *n. & v.*

entail'ed, *a.*

entail'er, *n.*

entail'ing, *a.*

entail'ment, *n.*

retail', *v. & n.*

retail'ed, *a.*

retail'er, *n.*

retail'ing, *a.*

†tail, *n.*

tail'or, *n. & v.*

tail'oress, *n.*

tail'oring, *n.*

TAIN (Eng.) for TEN-EO, *to hold.* (See *Teneo.*)

TALENT-UM, *n.* 2. (ταλαντον, ἂ ταλαω, *to bear*), a talent.

‡tal'ent, *n.*

tal'ented, *a.*

TAL-IS, *a. such, of this or that kind, like for like.*

§§retal'iate, *v.*

retal'iated, *a.*

retal'iating, *a.*

retalia'tion, *n.*

retal'iatory, *a.*

|||ta'lion, *n.*

¶¶tal'ly, *n. & v.*

tal'lying, *a.*

TALMUD or THALMUD (Chal. למד, *to teach*), the book containing the Jewish traditions, the Rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the law.

Tal'mud, or

Thal'mud, *n.*

tal'mudic, *a.*

talmu'dical, *a.*

tal'mudist, *n.*

talmudist'ic, *a.*

TANG-o, tactum, *v.* 3. *to touch:* as, con'tact, a touching,

* *Eutaxy*, established order.

† *Syntax*, in grammar, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage. A gross violation of the rules of syntax is a *solecism*. (See p. 410.)

‡ *Tactics*, the science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, encampments, &c. and performing military and naval evolutions. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons.

§ *Taxiarch*, an Athenian military officer commanding a *taxis* or battalion.

|| *Taxidermy* (ἀ δερμα, *derma, skin*), the art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals.

¶ *Taxonomy*, classification.

** *Entail*, the deed which grants a *tail*, or a limited right.

†† *Tail*, in law, that right of possession, by which the possessor has not the power of disposal.

‡‡ *Talent*, among the ancients, a weight and a coin, the value differing among different nations and ages. Among the Romans, the great *talent* is said to be £ 99 : 6 : 8, and the little *talent* £ 75 Sterling. Faculty, natural gift or endowment; eminent abilities, superior genius; skill.

§§ *Retaliate*, to return like for like.

||| *Talion*, law of retaliation.

¶¶ *Tally*, a stick notched so as to fit another,—used in keeping accounts.

touch ; *contig'uous*, *touching* ; *pertin'gent*, *reaching to tact'ile*, that may be *touched* or *felt*.

* <i>attain'</i> , <i>v.</i>	† <i>contin'gent</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>in'tegrally</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>attain'able</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>contin'gently</i> , <i>ad.</i>	‡ <i>in'tegrate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>attain'ableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>contin'gentness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>in'tegrated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>attain'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>entire'</i> , or	<i>integra'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>attai'ning</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>intire'</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>integ'rity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>attain'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>entire'ly</i> , or	<i>pertin'gent</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>con'tact</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intire'ly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	** <i>redin'tegrate</i> , <i>v. & a.</i>
<i>con'tac'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>entire'ness</i> , or	<i>redin'tegrated</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>conta'gion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intire'ness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>redin'tegrating</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>conta'gious</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>incontig'uous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>redintegra'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>conta'giousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intact'ible</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>tact</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contigu'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intang'ible</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tact'ile</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>contig'uous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>intang'ibleness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tactil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contig'uously</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>intangibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tac'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contig'uousness</i> , <i>n.</i>	§ <i>in'teger</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>tan'gent</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contin'gence</i> , or	<i>in'tegrant</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tang'ible</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>contin'gency</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>in'tegral</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>tangibil'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>

§§ *TANTAL-US*, *m.* 2. *Tantalus*, a king of *Lydia* or *Phrygia*.

<i>tan'talize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>tan'talizer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tan'talizing</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>tan'talized</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tantaliza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tan'talism</i> , <i>n.</i>

TANT-US, *a.* so great, so much, equivalent.

|||| *tant'amount*, *a.*

* *Attain*, to come to or reach ; to gain, to compass,—always followed by *to*. This word always implies an effort towards an object. Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain* and *procure*, which do not necessarily imply such effort. We *procure* or *obtain* a thing by *purchase* or *loan*, and we *obtain* by inheritance, but we do not *attain* it by such means.

† *Contagion*, literally, a *touch* or *touching*. Hence, the communication of a disease by *contact* ; or the matter communicated. The small-pox, measles, anginas, malignant fevers, are communicated by the breath of the diseased, by the perspiration, or other excretions.

‡ *Contingent*, falling or coming by chance, that is, without design or expectation on our part ; accidental, casual.

§ *Integer*, literally, not *touched*, the whole of any thing ; a whole number,—opposed to a *fraction*.

|| *Integrant*, making part of a whole.

‡ *Integrate*, to renew, to restore, to perfect, to make a thing entire.

** *Redintegrate*, to make whole again, to renew, to restore to a perfect state.

†† *Tact*, *touch*, feeling ; peculiar skill or faculty ; nice perception or discernment.

‡† *Tangent*, in geometry, a right line which *touches* a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it.

§§ *Tantalus*, in fable, was condemned for his crimes to perpetual hunger and thirst, in hell, with food and water near him, which he could not reach ; hence, *tantalize*, to tease or torment, by presenting some good to the view, and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach ; to tease, to torment.

|||| *Tantamount*, equal, equivalent in value or signification.

TAPES, et-is, *m.* 3. *cloth wrought with figures of different colours, hangings—tap'etry, n.*

TAPH-OS (ταφος, à θαπτω, *to bury*), *a grave or tomb.*

*cen'otaph, *n.*

epitaph'ian, *a.*

unep'itaphed, *a.*

†ep'itaph, *n.*

TARD-US, *a.* *slow, dilatory*: as, *retard', to hinder in motion*; *tar'digrade, tar'digradous, slow-paced.*

retard', *v.*

retarda'tion, *n.*

tar'diness, *n.*

retard'ed, *a.*

retard'ment, *n.*

tarda'tion, *n.*

retard'er, *n.*

tar'dy, *a. & v.*

tar'digrade, or

retard'ing, *a.*

tar'dily, *ad.*

tar'digradous, *a.*

TARGUM (תרגום, *interpretation*, Heb.) *a paraphrase on Scripture in the Chaldee language.*

†tar'gum, *n.*

tar'gumist, *n.*

TARTAR-US, *m.* 2. *hell.*

tar'tar, *n.*

tarta'reous, or

tarta'rean, *a.*

TAST-ER for **TATER**, *v.* (Fr.) *to try by the mouth, to feel*: as, *distaste', aversion to taste, a disrelish, dislike.*

distaste', *v. & n.*

taste, *v. & n.*

taste'fully, *ad.*

dista'sted, *a.*

ta'sted, *a.*

taste'less, *a.*

distaste'ful, *a.*

ta'ster, *n.*

taste'lessness, *n.*

distaste'fulness, *n.*

ta'sting, *a. & n.*

unta'sted, *a.*

dista'sting, *a.*

ta'sty, *a.*

unta'sting, *a.*

dista'stive, *a.*

ta'stily, *ad.*

untaste'ful, *a.*

inta'stable, *a.*

taste'ful, *a.*

untaste'fully, *ad.*

ta'stable, *a.*

TAUR-US, *m.* 2. *a bull.*

†taur'us, *n.*

taur'icornous, *a.*

taur'iform, *a.*

TAUT-OS (ταυτος), *the same.*

tautol'ogy, *n.*

tautolog'ic, *a.*

tautol'ogize, *v.*

tautol'ogist, *n.*

tautolog'ical, *a.*

tautoph'ony, *n.*

TAX-o, *v.* 1. (à tango), *to tax, to assess, to charge.*

* *Cenotaph* (à κενος, *cenos, empty*), an *empty tomb* erected in honour of some deceased person, who is buried elsewhere.

† *Epitaph*, an inscription on a *monument*, in honour or memory of the dead; a *eulogy*, in prose or verse.

† *Targum*, a translation or *paraphrase* of the Sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect. Of these the *Targum* of Jonathan, and that of Onkelos, are held in most esteem by the Jews.

§ *Taurus*, the *bull*; one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and the second in order, or that next to Aries. This constellation, according to the British catalogue, contains 141 stars.

tax, *n.* & *v.*
tax'able, *a.*
taxa'tion, *n.*

tax'ed, *a.*
tax'er, *n.*

tax'ing, *n.* & *a.*
untax'ed, *a.*

TECHN-E (τεχνη, à τεύχω, *to fabricate or make*), *an art or science*: as, *tech'nic*, belonging to art or the arts.

*polytech'nic, <i>a.</i>	pyrotech'nist, <i>n.</i>	tech'nicalness, <i>n.</i>
pyrotech'nics, <i>or</i>	†tech'nics, <i>n.</i>	technical'ity, <i>n.</i>
pyr'otechny, <i>n.</i>	tech'nic, <i>a.</i>	technol'ogy, <i>n.</i>
pyrotech'nic, <i>a.</i>	tech'nical, <i>a.</i>	technol'ogist, <i>n.</i>
pyrotech'nical, <i>a.</i>	tech'nically, <i>ad.</i>	technolog'ical, <i>a.</i>

TECTON (τεκτων, à τεκω, *to invent or bring forth*), *an artist; one who fabricates or produces any work.*

archar'chitect, <i>n.</i>	‡ar'chitecture, <i>n.</i>	‖architecton'ics, <i>n.</i>
‡ar'chitect, <i>n.</i>	architect'ural, <i>a.</i>	‡architecton'ic, <i>a.</i>
architect'ress, <i>n.</i>	architect'ive, <i>a.</i>	**tecton'ic, <i>a.</i>

TEDI-UM for **TÆDI-UM**, *n.* 2. *weariness, irksomeness.*

overt'e'dious, <i>a.</i>	te'diously, <i>ad.</i>	te'dium, <i>n.</i>
te'dious, <i>a.</i>	te'diousness, <i>n.</i>	

TEG-o, *tectum*, *v.* 3. *to cover*: as, *detect'*, *to uncover, to discover; protect', to cover or shield from danger, to defend.*

detect', <i>v.</i>	‡‡integuma'tion, <i>n.</i>	protect'or, <i>n.</i>
detect'ed, <i>a.</i>	protect', <i>v.</i>	protecto'rial, <i>a.</i>
detect'er, <i>n.</i>	protect'ed, <i>a.</i>	protect'ress, <i>n.</i>
detect'ing, <i>a.</i>	protect'ing, <i>a.</i>	‡‡‡protect'orate, <i>n.</i>
detect'ion, <i>n.</i>	protec'tion, <i>n.</i>	‖‖‖protect'orship, <i>n.</i>
††integ'ument, <i>n.</i>	protect'ive, <i>a.</i>	retec'tion, <i>n.</i>

* *Polytechnic*, denoting or comprehending many arts.

† *Technics*, the doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

‡ *Architect*, a person skilled in the art of *building*; one who understands *architecture*, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of *buildings*, and superintend the artificers employed; a contriver; a former or maker.

§ *Architecture*, the art of *building*; but in a more limited and appropriate sense, the art of constructing *houses, bridges*, and other *buildings*, for the purposes of civil life; *frame or structure*.—*Military architecture* is the art of fortification; *Naval architecture* is the art of *building ships*.

‖ *Architectonics*, the science of *architecture*.

‡ *Architectonic*, that has power or skill to *build*.

** *Tectonic*, pertaining to *building*.

†† *Integument*, *Tegument*, a *cover or covering*; that which naturally *invests or covers* another thing; but appropriately and chiefly, in anatomy, the *covering* of a living body,—as the *skin*, &c. The *skin* of seeds, and the *shells* of crustaceous animals, are denominated *integuments*.

‡‡ *Integumentation*, that part of physiology which treats of the *integuments* of animals and plants.

‡‡‡ *Protectorate*, government by a *protector*.

‖‖‖ *Protectorship*, the office of a *protector* or *regent*.

**teg'ular, a.*
teg'ularly, ad.

teg'ument, n.
tegument'ary, a.

undetec'ted, a.
unprotect'ed, a.

TEL-OS (τελος), *the end, a limit, distance.*

†*tel'egraph, n.*
telegraph'ic, a.
 ‡*teleol'ogy, n.*

tel'escope, n.
telescop'ic, a.

telescop'ical, a.
 ‡*teles'tic, n.*

TEMERE, *adv. rashly, thoughtlessly, heedlessly.*

temera'rious, a.
temera'riously, ad.

temer'ity, n.

intem'erateness, n.

TEMN-o, temptum, *v. 3. to despise, to slight or scorn.*

contemn', v.
contem'ned, a.
contem'ner, n.
contem'ning, a.

contempt', n.
contempt'ible, a.
contempt'ibleness, n.
contempt'uous, a.

contempt'uously, ad.
contempt'uousness, n.
uncontem'ned, a.

TEMPER-o, *v. 1. to temper, mix, regulate, or moderate : as, contem'per, to moderate.*

‡*attem'per, v.*
attem'pered, a.
attem'perate, a.
attem'pering, a.
contem'per, v.
contem'perament, n.
contem'perate, v.
contempera'tion, n.
 ‡*distem'per, n. & v.*
distem'pered, a.
distem'perance, n.
distem'perate, a.

distem'perature, n.
distem'pering, a.
intem'perament, n.
intem'perance, n.
intem'perate, a. & v.
intem'perately, ad.
intem'perateness, n.
intem'perature, n.
mistem'per, v.
mistem'pered, a.
obtem'perate, v.
tem'per, n. & v.

tem'perament, n.
temperament'al, a.
tem'perance, n.
 ***tem'perate, a.*
tem'perately, ad.
tem'perateness, n.
tem'perative, a.
 ‡†*tem'perature, n.*
tem'pered, a.
tem'pering, a.
undistem'pered, a.
untem'pered, a.

TEMPL-UM, *n. 2. a temple—tem'ple, n. (See Contemplor.)*

* *Tegular*, pertaining to a tile.

† *Telegraph*, a machine or instrument for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals or movements previously agreed on. It was invented by the French about the year 1793 or 1794, and is now adopted by other nations.

‡ *Teleology*, the science of the final causes of things.

§ *Telestic*, a poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

‡ *Attemper*, to reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; to soften, mollify, or moderate; to mix in just proportion, to regulate.

‡ *Distemper*, literally, an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts,—hence, disease, malady. It is used of the slighter diseases, but not exclusively. In general, it is synonymous with disease, and is particularly applied to the diseases of brutes; bad constitution of mind.

** *Temperate*, moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; cool, calm, not violent.

‡† *Temperature*, in physics, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses, when compared with other bodies; constitution, state, degree of any quality.

TEMPUS, ör-is, *n.* 3. *time*: as, *cotem'porary*, living at the same *time*; *tem'porize*, to comply with, or yield to the *time*; *tense*, *time*.

contempora'neous, <i>a.</i>	†tem'pest, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	tem'poriness, <i>n.</i>
cotempora'neous, <i>a.</i>	tem'pest-beaten, <i>a.</i>	tem'porize, <i>v.</i>
contem'porary, or	tem'pest-tost, <i>a.</i>	tem'porizer, <i>n.</i>
cotem'porary, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	tempest'ive, <i>a.</i>	temporiza'tion, <i>n.</i>
contem'porise, <i>v.</i>	tempest'ively, <i>ad.</i>	tem'porizing, <i>a.</i>
*extem'poral, <i>a.</i>	tempest'uous, <i>a.</i>	tense, <i>a.</i>
extem'porally, <i>ad.</i>	tempest'uously, <i>ad.</i>	time, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
extempora'nean, or	tempest'uousness, <i>n.</i>	time'ful, <i>a.</i>
extempora'neous, <i>a.</i>	†tem'poral, <i>a.</i>	time'less, <i>a.</i>
extempora'neously, <i>ad.</i>	tem'porally, <i>ad.</i>	time'ly, <i>a.</i> & <i>ad.</i>
extem'porary, <i>a.</i>	tem'poralness, <i>n.</i>	time'liness, <i>n.</i>
extem'porarily, <i>ad.</i>	‖tem'porals, or	*time'keeper, <i>n.</i>
extem'poriness, <i>n.</i>	tem'poralities, <i>n.</i>	time'piece, <i>n.</i>
extem'pore, <i>ad.</i>	tem'poralty, <i>n.</i>	time'pleaser, <i>n.</i>
extem'porize, <i>v.</i>	tempora'nean, <i>a.</i>	time'server, <i>n.</i>
extem'porizer, <i>n.</i>	tempora'neous, <i>a.</i>	time'serving, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
extem'porizing, <i>a.</i>	tempora'neously, <i>ad.</i>	time'worn, <i>a.</i>
†intempest'ive, <i>a.</i>	†tem'porary, <i>a.</i>	ti'mous, <i>a.</i>
intempest'ively, <i>ad.</i>	tem'porarily, <i>ad.</i>	ti'mously, <i>ad.</i>
intempestiv'ity, <i>n.</i>	tem'porariness, <i>n.</i>	untime'ly, <i>a.</i> & <i>ad.</i>

TEND-o, tensum, *v.* 3. *to stretch, to go, to strive*: as, *atten'tion*, a *stretching* towards; *contend'*, *to strive*; *distend'*, *to stretch* or *spread* in all directions; *extend'*, *to stretch out*.

†attend', <i>v.</i>	attend'ance, <i>n.</i>	attent', <i>a.</i>
attend'ed, <i>a.</i>	attend'ant, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	atten'tion, <i>n.</i>
attend'er, <i>n.</i>	attend'ing, <i>a.</i>	attent'ive, <i>a.</i>

* *Extemporal, Extemporaneous, Extemporary, or Extempore*, made or uttered out of, or at the time, or without premeditation or previous study.

† *Intempestive, untimely, unseasonable*.

‡ *Tempest*, literally, *time*; an extensive current of wind rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence,—usually applied to a steady wind of long continuance; but we say also of a *tornado*, it blew a *tempest*. The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a *breeze*, a *gust*, a *gale*, a *storm*, a *tempest*, a *tornado*, a *hurricane*; but *gale* is also used as synonymous with *storm*, and *storm* with *tempest*. *Gust* is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration. *Hurricane* is the most violent storm of wind. A *tempest* may or may not be attended with rain, snow, or hail. Also, a violent tumult or commotion; perturbation, violent agitation.

§ *Temporal*, pertaining to *this life or world*, or the *body only*; *secular*,—opposed to *spiritual, ecclesiastical, and eternal*. Also, belonging to a *tense*; also, pertaining to the *temple* or *temples* of the head.

‖ *Temporals, Temporalities, secular* possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from *lands, tenements, or lay fees, tithes, and the like*,—opposed to *spiritualities*.

† *Temporary*, lasting for a *time only*.

** *Time-keeper, or Time-piece*, a clock, watch, or other chronometer.

‡ *Attend*, *to stretch to or towards, to regard, to listen, to fix the mind on; to go with or accompany; to await, to wait on*.

attent'ively, *ad.*
 attent'iveness, *n.*
 co-extend', *v.*
 co-extend'ed, *a.*
 co-extend'ing, *a.*
 co-exten'sion, *n.*
 co-extens'ive, *a.*
 co-extens'iveness, *n.*
 contend', *v.*
 contend'ed, *a.*
 *contend'ent, *n.*
 contend'er, *n.*
 contend'ing, *a.*
 conten'tion, *n.*
 conten'tious, *a.*
 conten'tiously, *ad.*
 conten'tiousness, *n.*
 distend', *v.*
 distend'ed, *a.*
 distend'ing, *a.*
 distens'ible, *a.*
 distensibil'ity, *n.*
 disten'tion, *n.*
 extend', *v.*
 extend'ed, *a.*
 extend'er, *n.*
 extend'ible, *a.*
 extend'ing, *a.*
 extend'lessness, *n.*
 extens'ible, *a.*

extens'ibleness, *n.*
 extensibil'ity, *n.*
 extens'ile, *a.*
 exten'sion, *n.*
 exten'sional, *a.*
 extens'ive, *a.*
 extens'ively, *ad.*
 extens'iveness, *n.*
 †extens'or, *n.*
 †extent', *a. & n.*
 ill-inten'tioned, *a.*
 inatten'tion, *n.*
 inattent'ive, *a.*
 inattent'ively, *ad.*
 ‡intend', *v.*
 intend'ed, *a.*
 intend'er, *n.*
 intend'edly, *ad.*
 intend'ent, *n.*
 intend'ing, *a.*
 intend'ment, *n.*
 ||intense', *a.*
 intense'ly, *ad.*
 intense'ness, *n.*
 inten'sion, *n.*
 intens'ity, *n.*
 intens'ive, *a.*
 intens'ively, *ad.*
 intent', *a. & n.*
 intent'ly, *ad.*

intent'ness, *n.*
 inten'tion, *n.*
 inten'tional, *a.*
 inten'tionally, *ad.*
 inten'tioned, *a.*
 intent'ive, *a.*
 intent'ively, *ad.*
 intent'iveness, *n.*
 misattend', *v.*
 †obtend', *v.*
 obten'sion, *n.*
 **ostens'ible, *a.*
 ostens'ibly, *ad.*
 ostensibil'ity, *n.*
 ostens'ive, *a.*
 ostent', *n.*
 ostent'ate, *v.*
 ostenta'tion, *n.*
 ostenta'tor, *n.*
 ††ostenta'tious, *a.*
 ostenta'tiously, *ad.*
 ostenta'tiousness, *n.*
 ostent'ous, *a.*
 ††portend', *v.*
 portend'ed, *a.*
 portend'ing, *a.*
 porten'sion, *n.*
 ‡‡portent', *n.*
 ||||portent'ous, *a.*
 ††pretend', *v.*

* *Contentent*, an antagonist or opposer.

† *Extensor*, in anatomy, a muscle which serves to *extend* or straiten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger,—opposed to *flexor*.

‡ *Extent*, space or degree to which a thing is *extended*; hence, *compass*, *bulk*, *size*; *length*. In law, a writ of execution or *extendi facias*, commanding a sheriff to value the lands of the debtor, or the act of doing so.

§ *Intend*, to *stretch*; to mean, to design, to purpose; that is, to *stretch* and set forward in mind, to fix the mind on.

|| *Intense*, *stretched*, strained; hence, *very close*, *strict*, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular subject; raised to a high degree, violent; vehement, ardent; kept on the *stretch*,—opposed to *remiss*.

† *Obtend*, to *stretch* against, to oppose.

** *Ostensible*, that may be *shown*; plausible; appearing, seeming, shown, declared, or avowed.

†† *Ostentatious*, making a *display* from vanity, boastful; showy, gaudy.

‡‡ *Portend*, to foreshow, to foretoken.

§§ *Portent*, an omen of ill, any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

|||| *Portentous*, ominous, foreshowing ill; monstrous, prodigious, wonderful.

††† *Pretend*, to reach or *stretch* forward; to hold out as a false appearance; to show hypocritically; to put in a claim, truly or falsely.

pretend'ed, <i>a.</i>	superintend'ing, <i>a.</i>	tent'ed, <i>a.</i>
pretend'edly, <i>ad.</i>	*tend', <i>v.</i>	†††tent'er, <i>n. & v.</i>
pretend'er, <i>n.</i>	tend'ed, <i>a.</i>	tent'ered, <i>a.</i>
pretend'ing, <i>a.</i>	tend'ence, <i>n.</i>	tent'ering, <i>a.</i>
pretend'ingly, <i>ad.</i>	††tend'ency, <i>n.</i>	§§§tent'ory, <i>n.</i>
*pretense', <i>n.</i>	tend'ing, <i>a. & n.</i>	untend', <i>v.</i>
†preten'sion, <i>n.</i>	tend'inous, <i>a.</i>	unattend'ed, <i>a.</i>
pretens'ed, <i>a.</i>	††tend'er, <i>n. & v.</i>	unattend'ing, <i>a.</i>
†protend', <i>v.</i>	tend'ered, <i>a.</i>	uncontend'ed, <i>a.</i>
protend'ed, <i>a.</i>	tend'ering, <i>a.</i>	uncontend'ing, <i>a.</i>
protend'ing, <i>a.</i>	§§tend'on, <i>n.</i>	undistend'ed, <i>a.</i>
§subtend', <i>v.</i>	tend'ril, <i>n. & a.</i>	unextend'ed, <i>a.</i>
subtend'ed, <i>a.</i>	tenes'mus, <i>n.</i>	unintend'ed, <i>a.</i>
subtend'ing, <i>a.</i>	†††tense, <i>a. & n.</i>	uninten'tional, <i>a.</i>
subtense', <i>n.</i>	tense'ness, <i>n.</i>	uninten'tionally, <i>ad.</i>
††superintend', <i>v.</i>	tens'ible, <i>a.</i>	unostenta'tious, <i>a.</i>
superintend'ed, <i>a.</i>	tens'ile, <i>a.</i>	unpretend'ing, <i>a.</i>
superintend'ence, <i>n.</i>	ten'sion, <i>n.</i>	untend'ed, <i>a.</i>
superintend'ency, <i>n.</i>	tens'ive, <i>a.</i>	untent', <i>v.</i>
superintend'ent, <i>n.</i>	***tens'or, <i>n.</i>	untent'ed, <i>a.</i>
& <i>a.</i>	†††tent, <i>n. & v.</i>	

TENEBR-Æ, *f.* 1. darkness, gloominess.

||||obtenebra'tion, *n.* †††tene'brious, *a.* †††tene'brous, *a.*
tenebricose', *a.* tenebros'ity, *n.* tene'broussness, *n.*

TEN-EO, *tentum*, *v.* 2. (τεῖνω), *to hold*: as, abstain', *to hold* from; appertain', or pertain', *to belong*; contain', *to hold*; contin'ue, *to abide*, *to last*; detain', *to hold* from;

* Pretense, a holding out or offering to others something false or feigned.

† Pretension, claim, true or false.

† Protend, to hold out, to stretch forth.

§ Subtend, to extend under.

|| Subtense, the chord of an arch or arc.

†† Superintend, to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction.

** Tend, to watch or guard, to take care of; to move in a certain direction, to aim at; to contribute.

†† Tendency, a stretching, drift, direction, or course towards any place, object, effect, or result.

†† Tender, to offer in words, to offer in payment or satisfaction.

§§ Tendon, in anatomy, a hard insensible cord or bundle of fibres, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

|||| Tenesmus, literally, a straining or stretching; a painful, ineffectual, and repeated effort, or a continual and urgent desire to go to stool.

†† Tense, stretched, strained to stiffness; rigid, not lax.

*** Tensor, in anatomy, a muscle that extends or stretches apart.

††† Tent, a thing stretched, a pavilion or portable lodge, consisting of skins, canvass or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles, to dwell in.

§§§ Tenter, a hook for stretching cloth on a frame.

§§§ Tentory, the awning of a tent.

||||| Obtenebration, a darkening, darkness.

††† Tenebrous or Tenebrious, dark, gloomy.

obtain', to get, to gain; retain', to hold or keep back;
ten'able, that may be held.

abstain', v.	§con'tinence, n.	**detent', n.
abstain'ed, a.	con'tinency, n.	deten'tion, n.
abstain'ing, a. & n.	con'tinent, a. & n.	†det'inue, n.
abste'mious, a.	con'tinently, ad.	discontent', a. v. & n.
abste'miously, ad.	continent'al, a.	discontent'ed, a.
abste'miousness, n.	contin'ue, v.	discontent'edly, ad.
ab'stinence, n.	contin'ued, a.	discontent'edness, n.
ab'stinent, a.	contin'uedly, ad.	discontent'ing, a.
ab'stinently, ad.	contin'uer, n.	discontent'ment, n.
appertain', v.	contin'uing, a.	discontin'ue, v.
appertain'ed, a.	contin'ual, a.	discontin'ued, a.
appertain'ing, a.	contin'ually, ad.	discontin'uer, n.
appertain'ment, n.	contin'ualness, n.	discontin'uing, a.
apper'tenance, or	contin'uance, n.	discontin'uance, n.
appur'tenance, n.	contin'uate, v. & a.	discontinua'tion, n.
apper'tinent, or	continua'tion, n.	discontin'uous, a.
appur'tenant, a. & n.	contin'uitive, n.	discontinuity, n.
contain', v.	continua'tor, n.	discoun'tenance, v.
contain'ed, a.	continuity, n.	& n.
contain'able, a.	contin'uous, a.	discoun'tenanced, a.
contain'ing, a.	coun'tenance, n. & v.	discoun'tenancer, n.
*conten'ement, n.	coun'tenanced, a.	discoun'tenancing, n.
†con'tent, n.	coun'tenancer, n.	††entertain', v.
†content', a. v. & n.	coun'tenancing, a.	entertain'ed, a.
content'ed, a.	detain', v.	entertain'ing, a. & n.
content'edly, ad.	detain'ed, a.	entertain'ingly, ad.
content'edness, n.	detain'er, n.	entertain'ment, n.
content'ful, a.	†detaind'er, n.	††imper'tinence, n.
content'less, a.	detain'ing, a.	imper'tinency, n.
content'ment, n.	detain'ment, n.	imper'tinent, a. & n.

* *Contentement*, land, or freehold contiguous to a *tenement*.

† *Content*, n. pl. *Contents*, that which is contained; the thing or things held, included or comprehended within a limit or line.

‡ *Content*, a. literally, held, contained within limits;—hence, quiet, not disturbed, having a mind at peace, easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose.

§ *Continence*, restraint of desires and passions, chastity.

|| *Countenance*, literally, the contents of a body; the outline and extent of the whole figure or appearance; hence, the human face, the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage, air, look, aspect; favour, good-will, kindness.

† *Detainder*, *Detinue*, in law, a writ.

** *Detent*, a stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking.

†† *Entertain*, to receive into the house, and treat with hospitality; to amuse, or instruct by discourse, &c.; to harbour, to cherish; to please, to amuse; to treat.

†† *Impertinence*, that which is not *pertinent*, or does not belong to the subject in hand; rudeness, improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct, which is not consistent with the age or station of the person.

imper'tinently, <i>ad.</i>	pertain'ed, <i>a.</i>	sustain', <i>v.</i>
incon'tinence, <i>n.</i>	pertain'ing, <i>a.</i>	sustai'ned, <i>a.</i>
incon'tinency, <i>n.</i>	†pertina'cious, <i>a.</i>	sustai'ner, <i>n.</i>
incon'tinent, <i>a. & n.</i>	pertina'ciously, <i>ad.</i>	sustai'nable, <i>a.</i>
incon'tinently, <i>ad.</i>	pertina'ciousness, <i>n.</i>	sustai'ning, <i>n.</i>
irretent'ive, <i>a.</i>	pertinac'ity, <i>n.</i>	sus'tenance, <i>n.</i>
lieuten'ant, <i>n.</i>	per'tinacy, <i>n.</i>	sustenla'tion, <i>n.</i>
lieuten'ancy, <i>or</i>	per'tinence, <i>n.</i>	ten'able, <i>a.</i>
lieuten'antship, <i>n.</i>	per'tinency, <i>n.</i>	tena'cious, <i>a.</i>
*maintain', <i>v.</i>	per'tinent, <i>a.</i>	tena'ciously, <i>ad.</i>
maintain'ed, <i>a.</i>	per'tinently, <i>ad.</i>	tena'ciousness, <i>n.</i>
maintain'er, <i>n.</i>	per'tinentness, <i>n.</i>	tenac'ity, <i>n.</i>
maintain'ing, <i>a.</i>	pre-obtain', <i>v.</i>	††ten'ancy, <i>n.</i>
maintain'able, <i>a.</i>	pre-obtain'ed, <i>a.</i>	ten'ant, <i>n. & v.</i>
*main'tenance, <i>n.</i>	pur'tenance, <i>n.</i>	ten'anted, <i>a.</i>
†mal-content', <i>a. & n.</i>	re-obtain', <i>v.</i>	ten'anting, <i>a.</i>
mal-content'ed, <i>a.</i>	re-obtain'able, <i>a.</i>	ten'antable, <i>a.</i>
mal-content'edly, <i>ad.</i>	re-obtain'ed, <i>a.</i>	ten'antless, <i>a.</i>
mal-content'edness,	re-obtain'ing, <i>a.</i>	*ten'antry, <i>n.</i>
noun.	retain', <i>v.</i>	††ten'dril, <i>n. & a.</i>
obtain', <i>v.</i>	retain'ed, <i>a.</i>	††ten'ement, <i>n.</i>
obtai'ned, <i>a.</i>	retai'ner, <i>a.</i>	tenement'al, <i>a.</i>
obtai'ner, <i>n.</i>	retain'ing, <i>a.</i>	tenement'ary, <i>a.</i>
obtai'ning, <i>a.</i>	reten'tion, <i>n.</i>	§§ten'et, <i>n.</i>
obtai'nable, <i>a.</i>	retent'ive, <i>a.</i>	ten'on, <i>n.</i>
obtain'ment, <i>n.</i>	retent'iveness, <i>n.</i>	†††ten'nis, <i>n. & v.</i>
pertain', <i>v.</i>	§ret'inue, <i>n.</i>	***ten'or, <i>n.</i>

* *Maintain, Maintenance.* See p. 226.

† *Malcontent, a discontented* subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his uneasiness by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.

† *Pertinacious, holding or adhering* to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy, obstinate.

§ *Retinue, the attendants* of a prince or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons.

|| *Tenacious, holding fast, or inclined to hold fast*; retentive, adhesive.

†† *Tenancy, in law, a holding or possession* of lands or tenements; tenure.

** *Tenantry, the body* of tenants.

†† *Tendril, a clasp or clasper* of a vine or other climbing or creeping plant.

†† *Tenement, a house, a building* for a habitation, or an apartment in it; in law, any species of permanent property that may be held,—as, land, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, &c. These are called free or frank tenements.

§§ *Tenet, literally, he holds*; any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person holds, believes, or maintains as true.

||| *Tenon, the end* of a piece of timber, inserted for fastening two pieces of timber together. Its form is various, as, square, dovetailed, &c.

††† *Tennis, a play* in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion by rackets.

*** *Tenor, continued run or currency, continuity* of state; stamp, character; sense contained, general course or drift, general sense of a passage; in music, the natural pitch of a man's voice in singing,—called, the second part from the base.

*ten'ure, *n.*

†terre-ten'ant, or

ter-ten'ant, *n.*

uncontent'ed, *a.*

underten'ant, *n.*

unentertai'ning, *a.*

unobtain'ed, *a.*

unobtai'ning, *a.*

unsustai'nable, *a.*

unsustai'ned, *a.*

unten'able, *a.*

unten'antable, *a.*

unten'anted, *a.*

TENT—*o*, tentatum, *v.* 1. (*à teneo*, or *tendo*), *to try, to assay, to attack*: as, attempt', *to try*; tenta'tion, or tent'ative, *a trial*.

attempt, *v.* & *n.*

attempt'able, *a.*

attempt'ed, *a.*

attempt'er, *n.*

attempt'ing, *a.*

pretent'ative, *a.*

reattempt', *v.*

†tempt', *v.*

tempt'ed, *a.*

tempt'able, *a.*

tempt'ing, *a.*

tempt'ingly, *ad.*

tempt'er, *n.*

tempt'ress, *n.*

tempta'tion, *n.*

tenta'tion, *n.*

tent'ative, *a.* & *n.*

unattempt'ed, *a.*

untempt'ed, *a.*

TENU—*is*, *a.* thin, slender, fine: as, atten'uate, *to make thin or slender*; atten'uant, *making thin*.

atten'uate, *v.* & *a.*

atten'uated, *a.*

atten'uating, *a.*

attenua'tion, *n.*

atten'uant, *a.* & *n.*

‡exten'uate, *v.* & *a.*

exten'uated, *a.*

exten'uating, *a.*

extenua'tion, *n.*

tenu'ity, *n.*

tenuifo'lious, *a.*

ten'uous, *a.*

TEPE—*o*, *v.* 2. *to be warm or a little hot*.

tep'efy, *v.*

tepefac'tion, *n.*

tep'id, *a.*

tep'idness, *n.*

tepid'ity, *n.*

te'por, *n.*

TEREBINTH—*os* (τερεβινθος), *the turpentine tree*.

||ter'ebinth, *n.*

terebin'thinat, or

terebin'thine, *a.*

TEREBR—*a*, *f.* 1. *a wimble, piercer, or gimblet*.

†perterebra'tion, *n.*

**ter'ebrate, *v.*

tereбра'tion, *n.*

TERGEMIN—*us*, *a.* triple: as, tergem'inous, *threefold*.

tergem'inous, *n.*

††tergem'inal, or

tergem'inate, *a.*

TERG—*eo* or **TERG**—*o*, tersum, *v.* 3. *to make clean, to wipe*: as, absterg'ent, *cleansing*; deterge', *to cleanse, to purge away*.

* *Tenure*, the manner or condition on which a thing is held.

† *Terre-tenant* or *Ter-tenant*, one who has the actual possession of land; the occupant.

‡ *Tempt*, to incite or solicit to an evil act; to provoke, to incite, to solicit, to draw, (*without the notion of evil*); to try, to venture on; in Scripture, to try, to prove, to put to trial for proof,—as God did tempt Abraham, Gen. xxii.

§ *Extenuate*, to make thin, lean, or slender; to lessen, to diminish, to palliate, —opposed to aggravate.

|| *Terebinth*, the turpentine tree.

† *Perterebration*, the act of boring through.

** *Terebrate*, to bore, to perforate with a gimblet.

†† *Tergeminal*, *Tergeminate*, thrice double.

absterge', or
absterse', v.
absterg'ent, a. & n.
abster'sion, n.
abster'sive, a.

deterge', a.
deterg'ed, a.
deterg'ent, a. & n.
deter'ging, a.
deter'sion, n.

deter'sive, a. & n.
*terse, a.
terse'ly, ad.
terse'ness, n.

TERG-UM, n. 2. the back: as, ter'giversate, to shift.

†tergif'etous, a. ter'giversate, v. tergiversa'tion, n.

TERMIN-US, m. 2. (τερμα), a limit or boundary, end or period: as, determ'ine, to end, to fix on; exterm'inate, to root out, to destroy utterly; term'inate, to bound, to end.

‡conterm'idable, a.
conterm'inate, a.
conterm'inous, a.
determ'ine, v.
determ'ined, a.
determ'ining, a.
determ'idable, a.
§determ'inate, a.
determ'inately, ad.
determ'inateness, n.
determina'tion, n.
determ'inative, a.
determ'inator, n.
||disterm'inate, a.
distermina'tion, n.
exterm'ine, v.
exterm'inate, v.
exterm'inated, a.
exterm'inating, a.
exterm'ina'tion, n.
exterm'inator, n.

exterm'inatory, a.
indeterm'ined, a.
indeterm'idable, a.
indeterm'inate, a.
indeterm'inately, ad.
indeterm'inateness, n.
indetermina'tion, n.
¶interm'idable, a.
interm'inableness, n.
interm'inate, a.
interm'inous, a.
predeterm'ine, v.
predeterm'ined, a.
predeterm'ining, a.
predeterm'inate, v.
predetermina'tion, n.
self-determina'tion, n.
self-determ'ining, a.
**term, n. & v.
term'ed, a.
term'er, n.

term'ing, a.
term'idable, a.
term'inate, v.
term'inated, a.
term'inating, a.
term'inal, a.
termina'tion, n.
termina'tional, a.
††term'inative, a.
term'inatively, ad.
term'inator, n.
term'inist, n.
term'ly, a. & ad.
term'less, a.
‡‡terminol'ogy, n.
undeterm'idable, a.
undeterm'inate, a.
undeterm'inateness, n.
undetermina'tion, n.
undeterm'ined, a.

TERN-US, a. threefold: TERTI-US, a. (à tres), three: as, ter'tiary, third.

§§tern, a. ||||tern'ary, a. & n. tern'ate, a.

* Terse, cleanly written, neat, elegant without pompousness.

† Tergifetous, bearing their seeds on the back of their leaves,—as ferns.

‡ Conterminable, capable of the same bounds: Conterminate, having the same bounds: Conterminous, bordering upon.

§ Determinate, limited, fixed, definite; established, settled; decisive, conclusive. || Disterminate, separated by bounds.

¶ Interminable, that cannot be limited; boundless, endless.

** Term, limit, boundary; words, language; condition; space of time; also, to call, to name. †† Terminative, directing termination.

‡‡ Terminology, the doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms.

§§ Tern, Ternary, Ternate, threefold; consisting of three.

|||| Ternary, Ternion, the number three.

*tern'ion, n.***ter'tian, a. & n.**ter'tiary, a.**†ter'tiate, v.**third, a.**third'ly, ad.'*

TER-o, tritum, v. 3. (τρίω), *to rub, to wear by rubbing* : as, *trite, worn out, common.*

*†at'terate, v.**at'terated, a.**at'teration, n.**at'trite', a.**at'triteness, n.**‡at'triti'on, n.'**||con'trite', a.**con'trite'ly, ad.**con'triteness, n.**con'triti'on, n.**†det'riment, n.**det'rimental, a.**detriti'on, n.****detritus, n.**tare, v. & n.**tear, n. & v.**tear'er, n.**trite, a.**trite'ly, ad.**triteness, n.**trit'ical, a.**trit'icalness, n.**††trit'urate, v.**trit'urated, a.**trit'urating, a.**trit'urable, a.**trit'urableness, n.**trituration, n.**trit'urative, a.**†††triturium, n.*

TERR-a, f. 1. *the earth* : as, *inter'*, to bury ; *disinter'*, to exhume', to take out of the earth ; *terrig'enous, earth-born.*

*circumterra'neous, a. disinter'ment, n.**‡‡conterra'nean, or dister', v.**conterra'neous, a. ††exterra'neous, a.**|||deterra'tion, n. ***frontier', n. & a.**disenter're', or frontier'ed, a.**disinter', v. inter', v.**disinter'red, a. inter'rer, n.**disinter'ring, a. inter'ment, n.**†††Mediterra'nean, a.**mediterra'neous, a.**†††subterrane', n.**subterra'nean, a.**subterra'neous, a.**superterrene', a.**superterres'trial, a.**‡‡‡ter'race, n. & v.*

* *Tertian*, occurring every *third* or other day.

† *Tertiate*, to do any thing the *third* time ; to examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun.

‡ *Atterate*, to wear away ; to form or accumulate by *wearing*.

§ *Attrition*, the act of *wearing by rubbing* ; with *divines*, grief for sin, arising from fear of punishment ; the lowest degree of *repentance*.

|| *Contrite*, literally, *worn or bruised*. Hence, *broken-hearted* for sin, deeply affected with *grief and sorrow* for having offended God ; *humble, penitent*.

†† *Detriment*, literally, *worn off* ; loss, damage, injury, mischief, having diminution.

** *Detritus*, in geology, a mass of substances *worn off* or detached from solid bodies by *attrition*.

†† *Triturate*, to *rub* or *grind* to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.

††† *Triturium*, a vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

‡‡ *Conterranean*, being of the same *land* or *country*.

||| *Deterration*, a taking from out of the *earth*.

††† *Exterraneous*, foreign, belonging to, or coming from abroad.

*** *Frontier*. (See p. 153.)

†††† *Mediterranean, Mediterranean*, inclosed or nearly inclosed with *land* ; *inland*.

††††† *Subterrane*, a cave or room under *ground*.

§§§ *Terrace*, a raised bank of *earth* with sloping sides, laid with turf, and gravelled on the top for a walk ; a balcony or open gallery ; the flat roof of a house. All buildings of the oriental nations are covered with *terraces*, where people walk or sleep.

<i>ter'rated, a.</i>	<i>terres'trially, ad.</i>	<i>terrig'enous, n.</i>
<i>ter'rating, a.</i>	<i>terres'trious, a.</i>	† <i>ter'ritory, a.</i>
* <i>terra'queous, a.</i>	<i>terre, v.</i>	<i>territo'rial, a.</i>
<i>terrene', a. & n.</i>	<i>terre-ten'ant, or</i>	<i>territo'rially, ad.</i>
<i>ter'reous, a.</i>	<i>ter-ten'ant, n.</i>	<i>territo'ried, a.</i>
<i>terres'trial, a.</i>	† <i>ter'rier, n.</i>	

TERR-EO, v. 2. *to make afraid, to frighten*: as, *ter'rify, to frighten*; *ter'ror, extreme fear.*

‡ <i>deter', v.</i>	<i>ter'rible, a.</i>	<i>ter'rifying, a.</i>
<i>deter'red, a.</i>	<i>ter'ribly, ad.</i>	<i>terrif'ic, a.</i>
<i>deter'ring, a.</i>	<i>ter'ribleness, n.</i>	<i>undeter'red, a.</i>
<i>deter'ment, n.</i>	<i>ter'rify, v.</i>	<i>unter'rified, a.</i>
<i>ter'ror, n.</i>	<i>ter'rified, a.</i>	

TEST-A, f. 1. *a shell; an earthen pot.*

<i>test, n. & v.</i>	¶ <i>testaceog'raphy, n.</i>	<i>testu'dinal, a.</i>
<i>test'ed, a.</i>	<i>testaceol'ogy, or</i>	<i>testu'dinated, a.</i>
<i>test'ing, a. & n.</i>	<i>testal'ogy, n.</i>	<i>testu'dinous, a.</i>
<i>testa'ceous, a.</i>	** <i>testu'do, n.</i>	

TEST-IS, m. & f. 3. *a witness*: as, *attest', to bear witness* to; *contest', to dispute*; *detest', to thrust away, to abhor*; *test'ify, to bear witness.*

<i>archprot'estant, n.</i>	<i>contest'ing, a.</i>	<i>detest'ably, ad.</i>
<i>attest', v.</i>	<i>contest'ingly, ad.</i>	<i>detest'ableness, n.</i>
<i>attest'ed, a.</i>	<i>contest'less, a.</i>	<i>detesta'tion, n.</i>
<i>attest'ing, a.</i>	<i>contesta'tion, n.</i>	<i>detest'er, n.</i>
<i>attesta'tion, n.</i>	<i>contest'able, a.</i>	<i>detest'ing, a.</i>
<i>attest'or, n.</i>	<i>contest'ableness, n.</i>	<i>incontest'able, a.</i>
<i>con'test, n.</i>	<i>detest', v.</i>	<i>incontest'ably, ad.</i>
<i>contest', v.</i>	<i>detest'ed, a.</i>	†† <i>intest'able, a.</i>
<i>contest'ed, a.</i>	<i>detest'able, a.</i>	<i>intest'acy, n.</i>

* *Terraqueous*, consisting of *land* and *water*.

† *Terrier*, a little dog that creeps into the *ground* after animals that burrow.

‡ *Territory*, a district; a tract of *land* belonging to, and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country, or from the seat of government,—as, the *territories* of the East India Company; the *territories* of the United States.

§ *Deter*, to discourage and stop by *fear*.

|| *Test*, in metallurgy, a large cupel, cup, or vessel used in refining and trying metals;—hence, *a trial*; means of *trial*, standard.

¶ *Testaceography, Testaceology, Testalogy*, the science of *testaceous* vermes, or of those soft and simple animals which have a *testaceous* covering; a branch of *vermeology*.

** *Testudo*, a tortoise. Among the Romans, a cover, skreen, or defence formed by the troops with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads, when standing close to each other, which resembled the back of a *tortoise*, and used in besieging towns.

†† *Intestable*, not capable of making *a will*.

*intest'ate, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	protesta'tion, <i>n.</i>	test'ified, <i>a.</i>
†obtest', <i>v.</i>	test, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	test'ifier, <i>n.</i>
obtest'ing, <i>a.</i>	†test'ament, <i>n.</i>	test'ifying, <i>a.</i>
obtesta'tion, <i>n.</i>	testament'ary, <i>a.</i>	testifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
†protest', <i>v.</i>	testamenta'tion, <i>n.</i>	testifica'tor, <i>n.</i>
pro'test, <i>n.</i>	**test'ate, <i>a.</i>	††testimo'nial, <i>n.</i>
protest'ed, <i>a.</i>	testa'tor, <i>n.</i>	‡‡test'imony, <i>n.</i>
protest'er, <i>n.</i>	testa'trix, <i>n.</i>	unattest'ed, <i>a.</i>
protest'ing, <i>a.</i>	testa'tion, <i>n.</i>	uncontest'ed, <i>a.</i>
‡prot'estant, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	††test'icle, <i>n.</i>	undetest'ing, <i>a.</i>
prot'estantly, <i>ad.</i>	testic'ulate, <i>a.</i>	untest'ed, <i>a.</i>
prot'estantism, <i>n.</i>	test'ify, <i>v.</i>	

TETR—A for TESSAR—ES (τετρα for τεσσαρες), *four*.

diates'saron, <i>n.</i>	***tetradynam'ian, <i>n.</i>	†††tet'ragyn, <i>n.</i>
tet'rachord, <i>n.</i>	& <i>a.</i>	tetragyn'ian, <i>a.</i>
†††tet'rad, <i>n.</i>	†††tet'ragon, <i>n.</i>	‡‡‡tetrahe'dron, <i>n.</i>
tetradac'tylous, <i>a.</i>	tetrag'onai, <i>a.</i>	tetrahe'dral, <i>a.</i>

* *Intestate*, dying without having made a will; also, the person who does so.

† *Obtest*, to beseech, to supplicate; to protest.

‡ *Protest*, literally, to witness against; to affirm with solemnity, to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion, or expressive of opposition.

§ *Protestant*, one of the party who adhered to Luther at the reformation in 1529, in Germany, and *protested*, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of the Emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spire, and appealed to a general council. This name was afterwards extended to the followers of Calvin, and *protestant* is the denomination now given to all who belong to the Reformed Churches. The king of Prussia has, however, interdicted the use of this name in his dominions.

|| *Test*, in England, an oath or declaration against transubstantiation.

† *Testament*, a solemn authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a last will.

** *Testate*, having made and left a will.

†† *Testicles*, are male organs of generation, consisting of glandular substances, whose office is to secrete the fecundating fluid.

‡† *Testimonial*, a writing or certificate in favour of one's character or good conduct.

§§ *Testimony*, a solemn declaration or affirming made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. It may be verbal or written.—*Testimony* differs from *evidence*; *testimony* is the declaration of a witness, and *evidence* is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords.—Affirmation, declaration; profession; witness. proof of some fact; in Scripture, the two tables of the law, the book of the law; the Gospel; the ark; the word of God; the laws or precepts of God.

|||| *Diatessaron*, *Tetrachord*, in ancient music, a series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth.

††† *Tetrad*, the number four; a collection of four things.

*** *Tetradynamian*, in botany, a plant having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

†††† *Tetragon*, in geometry, a figure having four angles; as, a quadrangle, a square, a parallelogram, a rhombus, a trapezium, &c.

†††† *Tetragyn*, a plant having four pistils.

§§§ *Tetrahedron*, a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles.

* <i>tetram'eter, n. & a.</i>	<i>tetrar'chate, or</i>	<i>tetrasyllab'ic, a.</i>
† <i>tetran'der, n.</i>	<i>tet'rarchy, n.</i>	<i>tetrasyllab'ical, a.</i>
<i>tetran'drian, a.</i>	<i>tetrar'chical, a.</i>	** <i>tes'selate, v.</i>
<i>tetrapet'alous, a.</i>	<i>tetrasperm'ous, a.</i>	<i>tes'selated, a.</i>
<i>tetraph'yllous, a.</i>	<i>tetras'tich, n.</i>	<i>tessela'tion, n.</i>
‡ <i>tet'raptote, n.</i>	¶ <i>tet'rastyle, n.</i>	†† <i>tessera'ic, a.</i>
§ <i>tet'rarch, n.</i>	<i>tetrasy'l'able, n.</i>	

TEUCH—OS (τευχος), *a vessel; a book*—pen'tateuch, *n.*

TEUTON—ES, *m. 3. an ancient people of Germany.*

††*Teuton'ic, a.*

TEXT—US, *p. p. (à texo, v. 3. to weave or knit), woven: as, text'o'rial, text'rine, pertaining to weaving.*

con'text, <i>n.</i>	text'ile, <i>a. & n.</i>	text'ualist, <i>n.</i>
§§ <i>context', a.</i>	text'-book, <i>n.</i>	text'uary, <i>a. & n.</i>
con'tex'ture, <i>n.</i>	text'-hand, <i>n.</i>	text'uarist, <i>n.</i>
con'tex'tural, <i>a.</i>	text'-man, <i>n.</i>	text'uist, <i>n.</i>
intertext'ure, <i>n.</i>	text'o'rial, <i>a.</i>	text'rine, <i>a.</i>
<i>pretext', n.</i>	*** <i>text'ual, a.</i>	text'ure, <i>n.</i>

¶¶*text, n.*

THANAT—OS (θανατος, à θνησκω, *to die*), *death.*

††*teuthana'sia, or euthan'asy, n.*

THAUMA, at—OS (θαυμα, ατος), *a wonder.*

†††*thau'maturgy, n. thaumaturg'ic, a. thaumaturg'ical, a.*

THEATR—UM, *n. 2. (θεατρον, à θεωμαι, to behold), a theatre.*

* *Tetrameter*, in ancient poetry, an iambic verse consisting of *four feet*, found in the comic poets.

† *Tetranders*, a plant having *four stamens*.

‡ *Tetraptote*, in Grammar, a noun that has *four cases only*; as, Lat. *astus*, &c.

§ *Tetrarch*, a Roman governor of the *fourth part* of a province; a subordinate prince.

|| *Tetrastich*, a stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of *four verses*.

¶ *Tetrastyle*, in ancient architecture, a building with *four columns* in front.

** *Tesselate*, to form into *squares* or checkers; to lay with checkered-work.

†† *Tesseraic*, diversified by *squares*; *tesselated*.

‡† *Teutonic*, pertaining to the *Teutones*, a people of Germany, or to their language; as, a noun, the language of the *Teutones*, the parent of the German Dutch, and Anglo-Saxon or native English.

§§ *Context*, a weaving together; the general *series* or *composition* of discourse; more particularly, the *parts* of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted.

|||| *Pretext*, pretence; false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive.

¶¶ *Text*, a discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written.

*** *Textual*, *Textuary*, contained in the *text*, serving as a *text*.

††† *Euthanasia*, or *Euthanasia*, an easy death.

††† *Thaumaturgy*, the act of performing something wonderful.

* <i>amphithe'atre, n.</i>	† <i>the'atre, n.</i>	<i>theat'rical, a.</i>
<i>amphithe'atral, a.</i>	<i>the'atral, a.</i>	<i>theat'rically, ad.</i>
<i>amphitheat'rical, a.</i>	<i>theat'ric, a.</i>	

THEC—E (θηκη, ἀ τθημι, *to put or place*), *a place where any thing is deposited ; a repository or receptacle.*

‡ <i>apoth'ecary, n.</i>	§ <i>bibliothe'ce, n.</i>	<i>biblioth'ecal, a.</i>
<i>biblioth'ecary, n.</i>		

THEOR—OS (θεωρος), *a beholder, a speculator.*

<i>the'orem, n.</i>	<i>theoret'ic, a.</i>	<i>theor'ical, a.</i>
<i>theorem'ic, a.</i>	<i>theoret'ical, a.</i>	<i>theor'ically, ad.</i>
<i>theoremat'ic, a.</i>	<i>theoret'ically, ad.</i>	<i>the'orist, n.</i>
<i>theoremat'ical, a.</i>	<i>the'oric, a. & n.</i>	<i>the'orize, v.</i>
‡ <i>the'ory, n.</i>		

THE—OS (θεος), *God, a god* : *as, a'theist, disbeliever in a God ; mon'otheist, believer in one God.*

** <i>apothe'osis, n.</i>	<i>atheist'ically, ad.</i>	<i>a'theous, a.</i>
†† <i>a'theism, n.</i>	<i>atheist'icalness, n.</i>	‡† <i>entheast'ic, a.</i>
<i>a'theist, n. & a.</i>	<i>a'theize, v.</i>	<i>entheast'ically, ad.</i>
<i>atheist'ic, a.</i>	<i>atheol'ogy, n.</i>	§§ <i>enthu'siasm, n.</i>
<i>atheist'ical, a.</i>	<i>atheolo'gian, n.</i>	<i>enthu'siast, n.</i>

* *Amphitheatre*, a round *theatre*, an edifice in an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit *to view* the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other *sports*. The ancient *amphitheatre* was a double *theatre*. The area or *cavea*, being covered with sand, was called *arena*.

† *Theatre*, among the ancients, an edifice for public *spectacles* or *shows* of a semi-circular form. In modern times, a house for the *exhibition* of dramatic performances,—as tragedies, comedies, and farces ; a play-house ; a place of *action* or *exhibition*.

‡ *Apothecary*, one who practices pharmacy ; one who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale.

§ *Bibliotheca*, a library : *Bibliothecary*, a librarian ; *Bibliothecal*, belonging to a library.

|| *Theorem*, a proposition which *considers* the properties of things already made or done. A *theorem* is a proposition to be *proved* by a chain of reasoning. A *theorem* is something to be *proved* ; a *problem* is something to be *done*.

‡ *Theory*, a mental *view*, speculation ; an exposition of the general principles of any science. *Theory* differs from *hypothesis* : *Theory* is founded on inferences drawn from principles established on independent evidence ; *hypothesis* is a proposition assumed to account for certain *phenomena*, or for what is not understood.

** *Apotheosis*, the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen *deities* ; *deification*, *consecration*.

†† *Atheism*, *Atheology*, the disbelief of the existence of a *God*. or Supreme intelligent Being. ‡† *Entheastic*, having the energy of *God*.

§§ *Enthusiasm*, a belief or conceit of private revelation ; the vain confidence or opinion of a person, that he has special divine communications from the *Supreme Being*, or familiar intercourse with him ; heat of imagination ; violent passion or excitement of the mind in pursuit of some object ; inspiring great or *extravagant* hope and confidence of success : an elevated fancy, a warm imagi-

enthusias'tic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	<i>theis'tic, a.</i>	** <i>theop'athy, n.</i> [<i>n.</i>
enthusias'tical, <i>a.</i>	<i>theis'tical, a.</i>	†† <i>theo-philan'thropist,</i>
enthusias'tically, <i>ad.</i>	<i>theoc'racy, n.</i>	<i>theo-philan'thropy, a.</i>
mon'otheism, <i>n.</i>	<i>theocrat'ic, a.</i>	<i>Theoph'ilus, n.</i>
mon'otheist, <i>n.</i>	<i>theocrat'ical, a.</i>	<i>theos'ophy, n.</i>
pan'theism, <i>n.</i>	§ <i>the'odicy, n.</i>	<i>theosoph'ic, a.</i>
panthe'ist, <i>n.</i>	<i>theol'ogaster, n.</i>	<i>theosoph'ical, a.</i>
pantheis'tic, <i>a.</i>	<i>theog'ony, n.</i>	<i>theos'ophism, n.</i>
pantheis'tical, <i>a.</i>	¶ <i>theol'ogy, n.</i>	<i>theos'ophist, n.</i>
panthe'on, <i>n.</i>	<i>theolo'gian, n.</i>	†† <i>the'urgy, n.</i>
physico-theol'ogy, <i>n.</i>	<i>theol'ogist, n.</i>	<i>the'urgist, n.</i>
polyth'eism, <i>n.</i>	<i>theolog'ic, a.</i>	<i>theurg'ic, a.</i>
polyth'eist, <i>n.</i>	<i>theolog'ical, a.</i>	<i>theurg'ical, a.</i>
polytheis'tic, <i>a.</i>	<i>theolog'ically, ad.</i>	<i>Timo'theus, or</i>
polytheis'tical, <i>a.</i>	<i>theol'ogize, v.</i>	<i>Tim'othy, n.</i>
* <i>thean'dric, a.</i>	<i>theol'ogizer, n.</i>	§§ <i>trit'he'ism, n.</i>
† <i>the'archy, n.</i>	<i>theom'achy, n.</i>	<i>trit'he'ist, n.</i>
† <i>the'ism, n.</i>	<i>theom'achist, n.</i>	<i>trit'heis'tic, a.</i>
<i>the'ist, n.</i>		

THERAPEU—o (θεραπευω), *to nurse, to serve, to cure.*

|||*therapeu'tics, n.* *therapeut'ic, a.* *therapeut'ical, a.*

THERM—os (θερμος), *warm, heated*: as, *ther'mal*, pertaining to heat, warm.

nation, an ardent zeal, that forms sublime ideas, and prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects.

* *Theandric*, designating the union of *divine* and *human* operation in *Christ*, or the joint agency of the *divine* and *human* nature.

† *Thearchy*, government by *God*;—more commonly called *theocracy*.

‡ *Theism*, the belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a *God*,—as opposed to *atheism*. *Theism* differs from *deism*, for although *deism* implies a belief in the existence of a *God*, yet it signifies, in modern usage, a denial of revelation, which *theism* does not.

§ *Theodicy* (à dico, to say), the science of *God*; metaphysical *theology*.

|| *Theologaster*, a kind of quack in *divinity*;—as, a quack in medicine is called *medicaster*.

¶ *Theology*, *divinity*, or the science of *God* and *divine* things. *Theology* consists of two branches, *natural* and *revealed*. *Natural theology* is the knowledge we have of *God* from his works, by the light of nature and reason. *Revealed theology* is that which is to be learned only from revelation.

** *Theopathy*, *religious* suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensities.

†† *Theophilanthropist*, lover of *God* and man.

‡† *Theurgy*, the art of doing things which it is the peculiar province of *God* to do; or the power or act of performing *supernatural* things by invoking the names of *God*, or of subordinate agents; *magic*.

§§ *Tritheism*, the opinion or doctrine that there are three *Gods* in the *God-head*.

||| *Therapeutics*, that part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. *Therapeutics* teaches the use of diet and of medicines. A religious sect described by Philo. They were devotees to religion.

*isotherm'al, *a.*ther'mal, *a.*†ther'molamp, *n.*thermom'eter, *n.*thermomet'rical, *a.*thermomet'rically, *ad.*ther'moscope, *n.*

THESIS (θεσις, ἀ τῆς θέσεως, *to put or place*), *a placing or putting* :
as, *hypoth'esis*, *supposition* ; *thet'ical*, *laid down*.

†anath'ema, *n.*anathemat'ical, *a.*anathemat'ically, *ad.*anath'ematize, *v.*anath'ematized, *a.*anath'ematizer, *n.*anath'ematizing, *a.*anathematiza'tion, *n.*‡antith'esis, *n.*antithet'ic, *a.*antithet'ical, *a.*‖apoth'esis, *n.*

‡epen'thesis, or

epen'thesy, *n.*epenthet'ic, *a.***ep'ithem, *n.*††ep'ithet, *n.* & *v.*epithet'ic, *a.*††hypoth'ecate, *v.*hypoth'ecated, *a.*hypoth'ecating, *a.*hypotheca'tion, *n.*hypoth'ecator, *n.*hypoth'esis, *n.*hypothet'ic, *a.*hypothet'ical, *a.*hypothet'ically, *ad.*‡‡metath'esis, *n.*nomothet'ic, *a.*nomothet'ical, *a.*‖‖‖parath'esis, *n.*paren'thesis, *n.*parenthet'ic, *a.*parenthet'ical, *a.*

‡‡‡pros'thesis, or

proth'esis, *n.*

* *Isothermal*, having equal or uniform temperature.

† *Thermolamp*, an instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas.

† *Anathema*, excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication. In heathen mythology, an offering or present made to some deity, and hung up in a temple. Whenever a person quitted his employment, he set apart, or dedicated his tools to his patron-deity.

‡ *Antithesis*, in rhetoric, an opposition of words or sentiments ; contrast,—as, “When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves we leave them.”—“The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.”—“Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding.”—“Liberty with laws, and government without oppression.”—Opposition of opinions, controversy.

‖ *Apothesis*, the reduction of a dislocated bone. A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves for books, vestments, &c.

‡ *Epenthesis*, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word,—as, alituum, for alitum.

** *Epithem*, in pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally, to strengthen the part. Any external application, or topical medicine. The term has been restricted to liquids in which clothes are dipped to be applied to a part.

†† *Epithet*, an adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it,—as, a verdant lawn; a brilliant appearance; a just man; an accurate description.

‡ *Hypothecate*, to pledge, and properly to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the payment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage.

‡‡ *Metathesis*, transposition; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed,—as, *pistris* for *pristis*. In medicine, a change or removal of a morbid cause without expulsion.

‖‖‖ *Parathesis*, in grammar, apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case.

‡‡‡ *Prosthesis*, or *Prothesis*, in surgery, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body,—as, a wooden leg, &c.

*prosthet'ic, *a.*†syn'thesis, *n.*synthet'ic, *a.*synthet'ical, *a.*synthet'ically, *ad.*‡theme, *n.*§the'sis, *n.*thet'ical, *a.*

THORAX, āc-is, *m.* 3. *the inward part of the breast, the chest, the breast*—||tho'rax, *n.* thorac'ic, *a.*

THOR-US, or rather TORUS, *m.* 2. *a bed*—tho'ral, *a.*

THRON-US, *m.* 2. (θρόνος), *a king's seat, a throne*: as, *dethrone'*, *disenthrone'*, or *unthrone'*, to drive from *a throne*, to divest of *royalty*; *enthroned'*, or *inthrone'*, to place on *a throne*.

dethrone', *v.*dethro'ned, *a.*dethro'ner, *n.*dethro'ning, *a.*dethrone'ment, *n.*dethro'nize, *v.*disenthrone', *v.*disenthro'ned, *a.*disenthro'ning, *a.*disinthrone', *v.*enthro'ne', *v.*enthro'ned, *a.*enthro'ning, *a.*inthrone', *v.*inthro'nize, *v.*inthrone'ization, *n.*re-enthro'ne', *v.*renthro'ned, *a.*renthro'ning, *n.*reinthrone', *v.*reinthro'ned, *a.*reinthro'ning, *a.*reinthro'nize, *v.*throne, *n.* & *v.*thro'ned, *a.*unthrone', *v.*

THYM-OS (θυμός), *the soul or mind*.

Ten'thymeme, *n.*enthymemat'ical, *a.***epithumet'ic, *a.*epithumet'ical, *a.*lipoth'ymy, *n.*lipoth'ymous, *a.*

THYRE-OS (θυρεός), *a shield*—thy'roid, *a.*

* *Prosthetic*, prefixed, as a letter to a word.

† *Synthesis*, composition, or the putting of two or more things together,—as, in compound medicines. In Logic, composition, or that process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular chain from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion. *Synthesis* is the opposite of *analysis* or *resolution*. In Surgery, the operation by which divided parts are re-united. In Chemistry, the uniting of elements into a compound; the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts. That water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, is proved both by *analysis* and *synthesis*.

‡ *Theme*, a subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks. A short dissertation composed by a student; the original word whence others are derived; *the root*.

§ *Thesis*, a position, a theme, a subject; something laid down affirmatively or negatively. In Logic, every proposition may be divided into *thesis* and *hypothesis*. *Thesis* contains the thing affirmed or denied, and *hypothesis* the condition of the affirmation or negation.

|| *Thorax*, in anatomy, that part of the human skeleton, which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest.

¶ *Enthymeme*, in rhetoric, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it,—as, we are dependent creatures, therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed; the complete syllogism would be, dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures, therefore we should be humble.

** *Epithumetic*, *Epithumetical*, inclined to lust; pertaining to the animal passion.

THUS, *thūr-is*, *n.* 3. *incense, frankincense.*

**thu'rible*, *n.* *thurif'erous*, *a.* *thurifica'tion*, *n.*

TIBI—*a*, *f.* 1. *the shin-bone; a flute or pipe—tib'ial*, *a.*

TIM—*eo*, *v.* 2. *to fear: as, intim'idate, to make fearful.*

intim'idate, *v.* *tim'id*, *a.* †*tim'orous*, *a.*
intim'idated, *a.* *tim'idly*, *ad.* *tim'orously*, *ad.*
intim'idating, *a.* *tim'idness*, *n.* *tim'orousness*, *n.*
intimida'tion, *n.* *timid'ity*, *n.*

TIME (τιμη, à τιω, *to value*), *value; honour, esteem.*

†*timoc'racy*, *n.* *Ti'mon*, *n.* *Timo'theus*, *n.*
Time'us, *n.* *Tim'othy*, *n.* *Ti'tus*, *n.*

TING—*o*, *tinctum*, *v.* 3. (τεγγω), *to dip, to stain or sprinkle, to colour or paint: as, attain't, to taint or corrupt, to disgrace.*

‡*attain'der*, *n.* *taint'ing*, *a.* *ting'ent*, *a.*
attain't, *v.* *taint'less*, *a.* *ting'ing*, *a.*
attain'ted, *a.* ***tinct*, *v. & n.* *tint*, *n. & v.*
attain'ting, *a.* *tinc'ture*, *n. & v.* *unting'ed*, *a.*
attain'tment, *n.* *tinc'tured*, *a.* *untaint'ed*, *a.*
attain'ture, *n.* *tinc'turing*, *a.* *untaint'edly*, *ad.*
||*mezzotin'to*, *n.* *tinge*, *v. & n.* *untaint'edness*, *n.*
‡*taint*, *n. & v.* *ting'ed*, *a.* *untinc'tured*, *a.*
taint'ed, *a.*

TITILL—*o*, *v.* 1. *to tickle, to affect by slight touches.*

tit'illate, *v.* ††*tick'le*, *v. & a.* *tick'lish*, *a.*
tit'illating, *a.* *tick'ler*, *n.* *tick'lishness*, *n.*
titilla'tion, *n.* *tick'ling*, *a. & n.*

TITUL—*us*, *m.* 2. *title, inscription, or appellation: as, disenti'tle, disti'tle, to deprive of title or right.*

* *Thurible*, a censor, a pan for *incense: Thuriferous*, producing or bearing *frankincense: Thurification*, the act of fuming with *incense*, or the act of burning *incense*.

† *Timorous*, fearful of dangers; indicating *fear*, full of scruples.

‡ *Timocracy*, government by men of *property*, who are possessed of a *certain income*.

§ *Attainder*, a staining, a corruption of blood; hence, the judgment or sentence upon a person convicted of treason or felony, which *attaints, taints*, or *corrupts* his blood, so that he can no longer inherit lands.

|| *Mezzotinto*, a particular manner of engraving, or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of *painting* in Indian ink.

‡ *Taint*, to imbue, to stain, to tarnish; to corrupt, to infect, to poison.

** *Tinct, Tincture, Tinge, Tint*, colour, dye, shade, taste; or rather a slight degree of some colour, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it.

†† *Tickle*, to touch lightly, and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation which cannot be described. A slight sensation of this kind may give pleasure, but when violent, it is insufferable. To please by slight gratification.

disenti'tle, *v.*
disti'tle, *v.*
*enti'tle, *v.*
enti'tled, *a.*
enti'tling, *a.*
inti'tle, *v.*

ti'tle, *n. & v.*
ti'tled, *a.*
ti'tleless, *a.*
ti'tle-page, *n.*
ti'tling, *a.*

†tit'ular, *a. & n.*
tit'ularly, *ad.*
titular'ity, *n.*
tit'ulary, *a. & n.*
unti'tled, *a.*

TOBACO, *a province of Yucatan in Spanish America.*

†tobac'co, *n.*

tobac'conist, *n.*

tobac'co-pipe, *n.*

TOGA, *f. 1. a loose flowing woollen robe; a gown.*

‡to'gated, *or*

to'ged, *n.*

TOLER-o, *toleratum, v. 1. (à tollō), to bear, to suffer, to endure: as, intol'erable, not to be borne or endured.*

intol'erable, *a.*

intolera'tion, *n.*

tol'erant, *a.*

intol'erably, *ad.*

tol'erable, *a.*

tol'erate, *v.*

intol'erableness, *n.*

tol'erably, *ad.*

tol'erated, *a.*

intol'erance, *n.*

tol'erableness, *n.*

tol'erating, *a.*

intol'erant, *a. & n.*

tol'erance, *n.*

tolera'tion, *n.*

intol'erated, *a.*

TOLL-o, *v. 3. to raise, to lift up: as, extol', to raise in words or eulogy, to praise, to magnify.*

‡attol'lent, *a. & n.*

extol'led, *a.*

extol'ling, *a.*

extol', *v.*

extol'ler, *n.*

†toll, *n. & v.*

TOMENT-UM, *n. 2. (à tondeo), down—**toment'ous, a.*

TOM-OS (τομος, à τέμνω, *to cut*), *a cutting; a division: as, anat'omize, to dissect an animal; at'om, indivisible particle.*

* *Entitle*, to give a *title* to; to give or prefix a *name* or *appellation*; to super-scribe or prefix as a *title*;—hence, as *titles* are evidences of claims or property, to give a *claim* to; to give a *right* to demand or receive; to qualify; to dignify by a *title* or honourable *appellation*.

† *Titular, Titulary*, consisting in a *title* or *name* only; pertaining to a *title*.

‡ *Tobacco*, a plant, a native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff,—so named, from *Tobaco*, a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it was first found by the Spaniards. But this account of its origin is very doubtful. Las Casas says, that in the first voyage of Columbus, the Spaniards saw in Cuba many persons smoking dry herbs or leaves rolled up in tubes called *tobacos*. Charlevoix, in his history of St. Dominique, says, that the instrument used in smoking was called *tobaco*.

§ *Togated, Toked*, dressed in a *gown*, *gowned*; wearing a *gown*.

‖ *Attollent*, *lifting up, raising*; also, a muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eyelid;—otherwise called *levator* or *elevator*.

¶ *Toll*, to sound or ring, as a bell; in law, to take away, to annul.

** *Tomentous*, in botany, *downy, nappy, cottony, or flocky*; consisting of all kinds of stuffing for cushions or beds,—as, *down, feathers, hair, wool, chaff, &c.*

*anat'omy, *n.*
 anatom'ical, *a.*
 anatom'ically, *ad.*
 anat'omist, *n.*
 anat'omize, *v.*
 anat'omized, *a.*
 anat'omizer, *n.*
 anat'omizing, *a.*
 †andranat'omy, *n.*
 †angiot'omy, *n.*
 †apot'ome, or
 apot'omy, *n.*
 †arteriot'omy, *n.*
 at'om, *n.*
 atom'ic, *a.*
 atom'ical, *a.*
 at'om-like, *a.*
 at'omism, *n.*
 at'omist, *n.*

†bronchot'omy, *n.*
 **cystot'omy, *n.*
 ††dichot'omy, *n.*
 ††dichot'omize, *v.*
 dichot'omous, *a.*
 †††ent'omolite, *n.*
 entomol'ogy, *n.*
 entomolog'ical, *a.*
 entomol'ogist, *n.*
 ††††epit'ome, or
 epit'omy, *n.*
 epit'omize, *v.*
 epit'omized, *a.*
 epit'omizer, or
 epit'omist, *n.*
 epit'omizing, *a.*
 ††††gastrot'omy, *n.*
 ***lithot'omy, *n.*
 †††lith'otome, *n.*

lithot'omist, *n.*
 lithotom'ic, *a.*
 neurot'omy, *n.*
 neurotom'ical, *a.*
 neurot'omist, *n.*
 omphalot'omy, *n.*
 †††onkot'omy, *n.*
 pharyngot'omy, *n.*
 phlebot'omy, *n.*
 phlebot'omist, *n.*
 phlebot'omize, *v.*
 stereot'omy, *n.*
 stereotom'ical, *a.*
 tome, *n.*
 ††††tracheot'omy, *n.*
 ††††trichot'omy, *n.*
 trichot'omous, *a.*
 ††††zoot'omy, *n.*
 zoot'omist, *n.*

* *Anatomy*, (See p. 39.) the art of *dissecting*, or artificially *separating* the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; the doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by *dissection*; the act of *dividing* any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts,—as, the *anatomy* of a plant, or of a discourse.

† *Andranatomy*, the *dissection* of a human body, especially of a male.

‡ *Angiotomy*, the *opening* of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in *bleeding*. It includes both *arteriotomy* and *phlebotomy*.

§ *Apotome*, in mathematics, the difference between two incommensurable quantities; also, a term in music.

|| *Arteriotomy*, the *opening* of an artery by the lancet, for the purpose of letting blood.

†† *Bronchotomy*, an *incision* into the wind-pipe or larynx, between the rings; —called also *Tracheotomy*.

** *Cystotomy*, the act or practice of *opening* encysted tumors, for the discharge of morbid matter.

†† *Dichotomy*, *division* or *distribution* of ideas by pairs; in astronomy, that phase of the moon in which it appears *bisected*, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.

‡† *Dichotomize*, to *cut* into two parts; to *divide* into pairs.

§§ *Entomolite*, a fossil substance bearing the figure of an *insect*, or a petrified *insect*.

|||| *Epitome* or *Epitomy*, an abridgement; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium, containing the substance of principal matters of a book.

††† *Gastrotomy*, the operation of *cutting* into or *opening* the abdomen.

*** *Lithotomy*, (See p. 279.)

††† *Lithotome*, a stone so formed naturally, as to appear as if *cut* artificially.

‡†† *Onkotomy* (ab *ὄγκος*, onkos, *tumor*), in surgery, the *opening* of a tumor or abscess.

§§§ *Tracheotomy*, see above *Bronchotomy*.

||||| *Trichotomy*, *division* into three parts.

†††† *Zootomy*, the *dissecting* of animal bodies; *anatomy*, particularly the *dissecting* of bodies of beasts or brute animals; comparative *anatomy*, or the *anatomy* of brute animals.

TON-OS (ΤΟΝΟΣ, à τεννω, *to stretch*), *tension* or *stretching*; a *tone* or *sound*: as, *binot'onus*, of two *notes*; *isoton'ic*, having equal *tones*.

aston'ied, a.	det'onized, a.	thun'der, n. & v.
*aston'ish, v.	det'onizing, a.	thun'der-bolt, n.
aston'ished, a.	detoniza'tion, n.	thun'der-clap, n.
aston'ishing, a. & n.	homot'onous, a.	thun'der-cloud, n.
aston'ishingly, ad.	††hypot'enuse, n.	thun'derer, n.
aston'ishingness, n.	**intone', v.	thun'dering, a. & n.
aston'ishment, n.	††in'tonate, v.	thun'derous, a.
astound', v.	intona'tion, n.	thun'der-shower, n.
†at'ony, n.	isoton'ic, a.	thun'der-storm, n.
aton'ic, a.	mon'otone, n.	†††thun'der-struck, a.
†attune', v.	monoton'ic, a.	tone, n. & v.
attu'ned, a.	monot'ony, n.	to'ned, a.
attu'ning, a.	monot'onous, a.	***ton'ic, a. & n.
‡bar'ytone, n. & a.	monot'onously, ad.	ton'ical, a.
binot'onous, a.	ox'ytone, n. & a.	tone'less, a.
del'onate, v.	††peritone'um, n.	†††Triton, n.
det'onated, a.	perito'neal, a.	†††tri'tone, n.
det'onating, a.	sem'itone, n.	‡‡‡tune, n. & v.
detona'tion, n.	semiton'ic, a.	tu'ned, a.
det'onize, v.	‡‡synton'ic, a.	tu'ning, a.

* *Astonish*, *Astound*, to stun or strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise or wonder; to amaze; to confound with some sudden passion.

† *Atony*, debility; relaxation; a want of *tone* or *tension*; defect of muscular power; palsy.

‡ *Attune*, to make musical; to *tune* or put in *tune*; to adjust one *sound* to another; to make accordant.

§ *Barytone*, a grave deep *sound* or male voice; in Grammar, a verb which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

|| *Detonate*, *Detonize*, to explode, to burn with a sudden report.

†† *Hypotenuse*, in geometry, the *subtense* or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that *subtends* the right angle.

** *Intone*, to utter a *sound*, or a deep protracted *sound*.

†† *Intonate*, to *sound*; to *sound* the notes of the musical scale; to *thunder*.

‡† *Peritoneum*, a thin, smooth, lubricous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely, all viscera contained in it.

§§ *Syntonice*, in music, sharp; intense.

||| *Thunder*, the *sound* which follows an explosion of electricity or lightning; the report of a discharge of electrical fluid, that is, of its passage from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud. (*Thunder* is not lightning, but the effect of it.) Any loud noise.

††† *Thunder-struck*, astonished, amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible, suddenly presented to the mind or view.

*** *Tonic*, literally, increasing *tension*; hence, increasing health,—as, *tonic* power; also, relating to *tones* or *sounds*.

††† *Triton*, in mythology, a fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as half-man and half-fish. A genus of the molluscal order of worms. A bird of the West Indies, famous for its notes.

††† *Tritone*, in music, a false concord; a *dissonant* interval.

§§§ *Tune*, a series of musical notes in some particular measure, and consist-

tu'ner, *n.*
tu'nable, *a.*
tu'nably, *ad.*

tu'nableness, *n.*
tune'ful, *a.*
tune'less, *a.*

untune', *v.*
untu'nable, *a.*

TOPHET (תֹּפֶת, Heb. *a drum*); hell—*to'phet, *n.*

TOPH-US, *m.* 2. *a sand or gravel-stone.*

†toph, or top'hus, *n.* ‡topha'ceous, *a.*

TOP-OS (τοπος), *a place, a tract of country.*

‡to'parch, *n.* top'ically, *ad.* topograph'ical, *a.*
‡to'parchy, *n.* **topog'raphy, *n.* topograph'ically, *ad.*
‡top'ic, *n. & a.* topog'rapher, *n.* ‡‡uto'pian, *a.*
top'ical, *a.* topograph'ic, *a.* uto'pical, *a.*

TOREUMA, at-os (τορευμα, ατος, α τορεωω, *to carve*), *sculpture*
—‡‡toreumatog'raphy, *n.*

TORP-EO, *v.* 2. *to benumb, to be void of feeling, or motionless: as, tor'pent, benumbed.*

torpe'do, *n.* ‡‡tor'pid, *a.* tor'pitude, *n.*
tor'pent, *a. & n.* tor'pidness, *n.* tor'por, *n.*
torpes'cence, *n.* torpid'ity, *n.* torporif'ic, *a.*
torpes'cent, *a.*

TORR-EO, *v.* 2. *to dry, to parch, to burn.*

‡‡‡tor'refy, *v.* torrefac'tion, *n.* ***tor'rid, *a.*
tor'rified, *a.* ‡‡tor'rent, *n. & a.* tor'ridness, *n.*
tor'refying, *a.*

ing of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is *melody*; or a union of two or more series or parts to be sung or played in concert, the effect of which is *harmony*. *Sound, note*; harmony, order, concert of parts; the state of giving the proper *sounds*; proper state for use or application; right disposition, fit temper or humor.

* *Tophet*, hell,—so called from a place east of Jerusalem, where children were burnt to Moloch, and where *drums* were used to drown their cries.

† *Toph*, *Tophus*, a kind of *sandstone*.

‡ *Tophaceous*, gritty, sandy, rough, stony.

§ *Toparch*, the principal man in a *city* or *country*.

‖ *Toparchy*, a little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a *toparch*. Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies*.

‡ *Topic*, any subject of discourse or argument; in medicine, an external remedy.

** *Topography*, the description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land. It is of more limited application than *chorography*.

‡‡ *Utopian* or *Utopical* (ab *eu*, bene, good), ideal, not real, imaginary, chimerical, fanciful,—so called from Sir Thomas Moore's *Utopia*, or *imaginary commonwealth*.

‡‡ *Toreumatography*, a description of ancient *sculptures* and basso-relievos.

§§ *Torpid*, having lost motion, or the power of exertion or feeling, *numb*; hence, dull, stupid, sluggish, inactive. The mind as well as the body becomes *torpid* by indolence.

‡‡‡ *Torrefy*, to dry by a fire; to roast or scorch, as metallic ores; to dry or parch, as drugs.

‡‡ *Torrent*, a violent rushing rapid stream, as down a precipice; a strong current.

*** *Torrid*, parched, dried with heat; violently hot, burning, or parching.

TORT-UM, *sup.* (à torqueo, *v.* 2. *to turn or bend with some force*), *to twist, to writhe*: as, *contort'*, *to twist together*; *detort'*, *to twist, to pervert*; *intort'*, *to twist, to wind*.

<i>contort'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>extors'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>**tor'so</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>extors'ively</i> , <i>ad.</i>	†† <i>tort</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>contor'tion</i> , or	<i>intort'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>tort'ile</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>contor'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>intort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tor'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>detort'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>intort'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tor'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>detort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>intor'sion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tor'tious</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>detort'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>retort'</i> , <i>v. & n.</i>	<i>tort'ive</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>detor'sion</i> , or	<i>retort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>tort'oise</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>detor'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>retort'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tort'oise-shell</i> , <i>n.</i>
* <i>distort'</i> , <i>v. & a.</i>	<i>retort'ing</i> , <i>n. & a.</i>	<i>tort'ure</i> , <i>n. & v.</i>
<i>distort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>retor'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tort'urer</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>distort'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>self-torment'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tort'ured</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>distor'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>self-torment'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tort'uring</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>extort'</i> , <i>v.</i>	‡ <i>tor'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tort'uringly</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>extort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>torment'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>tort'uous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extort'er</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>torment'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tort'uousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extort'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>torment'ing</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>tortuos'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extor'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>torment'or</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tortv'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>extor'tioner</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>torse</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡ <i>torv'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extor'tious</i> , <i>a.</i>	† <i>tor'sel</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>undistort'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>

TOT-US, *a. whole, all*: as, *to'tal*, *whole, full*.

<i>facto'tum</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>to'tal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>to'talness</i> , <i>n.</i>
†† <i>surtout'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>to'tally</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>total'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>

TOXIC-UM, *n.* 2. (à τοξον, *a bow or arrow*), *poison*.

Torrid Zone, in geography, that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period every year, and where the *heat* is always great.

* *Distort*, *to twist out of natural or regular shape*; *to wrest* from the true meaning; *to pervert*.

† *Extort*, *to draw from by force or compulsion*; *to wrest* or *wring* from by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, authority, or by any illegal means.

‡ *Retort*, *to throw back*; *to return* an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; *to bend or curve back*.

§ *Torment*, *a twisting*; extreme pain, anguish; that which gives pain or misery.

|| *Torse*, in Heraldry, *a wreath*.

† *Torsel*, any thing in a *twisted* form.

** *Torso*, the trunk of a statue *mutilated* of head and limbs.

†† *Tort*, in law, any wrong or injury: *Tortious*, injurious; in law, implying *tort*, or injury, for which the law gives damages.

‡† *Tortoise*, an animal covered with shell or crust. (See *Testudo*, p. 456.)

§§ *Torv'ous*, sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance.

|||| *Factotum*, literally, *do every thing*; a servant employed to do *all kinds* of work.

††† *Surtout* (Fr.) literally, *over all*; a man's coat to be worn over his other garments.

**intox'icate*, *v.* & *a.* *intox'icating*, *a.* †*tox'ical*, *a.*
intox'icated, *a.* *intoxica'tion*, *n.* †*toxicol'ogy*, *n.*

TRACHE—*a*, *f.* 1. (à τραχὺς, *rough*), the *wind-pipe*.

§*tra'chea*, *n.* ||*tra'cheocele*, *n.* ¶*tra'chyte*, *n.*
tra'cheal, *a.* *tracheot'omy*, *n.* *trachyt'ic*, *a.*

TRAD—*o*, *traditum*, *v.* 3. to *deliver* or *give*, to *hand down*.

arch-trai'tor, *n.* *traditi'oner*, *n.* *trai'tress*, *n.*
 ***traditi'on*, *n.* *traditi'onist*, *n.* *trai'torly*, *a.*
traditi'onal, *a.* *trad'itive*, *a.* *trai'torous*, *a.*
traditi'onally, *ad.* ††*trad'itor*, *n.* *trai'torously*, *ad.*
traditi'onary, *a.* & *n.* ††*trai'tor*, *n.* & *a.* *trai'torousness*, *n.*

TRAGEDI—*a*, *f.* 1. (à τραγός, a *goat*, & ὦδῃ, a *song*), *tragedy*.

supertrag'ical, *a.* *trag'ical*, *a.* *tragicom'ic*, *a.*
 §§*trag'edy*, *n.* *trag'ically*, *ad.* *tragicom'ical*, *a.*
trage'dian, *n.* *trag'icalness*, *n.* *tragicom'ically*, *ad.*
trag'ic, *a.* |||*tragicom'edy*, *n.*

TRAH—*o*, *tractum*, *v.* 3. to *draw*: *as*, *attract'*, to *draw to*;
contract', to *draw together*; *extract'*, to *draw out*; *sub-*
tract', to *draw under* or *from*.

¶*Abstract'*, *v.* & *a.* *abstract'edness*, *n.* *abstract'ive*, *a.*
ab'stract, *n.* *abstract'ing*, *a.* *abstract'ly*, *ad.*
abstract'ed, *a.* *abstract'ion*, *n.* *abstract'ness*, *n.*
abstract'edly, *ad.* *abstractiti'ous*, *a.* *attract'*, *v.*

* *Intoxicate*, to inebriate, to make drunk,—as with spiritous liquors; to excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness. (*Intoxicate*, properly, to make stupid, as with poison, with which the ancients dipped the point of their arrows.) † *Toxical*, *poisonous*.

‡ *Toxicology*, a discourse on *poisons*, or the doctrine of *poisons*.

§ *Trachea*, in anatomy, the *wind-pipe*.

|| *Tracheocele*, an enlargement of the *thyroid gland*; bronchocele or goiter.

¶ *Trachyte*, a species of volcanic rock.

** *Tradition*, *delivery*, the act of *delivering* into the hands of another; the *delivering* of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs orally, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; that which is *handed down* from age to age by oral communication.

†† *Traditor*, a *deliverer*; a name of infamy given to Christians who *delivered* the Scriptures, or the goods of the Church to their persecutors, to save their lives.—*Milner*.

‡‡ *Traitor*, one who violates his allegiance, and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who *betrays* his trust. (See *Treason*.)

§§ *Tragedy*, see p. 271.

||| *Tragi-comedy*, a kind of *dramatic piece*, representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which *serious* and *comic scenes* are blended; a species of composition not now used, or held in little estimation.

¶¶ *Abstract*, to *draw from*; also, a summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing; but, an *extract*, is a passage taken from a book or writing.

attract'ed, <i>a.</i>	contract'ible, <i>a.</i>	drag'-net, <i>n.</i>
attract'ing, <i>a.</i>	contract'ibleness, <i>n.</i>	† drag'gle, <i>v.</i>
attract'ingly, <i>ad.</i>	contractibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	drag'gled, <i>a.</i>
attract'ible, <i>a.</i>	contract'ile, <i>a.</i>	drag'gling, <i>a.</i>
attractibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	contractil'ity, <i>n.</i>	**drail, <i>v.</i>
attract'ion, <i>n.</i>	detract'ed, <i>a.</i>	††draw, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
attract'ic, <i>a.</i>	†detract', <i>v.</i>	draw'able, <i>a.</i>
attract'ical, <i>a.</i>	detract'ing, <i>a.</i>	††draw'back, <i>n.</i>
attract'ile, <i>a.</i>	detract'ingly, <i>ad.</i>	§§draw'bridge, <i>n.</i>
attract'ive, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	detrac'tion, <i>n.</i>	draw'ee, <i>n.</i>
attract'ively, <i>ad.</i>	detrac'tious, <i>a.</i>	draw'er, <i>n.</i>
attract'iveness, <i>n.</i>	detract'or, <i>n.</i>	draw'-net, <i>n.</i>
attract'or, <i>n.</i>	detract'ress, <i>n.</i>	††draw'-well, <i>n.</i>
*attra'hent, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	detract'ive, <i>a.</i>	draw'ing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
†betray', <i>v.</i>	detract'ory, <i>a.</i>	draw'ing-master, <i>n.</i>
betray'ed, <i>a.</i>	§distract', <i>v.</i>	***draw'ing-room, <i>n.</i>
betray'er, <i>n.</i>	distract'ed, <i>a.</i>	†††extract, <i>n.</i>
betray'ing, <i>a.</i>	distract'edly, <i>ad.</i>	extract', <i>v.</i>
con'tract, <i>n.</i>	distract'edness, <i>n.</i>	extract'ed, <i>a.</i>
contract', <i>v.</i>	distract'er, <i>n.</i>	extract'ing, <i>a.</i>
contract'ed, <i>a.</i>	distract'ing, <i>a.</i>	extrac'tion, <i>n.</i>
contract'edly, <i>ad.</i>	distrac'tion, <i>n.</i>	extract'ive, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
contract'edness, <i>n.</i>	distract'ive, <i>a.</i>	extract'or, <i>n.</i>
contract'ing, <i>a.</i>	drag, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	incontract'ed, <i>a.</i>
contrac'tion, <i>n.</i>	drag'ged, <i>a.</i>	incontract'ible, <i>a.</i>
contract'or, <i>n.</i>	drag'ging, <i>a.</i>	†††intract'able, <i>a.</i>

* *Attrahent*, drawing to; or, as a noun, that which *draws* to.

† *Betray*, to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; to violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; to violate confidence by disclosing a secret, to expose; to disclose; to mislead; to show, to deliver up, in breach of trust.

‡ *Detract*, literally, to draw from or down. Hence, to take away from the reputation or merit, through envy, malice, or other motive; hence, to detract from, is to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth; to derogate from.

§ *Distract*, to draw apart or asunder, to pull in different directions; hence, to divide or separate; hence, to throw into confusion; to turn or draw from any object; to draw towards different objects; hence, to perplex, to confound, to harass; to disorder the reason, to derange the regular operations of intellect.

|| *Drag*, to draw along the ground by main force.

† *Draggle* (dim. of *drag*), to wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

** *Drail*, to trail, to drabble.

†† *Draw*, to pull along, to haul.

†† *Drawback*, money or amount paid back.

§§ *Drawbridge*, a bridge which may be drawn up or let down, to admit or hinder communication.

||| *Draw-net*, a net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes.

†† *Draw-well*, a deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

*** *Drawing-room*, a room appropriated for the reception of company. It is written by Coxe, *withdrawing-room*, a room to which company *withdraws* from the dining-room.

††† *Extract*, see above, *Abstract*.

††† *Intractable*, not to be governed or managed; violent, stubborn, obstinate, refractory; not to be taught, indocile.

intract'ably, <i>ad.</i>	retract'ing, <i>a.</i>	track'less, <i>a.</i>
intract'ableness, <i>n.</i>	retract'ion, <i>n.</i>	track'-boat, <i>n.</i>
intractabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	retract'able, <i>a.</i>	track'-scout, <i>n.</i>
*obtrecta'tion, <i>n.</i>	retract'ible, <i>a.</i>	¶¶ tract, <i>n.</i>
†por'trait, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	retract'ate, <i>v.</i>	tract'able, <i>a.</i>
por'traiture, <i>n.</i>	retracta'tion, <i>n.</i>	tract'ably, <i>ad.</i>
†portray', <i>v.</i>	retract'ile, <i>a.</i>	tract'ableness, <i>n.</i>
portray'ed, <i>a.</i>	retract'ive, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	***tract'ate, <i>n.</i>
portray'er, <i>n.</i>	**retract'it, <i>n.</i>	tracta'tion, <i>n.</i>
portray'ing, <i>a.</i>	subtract', <i>v.</i>	+++tracta'trix, <i>n.</i>
precontract', <i>v.</i>	subtract'ed, <i>a.</i>	tract'ion, <i>n.</i>
precontract'ed, <i>a.</i>	subtract'ing, <i>a.</i>	+++tract'ile, <i>a.</i>
precontract'ing, <i>a.</i>	subtrac'tion, <i>n.</i>	tractil'ity, <i>n.</i>
precon'tract, <i>n.</i>	subtract'ive, <i>a.</i>	tract'or, <i>n.</i>
§protract', <i>v.</i>	††subtrahend', <i>n.</i>	§§§trade, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
protract'ed, <i>a.</i>	††trace, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	tra'ded, <i>a.</i>
protract'er, <i>n.</i>	trace'able, <i>a.</i>	tra'der, <i>n.</i>
protract'or, <i>n.</i>	tra'ced, <i>a.</i>	tra'ding, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
protract'ing, <i>a.</i>	tra'cer, <i>n.</i>	trades'man, <i>n.</i>
protract'ion, <i>n.</i>	tra'cing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	trade'-wind, <i>n.</i>
protract'ive, <i>a.</i>	§§ track, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	trail, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
¶retract', <i>v.</i>	track'ed, <i>a.</i>	trail'led, <i>a.</i>
retract'ed, <i>a.</i>	track'ing, <i>a.</i>	trail'ler, <i>n.</i>

* *Obtreccation*, slander, detraction, calumny.

† *Portrait*, a picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life.

‡ *Portray*, to paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colours; to describe in words.

§ *Protract*, to draw out or lengthen in time, to continue, to prolong; to delay, to defer, to put off to a distant time.

|| *Protractor*, a mathematical instrument.

¶ *Retract*, to draw back; to unsay, to recall, as a declaration of words or sayings; to disavow, to recant.

** *Retraxit* (à *retrahō*, *retraxi*, I have drawn back), in law, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

†† *Subtrahend*, in arithmetic, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

‡‡ *Trace*, a mark left by any thing passing, a footstep; a vestige; remains.

§§ *Track*, properly, a mark made by drawing, not by stepping; a mark left by something that has passed along; a mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast; a road, a beaten path; course, way.

|||| *Track-boat*, *Track-scout*, a boat or vessel employed on canals, usually drawn by a horse, (first used in Holland.)

¶¶ *Tract*, something drawn out or extended; a region or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent; a treatise, or written discourse, of no great extent.

*** *Tractate*, a treatise, a tract: *Tractation*, treatment or handling of a subject; discussion.

+++ *Tractatrix*, in geometry, a curve line.

+++ *Tractile*, capable of being drawn out in length, ductile.

§§§ *Trade*, the act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of selling and buying for money; commerce, traffic, barter; a business; an occupation, particularly mechanical employment; men engaged in the same occupation.

||||| *Trail*, to draw along the ground.

<i>trail'ling, a.</i>	**tre'ason, n.	§§treaty, n.
*train, v. & n.	<i>tre'asonable, a.</i>	<i>unattract'ed, a.</i>
†train'-band, n.	††treat, v. & n.	<i>unbetray'ed, a.</i>
‡train'-bearer, n.	<i>treat'ed, a.</i>	<i>undistract'ed, a.</i>
§train'eau, n.	<i>treat'able, a.</i>	<i>undistract'edly, ad.</i>
 train'-oil, n.	<i>treat'ably, ad.</i>	<i>undistract'edness, n.</i>
<i>train'er, n.</i>	<i>treat'er, n.</i>	<i>unprotract'ed, a.</i>
<i>train'ed, a.</i>	<i>treat'ing, a.</i>	<i>unretract'ed, a.</i>
<i>train'able, a.</i>	††treat'ise, n.	<i>untract'able, a.</i>
<i>train'ing, a. & n.</i>	<i>treat'ment, n.</i>	<i>untract'ableness, n.</i>
¶trait, n.		

TRANQUILL—US, a. *calm, peaceful, placid, quiet.*

<i>tran'quil, a.</i>	<i>tranquil'lity, n.</i>	<i>tran'quillized, a.</i>
<i>tran'quilly, ad.</i>	<i>tran'quillize, v.</i>	<i>tran'quillizing, a.</i>
<i>tran'quillness, n.</i>		

TRAPEZI—UM, n. 2. (*τραπεζίον, a little table, à τραπεζα, a table*), *a quadrilateral figure with unequal sides.*

<i>trape'zian, a.</i>	 trapezihe'dron, n.	***trape'zoid, n.
<i>trape'ziform, a.</i>	¶¶trape'zium, n.	<i>trapezoid'al, a.</i>

TRAUMA (τραυμα, ατος), a wound—traumat'ic, a. & n.

TRAVAIL, m. (Fr. *à trans, over, beyond, & mail, work, Welsh), labour, pain.*

* *Train*, to draw along; to draw; to entice; to exercise, to discipline; to teach and form by practice; also, part of a gown drawn behind, retinue; a series; process, course; a company in order, a procession.

† *Train-bands*, militia,—so called, because *trained* to military exercise.

‡ *Train-bearer*, one who holds up the *train* of a gown.

§ *Traineau*, a sledge.

|| *Train-oil*, the oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.

¶ *Trait*, a stroke, a touch; a line, a feature;—as, *a trait* of character.

** *Treason*, the highest crime of a civil nature, of which a man can be guilty; any crime that immediately affects the king or state,—as, the imagining or compassing the death of the king, prince, queen, or heir apparent of the crown; attempting to overthrow government, or betraying the state or country; adhering to, or aiding enemies.

†† *Treat*, to handle, to manage, to use; to discourse on; to entertain; also, an entertainment given; something given for entertainment; emphatically, a rich entertainment.

†† *Treatise*, a *tract*, a written composition on a particular subject. *Treatise* implies more form and method than an essay, and less fulness or copiousness than a system.

§§ *Treaty*, negotiation; a contract, agreement, a league between nations.

|||| *Trapezihedron*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar *trapeziums*.

¶¶ *Trapezium*, in geometry, a plane figure contained under four unequal right lines, none of them parallel. In anatomy, a bone of the carpus.

*** *Trapezoid*, an irregular solid figure having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also, a plane four-sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

*trav'ail, v. & n.

trav'ailing, a.

†trav'el, v. & n.

trav'elled, a.

trav'elling, a.

trav'eller, n.

untrav'elled, a.

TREASUR-US for **THESAUR-US**, *m.* 2. (θησαυρος), a collection or heap of money, a store-house or magazine.

treas'ure, n. & v.

treas'ured, a.

treas'urer, n.

treas'uring, a. & n.

†treas'ury, n.

treas'ure-city, n.

treas'ure-house, n.

treas'ure-ship, n.

untreas'ured, a.

TREM-o, *v.* 3. to shake, to quake, to shudder.

trem'ble, v.

trem'bled, a.

trem'bling, n. & a.

trem'blingly, ad.

trem'bler, n.

‡tremen'dous, a.

tremen'dously, ad.

tremen'dousness, n.

||tre'mor, n.

¶trem'ulous, a.

trem'ulously, ad.

trem'ulousness, n.

TREPAN, *m.* (Fr. à percer, to pierce or bore), a trepan.

**trepan', n. & v.

trepan'ned, a.

trepan'ner, n.

trepan'ning, a. & n.

††treph'ine, n. & v.

TREPID-US, *a.* trembling or hastening for fear.

††intrep'id, a.

intrep'idly, ad.

intrep'idness, n.

intrep'idity, n.

trep'id, a.

‡‡trepida'tion, n.

TRES, *tria*, *a.* 3. (τρεῖς, τρία), three: as, trif'id, three-cleft; trif'lorous, three-flowered; tri'form, three-formed; trig'-on, a triangle; triloc'ular, three-celled.

antitrinita'rian, n.

treb'ly, ad.

¶¶tre'foil, n.

|||treb'le, a. n. & v.

treb'leness, n.

***trev'et, or

* *Travail*, to labour with pain; to suffer the pangs of child-birth.

† *Travel*, to walk, to go, or march on foot,—implying toil; to journey, to go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land.

‡ *Treasury*, a place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government.

§ *Tremendous*, such as may excite fear or terror, terrible, dreadful. Hence, violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence.

|| *Tremor*, an involuntary trembling, a shivering or shaking.

¶ *Tremulous*, trembling, affected with fear or timidity; shaking, shivering, quivering.

** *Trepan*, in surgery, a circular saw for perforating the skull. It resembles a wimble. Also, to perforate the skull, and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation. (*Trepan*, a snare, and to *trepan*, to insnare, are from *trap*, and written *trapan*.)

†† *Trephine*, an instrument for *trepanning*, more modern than the *trepan*. It is a circular or cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimblet, and a little sharp perforator, called the centre-pin.

‡‡ *Intrepid*, literally, not trembling or shaking with fear; hence, fearless, bold, brave, undaunted.

§§ *Trepidation*, an involuntary trembling; a state of terror; hurry, confused haste.

||| *Treble*, threefold,—pronounced *trible*.

¶¶ *Trefoil*, a common name for many plants.

*** *Trevet* or *Trivet*, a stool or other thing supported by three legs.

<i>triv'et, n.</i>	¶¶¶ <i>tridac'tylous, a.</i>	<i>trigonom'etry, n.</i>
* <i>trey, n.</i>	*** <i>tri'dent, n. & a.</i>	<i>trigonomet'rical, a.</i>
† <i>tri'ad, n.</i>	<i>tri'dented, a.</i>	<i>trigonomet'rically,</i>
† <i>tri'ologue, n.</i>	<i>trident'ate, a.</i>	*** <i>tri'gyn, n.</i> [ad.]
‡ <i>trian'der, n.</i>	††† <i>trid'uan, a.</i>	<i>trigyn'ian, a.</i>
<i>trian'drian, a.</i>	<i>trien'nial, a.</i>	†††† <i>trihe'dron, n.</i>
<i>trian'gle, n.</i>	<i>trien'nially, ad.</i>	<i>trihe'dral, a.</i>
<i>trian'gled, a.</i>	†††† <i>trieter'ical, a.</i>	†††† <i>triju'gous, a.</i>
<i>trian'gular, a.</i>	‡‡‡† <i>tri'fallow, v.</i>	†††† <i>trilat'eral, a.</i>
<i>trian'gularly, ad.</i>	<i>trif'id, a.</i>	<i>trilit'eral, a. & n.</i>
¶ <i>tria'rian, a.</i>	<i>trifis'tulary, a.</i>	‡‡‡‡† <i>tril'ion, n.</i>
* <i>tri'brach, n.</i>	<i>tri'fle, n. & v.</i>	<i>trilo'bate, a.</i>
†† <i>tricap'sular, a.</i>	<i>trif'lorous, a.</i>	<i>triloc'ular, a.</i>
<i>trichot'omy, n.</i>	<i>trifo'liate, a.</i>	¶¶¶¶† <i>trilu'minar, or</i>
<i>trichot'omous, a.</i>	<i>tri'form, a.</i>	<i>trilu'minous, a.</i>
†† <i>triclin'iary, a.</i>	¶¶¶† <i>trig'amy, n.</i>	***** <i>trim'eter, n. & a.</i>
‡‡ <i>tricoc'cous, a.</i>	<i>trig'on, n.</i>	<i>trimet'rical, a.</i>
<i>tricor'poral, a.</i>	<i>trig'onial, a.</i>	††††† <i>tri'nal, a.</i>
<i>tricus'pidate, a.</i>	<i>trig'onous, a.</i>	<i>trine, a. & v.</i>

* *Trey*, a three at cards; a card of three spots.

† *Triad*, the union of three; three united.

† *Triologue*, a conversation of three speakers only.

‡ *Triander*, a plant having three stamens.

|| *Triangle*, in geometry, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles.

¶ *Triarian*, occupying the third post or place.

** *Tribrach*, (à βραχυς, short), in ancient prosody, a poetic foot of three short syllables,—as, *milius*.

†† *Tricapsular*, in botany, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.

†† *Tricliniary*, pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table,—so named, because three couches were placed around the table, on which the guests might recline; of whom there were commonly three on each couch.

‡‡ *Tricoccous*, three-grained.

|||| *Tricuspidate*, in botany, three-pointed; ending in three points.

¶¶ *Tridactylous*, having three toes or fingers.

*** *Trident*, *Tridented*, *Tridentate*, having three teeth or prongs. *Trident*, in mythology, was a kind of sceptre or spear, with three prongs, which the fables of antiquity put into the hands of Neptune, the deity of the ocean.

††† *Triduan*, lasting three days, or happening every third day.

††† *Trieterical* (ab ετος, a year), *triennial*, kept or occurring once in three years.

‡‡‡ *Trifallow*, to plow land the third time before sowing.

|||| *Trifle*, see *trivial*, under *Via*.

¶¶¶ *Trigamy*, state of being married three times; or the state of having three husbands, or three wives at the same time.

**** *Trigyn*, a plant having three pistils.

†††† *Trihedron*, a figure having three equal sides.

†††† *Trijugous*, in botany, having three pairs.

‡‡‡‡ *Trillion*, the product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; or the cube of a million.

||||| *Trilobate*, having three lobes.

¶¶¶¶ *Triluminar*, or *Triluminous*, having three lights.

***** *Trimeter*, *Trimetrical*, consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet.

††††† *Trinal*, *Trine*, threefold,—as, *trine* dimension, that is, length, breadth

* <i>trinerv'ate</i> , <i>a.</i>	†† <i>triplicate</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trisyllab'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>tri'nerved</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>triplica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>trisyllab'ical</i> , <i>a.</i>
† <i>trin'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>triplic'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tritern'ate</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>trinita'rian</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	*** <i>tri'pod</i> , or	<i>trithe'ism</i> , <i>n.</i>
†† <i>trino'mial</i> , <i>a. & n.</i>	<i>tri'pos</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>trithe'ist</i> , or
<i>trinom'inal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trip'tote</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>trithe'ite</i> , <i>n.</i>
§ <i>tri'o</i> , <i>n.</i>	††† <i>tripyr'amid</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>thitheis'tic</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>trip'artite</i> , <i>a.</i>	††† <i>trira'diated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>Tri'ton</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>tripartiti'on</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tri'reme</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>tri'tone</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>trip'edal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trirhomboid'al</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tritox'yd</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>tripen'ate</i> , <i>a.</i>	§§ <i>trisect'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>trium'vir</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>triper'sonal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trisect'ed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trium'virate</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>tripet'alous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trisect'ing</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>triune'</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>triph'thong</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>trisection</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>triu'nity</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>triphthon'gal</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>tris'past</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>triv'ial</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>triph'yllous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>trisperm'ous</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>triv'ially</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>trip'le</i> , <i>a. & v.</i>	<i>trisulc'</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>triv'ialness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>trip'let</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>trisyllable</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>trivalv'ular</i> , <i>a.</i>

TRIB-o (τριβω), *to rub or wear by friction.*

†††*tribom'eter*, *n.* ****tribula'tion*, *n.*

TRIB-us, *f. 4. (à tres), a tribe: as, tribunici'an, or tribuniti'al, pertaining to, or suiting Tribunes.*

†††*tribe*, *n.* *tribu'nal*, *n.* *trib'unary*, *a.*

and thickness. *Trine*, in astrology, the aspect of planets, forming the figure of a *trigon* or *triangle*.

* *Trinervate*, *Trinerve*, *Trinerved*, in botany, having *three* nerves or unbranched vessels meeting in the base of the leaf.

† *Trinity*, in theology, the union of *three* persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

‡ *Trinomial*, in mathematics, a root of *three* terms or parts.

§ *Trio*, a concert of *three* parts; *three* united.

|| *Tripartite*, divided into *three* parts.

†† *Triplicate*, made *thrice* as much, *threefold*.

** *Tripod*, *Tripod*, see p. 338.

††† *Tripyramid*, in mineralogy, a genus of spars.

‡†† *Triradiated*, having *three* rays.

§§ *Trisect*, to cut or divide into *three* equal parts.

||| *Triton*, see p. 466.

||| *Triumvir*, one of *three* men united in office having equal power. The first of the *triumvirs* of Rome were Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey.

††† *Tribometer*, an instrument to ascertain the degree of *friction*.

*** *Tribulation*, literally, a *throbbing* or *beating*; severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations. In Scripture, it often denotes the troubles and distresses which proceed from persecution.

††† *Tribe*, a family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct,—as, in the case of the twelve *tribes* of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob. A division, a class or distinct portion of people. The city of Athens was divided into ten *tribes*. Rome was originally divided by Romulus into three *tribes*; afterward into thirty *tribes*, and then into thirty-five. A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common; a nation of savages.

trib'unary, *a.*
 *Trib'une, *n.*

trib'uneship, *n.*
 tribunici'an, *a.*

tribuniti'al, *a.*
 tribuniti'ous, *a.*

TRIBUT-UM, *sup.* (à tribuo, *v.* 3. to give), to give: as, at trib'ute, to give to; contrib'ute, to give with or together distrib'ute, to give in parts.

at'tribute, <i>n.</i>	contrib'utive, <i>a.</i>	re-distrib'uted, <i>a.</i>
attrib'ute, <i>v.</i>	contrib'utor, <i>n.</i>	re-distrib'uting, <i>a.</i>
attrib'uted, <i>a.</i>	contrib'utory, <i>a.</i>	retrib'ute, <i>v.</i>
attrib'uting, <i>a.</i>	distrib'ute, <i>v.</i>	retrib'uted, <i>a.</i>
attrib'utable, <i>a.</i>	distrib'uted, <i>a.</i>	retrib'uter, <i>n.</i>
attribu'tion, <i>n.</i>	distrib'uter, <i>n.</i>	retrib'uting, <i>a.</i>
attrib'utive, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	distrib'uting, <i>a.</i>	†retribu'tion, <i>n.</i>
contrib'ute, <i>v.</i>	distribu'tion, <i>n.</i>	retrib'utive, or
contrib'uted, <i>a.</i>	distrib'utive, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	retrib'utory, <i>a.</i>
contrib'utary, <i>a.</i>	distrib'utively, <i>ad.</i>	†trib'ute, <i>n.</i>
contrib'uting, <i>a.</i>	knee-trib'ute, <i>n.</i>	trib'utary, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
contribu'tion, <i>n.</i>	re-distrib'ute, <i>v.</i>	undistrib'uted, <i>a.</i>

TRIC-Æ, *f.* 1. (à θρίξ, τρίχος), a let or impediment: as, ex'tricate, to free from, to disentangle.

ex'tricable, <i>a.</i>	in'tricable, <i>a.</i>	intrig'uingly, <i>ad.</i>
ex'tricate, <i>v.</i>	in'tricacy, <i>n.</i>	†trick, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
ex'tricated, <i>a.</i>	‡in'tricate, <i>a.</i>	trick'ed, <i>a.</i>
ex'tricating, <i>a.</i>	in'tricately, <i>ad.</i>	trick'er, <i>n.</i>
extrica'tion, <i>n.</i>	in'tricateness, <i>n.</i>	trick'ery, <i>n.</i>
inex'tricable, <i>a.</i>	intrigue', <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	trick'ing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
inex'tricably, <i>ad.</i>	intrig'uer, <i>n.</i>	trick'ish, <i>a.</i>
inex'tricableness, <i>n.</i>	intrig'uing, <i>a.</i>	

TRIPUDI-UM, *n.* 2. dancing.

tripu'diary, *a.* tripudia'tion, *n.*

TRIUMPH-US, *m.* 2. victory, joy for success.

**tri'umph, *n.* & *v.* triumph'al, *a.* triumph'ant, *a.*

* Tribune, in ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles.

† Retribution, literally, a giving or paying back in kind; repayment, return accommodated to the action; compensation. (See *Restitution*, p. 430.)

‡ Tribute, that which is given or paid; a tax.

§ Intricate, entangled, involved, perplexed, complicated, obscure.

|| Intrigue, a plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices.

†† Trick, an artifice or stratagem for the purposes of deception; a cheat or cheating.

**Triumph, among the ancient Romans, a pompous ceremony performed in honour of the victorious general, who was allowed to enter the city crowned, originally with laurel, but in later times with gold, bearing a truncheon in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, riding in a chariot drawn by two white horses, and followed by the kings, princes, and generals, whom he had

*triumph'*antly, *ad.*
*tri'*umph~~er~~, *n.*

*tri'*umphing, *a.*
 **trump*, *n.*

un*tri'*umphed, *a.*
 un*tri'*umphable, *a.*

TROCHAI-OS (τροχαιος, à τρεχω, to run), *that runs.*

†*tro'*chee, *n.*

||*tro'*chite, *n.*

truck'age, *n.*

*trocha'*ic, *a.* & *n.*

†*troch'*lea, *n.*

truck'er, *n.*

*trocha'*ical, *a.*

*troch'*leary, *a.*

truck'ing, *a.*

†*trochil'*ics, *n.*

***tro'*choid, *n.*

††*truck'*le, *n.* & *v.*

*trochil'*ic, *a.*

††*truck*, *v.* & *n.*

truck'ling, *a.*

‡*tro'*chilus, *n.*

TROPH-E (τροφη, à τρεφω, to nourish), *food; a rearing.*

‡‡*at'*rophy, *n.*

orphanot'rophy, *n.*

*Troph'*imus, *n.*

TROP-OS (τροπος, τρεπω, to turn), *a turning, a change.*

||||*he'*liotrope, *n.*

†††*trop'*ical, *a.*

‡‡‡*tropol'*ogy, *n.*

intertrop'ical, *a.*

*trop'*ically, *ad.*

*tropolog'*ical, *a.*

††*trope*, *n.*

††††*tro'*phy, *n.*

|||||*tro'*pist, *n.*

****trop'*ic, *a.* & *n.*

*tro'*phied, *a.*

TROUV-ER, *v.* (Fr.) *to find: as, contrive', to invent; retrieve', to recover.*

vanquished, loaded with chains, and insulted by mimics and buffoons. The *triumph* was of two kinds, the greater and the less. The lesser *triumph* was granted for a victory over enemies of less considerable power, and was called an *ovation*. (See *Ovation*, p. 284.)

* *Trump*, the winning card in a game.

† *Trochee*, in verse, a foot of two syllables, the first long, and the second short.

‡ *Trochilics*, the science of rotary motion.

‡ *Trochilus*, an aquatic bird; the golden-crowned wren; the humming bird or honey-sucker, natives of America; in architecture, a hollow ring round a column;—called also *scotia*, and by the workmen, the casement.

|| *Trochite*, a kind of figured fossil stone.

†† *Trochlea*, a pulley-like cartilage.

** *Trochoid*, in geometry, a curve generated by the motion of a wheel; the cycloid.

†† *Truck*, to exchange commodities; to barter. (*Truck* is now vulgar.)

†† *Truckle* (dim. of *truck*), to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another, to submit, to creep.

§§ *Atrophy*, a consumption or wasting of the flesh from defect of nourishment.

|||| *Heliotrope*, (see p. 175.)

††† *Trope*, a turning a word from its literal into a figurative meaning, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea,—as, when we call a stupid fellow, an *ass*, or a shrewd fellow, a *fox*.

*** *Tropic*, a turning, of the line which bounds the sun's declination from the equator, north or south. There are two *tropics*; the *tropic* of Cancer on the north of the equator; *tropic* of Capricorn on the south. *Tropics*, in geography, are two lesser circles of the globe, drawn parallel to the equator, through the beginning of Cancer and of Capricorn.

††† *Tropical*, belonging to a *trope*, or near the *tropic*.

††† *Trophy*, spoil taken and preserved as a memorial of victory,—as arms, flags, standards, and the like, taken from an enemy;—something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest.

§§§ *Tropology*, a rhetorical mode of speech, including *tropes* or change from the original import of the word.

||||| *Tropist*, one who uses *tropes*.

contrive', *v.*
 contri'ved, *a.*
 contri'ver, *n.*
 contri'vable, *a.*
 contri'vance, *n.*

contrive'ment, *n.*
 contri'ving, *a. & n.*
 irretrie'vable, *a.*
 irretrie'vably, *ad.*
 irretrie'vableness, *n.*

retrieve', *v.*
 retrie'ved, *a.*
 retrie'vable, *a.*
 retrie'ving, *a.*
 *tro'ver, *n.*

TRUCID-*o*, *v.* 1. (*à* *trux* & *cædo*, *v.* 3. *to cut or kill*), *to kill*
 —*trucida'tion*, *n.*

TRUD-*o*, *trusum*, *v.* 3. (*Chal.* טרך, *to thrust*), *to thrust, to push*: as, *detrude'*, *to thrust down*; *extrude'*, *to thrust out*; *obtrude'*, *to thrust in or on*; *protrude'*, *to thrust forward*.

abstrude', *v.*
 †abstruse', *a.*
 abstruse'ly, *ad.*
 abstruse'ness, *n.*
 detrude', *v.*
 detru'ded, *a.*
 detru'ding, *a.*
 detru'sion, *n.*
 extrude', *v.*
 extru'ded, *a.*
 extru'sion, *n.*
 extru'sive, *a.*

‡intrude', *v.*
 intru'ded, *a.*
 intru'der, *n.*
 intru'ding, *a.*
 intru'sion, *n.*
 intru'sive, *a.*
 intru'sively, *ad.*
 obtrude', *v.*
 obtru'ded, *a.*
 obtru'der, *n.*
 obtru'ding, *a.*
 obtru'sion, *n.*

obtru'sive, *a.*
 obtru'sively, *ad.*
 protrude', *v.*
 protru'ded, *a.*
 protru'ding, *a.*
 protru'sion, *n.*
 protru'sive, *a.*
 retrude', *v.*
 retruse', *a.*
 tru'sion, *n.*
 unobtru'sive, *a.*

TRUNC-*o*, *truncatum*, *v.* 1. (*à* *truncus*, *m.* 2. *the trunk*), *to lop, to cut off*: as, *detrun'cate*, *obtrun'cate*, *to cut off*.

detrun'cate, *v.*
 detrunca'tion, *n.*
 obtrun'cate, *v.*
 obtrunca'tion, *n.*

trunc'ate, *v. & a.*
 trunc'ated, *a.*
 trunc'ating, *a.*
 trunca'tion, *n.*

§trun'cheon, *n. & v.*
 trun'cheoneer, *n.*
 ||trunk, *n.*
 trunk'ed, *a.*

TRUTT-*a*, *f.* 1. *trout*—*trutta'ceous*, *a.* *trout, n.*

TRUX, *uc-is*, *a.* *fierce, savage, cruel.*

tru'culence, *n.* tru'culent, *a.*

TUBER, *n.* 3. (*à* *tumeo*, *v.* 2. *to swell*), *a swelling or bump*:

* *Trover*, in law, the gaining possession of any goods, whether by *finding*, or by other means.

† *Abstruse*, *thrust* from or away; *hid*, *concealed*; hence, *remote* from apprehension, *difficult* to be comprehended or understood. (*Not used of material objects.*)

‡ *Intrude*, *to thrust* one's self in; *to come* or *go in* without invitation or welcome; *to encroach*.

§ *Truncheon*, a short staff; a club; a cudgel; a baton; used by kings and great officers as a mark of command.

|| *Trunk*, the stem or body of a tree; the main body of any thing; the snout of elephants or insects; fust or shaft of a column; a box covered with skin.

as, extu'berant, *swelled*; protu'berate, *to swell or bulge out*; tu'berose or tu'berous, *knobbed*.

extu'berance, <i>n.</i>	protu'berant, <i>a.</i>	†tu'bercle, <i>n.</i>
extu'berancy, <i>n.</i>	protu'berate, <i>v.</i>	tuber'cular, or
extu'berant, <i>a.</i>	protu'berating, <i>a.</i>	tuber'culous, <i>a.</i>
extu'berate, <i>v.</i>	protubera'tion, <i>n.</i>	tuber'culate, <i>a.</i>
extubera'tion, <i>n.</i>	protu'berous, <i>a.</i>	tu'berose, or
† protu'berance, <i>n.</i>	*tu'ber, <i>n.</i>	tu'berous, <i>a.</i>

TUB-US, *m.* 2. *a pipe or tube, a long hollow body.*

tube, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	tu'bular, <i>a.</i>	tu'buliform, <i>a.</i>
†tu'bule, <i>n.</i>	tu'bulated, <i>a.</i>	tu'bulous, <i>a.</i>

TUE-OR, tuitus, *v. dep.* 2. *to see or perceive, to keep or take care of, to protect*: as, tu'telary, *protecting*.

intuiti'on, <i>n.</i>	tu'telar, or	tu'toring, <i>a.</i>
‡intu'itive, <i>a.</i>	tu'telary, <i>a.</i>	tu'toress, or
intu'itively, <i>ad.</i>	**tu'tor, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	tu'trix, <i>n.</i>
subtu'tor, <i>n.</i>	tu'torage, <i>n.</i>	tu'torship, <i>n.</i>
‖tuiti'on, <i>n.</i>	tu'tored, <i>a.</i>	untu'tored, <i>a.</i>
¶tu'telage, <i>n.</i>		

TUME-o, *v.* 2. *to swell; to puff up*: as, entomb', *to inter or bury*; intumesce', *to swell*; tum'ble, *to roll, to fall*; tu'mefy, *to swell*.

††contumacy, <i>n.</i>	contume'liousness, <i>n.</i>	tomb, <i>n.</i>
contuma'cious, <i>a.</i>	entomb', <i>v.</i>	tomb'less, <i>a.</i>
contuma'ciously, <i>ad.</i>	entomb'ed, <i>a.</i>	tomb'-stone, <i>n.</i>
contuma'ciousness, <i>n.</i>	entomb'ing, <i>a.</i>	tum'ble, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
††contumely, <i>n.</i>	entomb'ment, <i>n.</i>	tum'bled, <i>a.</i>
con'tumelious, <i>n.</i>	‡‡extumes'cence, <i>n.</i>	tum'bler, <i>n.</i>
contume'lious, <i>a.</i>	intumesce', <i>v.</i>	tum'bling, <i>a.</i>
contume'liously, <i>ad.</i>	intumes'cence, <i>n.</i>	tu'mefy, <i>v.</i>

* *Tuber*, in botany, a *knob* in roots.

† *Tubercle*, a *pimple*, a *knob*, a *swelling* or *tumor* on animals or plants.

‡ *Tubule*, small *pipe* or *fistular* body.

§ *Intuitive*, *perceived* by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; *exhibiting* truth to the mind on bare inspection.

‖ *Tuition*, guardianship; more particularly, instruction.

¶ *Tutelage*, guardianship, protection,—*applied to the person protecting*.

** *Tutor*, a guardian, one who has the care of instructing another; a teacher, also, to teach, to instruct; to correct.

†† *Contumacy*, literally, a *swelling* against, haughtiness. Hence, stubbornness, unyielding obstinacy, inflexibility. In law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court.

‡‡ *Contumely*, literally, a *swelling* against; rudeness or reproach, compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness, insolence, contemptuous language.

§§ *Extumescence*, a *swelling* or rising.

|||| *Tomb*, a grave, a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead, —because anciently a *heap* of earth was raised over the dead.

tu'mefied, a.
tu'mefying, a.
tumefac'tion, n.
**tu'mid, a.*
tu'midly, ad.
tu'midness, n.
†tu'mor, n.
tu'mored, a.
tu'morous, a.

‡*tump, v. & n.*
tump'ed, a.
tump'ing, a.
 §*tu'mular, a.*
tu'mulate, v.
 ||*tu'mulose, or*
tu'mulous, a.
tumulos'ity, n.
 ¶*tu'mult, n. & v.*

****tumult'uary, a.*
tumult'uarily, ad.
tumult'uariness, n.
tumult'uate, v.
tumultua'tion, n.
 ††*tumult'uous, a.*
tumult'uously, ad.
tumult'uousness, n.

TUND—*o, tusum, v. 3. to beat, to bruise, to blunt : as, contund' or contuse', to beat, to bruise ; obtund', to blunt, to dull.*

contund', v.
contuse', v.
contu'sion, n.
obtund', v.
obtusang'ular, a.

‡†*obtuse', a.*
obtuse'ly, ad.
obtuse'ness, n.
obtu'sion, n.
 §†*pertuse', or*

pertu'sed, a.
pertu'sion, n.
 ||||*retund', v.*
retuse', a.

TUNIC—*A, f. 1. a white woollen vest worn by the Romans below the toga ; a covering, a coat.*

tu'nic, n.

¶¶*tu'nicated, a.*

****tu'nicle, n.*

TURB—*A, f. 1. (τὺρβη or θορυβός), a disturbance or confusion ; a crowd : as, disturb', to stir, to disquiet.*

disturb', v.
disturb'ed, a.
disturb'er, n.
disturb'ing, a.
disturb'ance, n.
imperturb'able, a.

imperturba'tion, n.
imperturb'ed, a.
perturb', or
perturb'ate, v.
 †††*perturba'tion, n.*
perturb'ed, a.

perturba'tor, or
perturb'er, n.
troub'le, v. & n.
troub'led, a.
troub'ler, n.
troub'lesome, a.

* *Tumid*, being swelled, enlarged or distended ; protuberant ; swollen ; swelling in sound or sense ; pompous, puffy, bombastic, falsely sublime.

† *Tumor*, a swelling.

‡ *Tump*, in gardening, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant ; also, a little hillock.

§ *Tumular*, belonging to a heap.

|| *Tumulose* or *Tumulous*, full of hills or hillocks.

¶ *Tumult*, literally, a violent swelling of sounds or motion ; the commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices ; violent commotion or agitation with confusion of sounds ; agitation, high excitement, irregular or confused motion ; bustle, stir.

*** *Tumultuary*, belonging to tumult ; disorderly, promiscuous, confused ; restless, agitated, unquiet.

†† *Tumultuous*, conducted with tumult ; disorderly, noisy, confused, irregular ; agitated, disturbed ; turbulent, violent ; full of tumult and disorder.

‡† *Obtuse*, blunt, not acute or pointed ; dull ; not sharp or shrill.

§§ *Pertuse* or *Pertused*, pierced with holes ; punched.

|||| *Retund*, to blunt or turn, as an edge ; to dull.

¶¶ *Tunicated*, in botany, covered with a tunic or membranes ; coated,—as, a stem.

*** *Tunicle*, a natural covering ; an integument.

††† *Perturbation*, disquiet or agitation of mind ; restlessness of passions.

troub'lesomely, *ad.*troub'lesomeness, *n.*troub'ling, *a. & n.*troub'lous, *a.**tur'bid, *a.*tur'bidness, *n.*†tur'bulence, *n.*tur'bulency, *n.*tur'bulent, *a.*tur'bulently, *ad.*†tur'moil, *n. & v.*undisturb'ed, *a.*undisturb'edly, *ad.*undisturb'edness, *n.*untroub'led, *a.*TURBO, *in-is, m. 3. a whirlwind; a top, a spire.*‡turbil'ion, *n.*turbina'tion, *n.*

||tur'binate, or

tur'binated, *a.*

††tur'binite, or

tur'bite, *n.*TURG-EO, *v. 2. to swell, to wax big.***inturges'cence, *n.*tur'gent, *a.*turgesc'cence, *n.*turgesc'cency, *n.*††tur'gid, *a.*tur'gidly, *ad.*tur'gidness, *n.*turgid'ity, *n.*TURIO, *on-is, m. 3. a shoot—turionif'erous, a.*TURP-IS, *a. ugly or deformed; base—††tur'pitude, n.*TURR-IS, *f. 3. a tower—§§tur'ret, n. tur'reted, a.*TYPH-O (τυφω), *to inflame or heat, to burn.*|||ty'phus, *a. & n.*††ty'phoid, *a.*TYP-US, *m. 2. (τυπος), a type or figure, an emblem, a mark: as, ec'typal, taken from the original.****an'titype, *n.*antityp'ical, *a.*†††ar'chitype, *n.*ar'chitypal, *a.*†††ec'type, *n.*ec'typal, *a.*§§§pretyp'ify, *v.*pretyp'ified, *a.*pretyp'ifying, *a.*pro'totype, *n.*ster'eotype, *n. a. & v.*ster'eotyper, *n.*ster'eotyping, *a.*stereotyp'ic, *a.*stereotypog'raphy, *a.*stereotypog'rapher, *n.*|||type, *n.*typ'ic, *a.*typ'ical, *a.*typ'ically, *ad.*typ'icalness, *n.*

* Turbid, muddy, not clear, foul.

† Turbulence, a distracted state, tumultuousness, insubordination.

† Turmoil, disturbance, tumult, harassing labour; trouble, molestation by tumult.

§ Turbillion, a whirl, a vortex.

|| Turbinate or Turbinated, spiral, shaped like a top or cone inverted.

† Turbinite or Turbite, a petrified shell of the turbo kind.

** Inturgescence, a swelling.

†† Turgid, swelled, bloated, tumid; pompous, bombastic.

†† Turpitude, inherent baseness or vileness of principle of the human heart; extreme depravity; baseness or vileness of words or actions; shameful wickedness.

§§ Turret, a little tower on buildings.

||| A typhus disease, or fever, is accompanied with great debility.

†† Typhoid, resembling typhus; weak, low.

*** Antitype, a figure corresponding to another figure; that of which the type is the pattern or representation.

††† Architype, the original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made. (See Prototype, p. 434.)

††† Ectype, a copy.

§§§ Pretypify, to prefigure, to exhibit previously in a type.

||| Type, a sign, symbol; a figure of something to come;—as, Abraham's sacrifice and the paschal lamb were types of Christ,—opposed to antitype. Christ, in this case, is the antitype. A printing letter; a mark, an emblem.

*typ'ify, v.

typ'ified, a.

typ'ifying, a.

†typ'ocosmy, n.

‡typog'raphy, n.

typog'rapher, n.

typograph'ic, a.

typograph'ical, a.

typograph'ically, ad.

‡typ'olite, n.

TYRANN-US, m. 2. (τυραννος), an arbitrary king, a usurper, a despot; a cruel or insolent master.

ty'rant, n.

tyr'anness, n.

tyr'anmy, n.

tyr'anning, a.

tyran'nic, a.

tyran'nical, a.

tyran'nically, ad.

tyran'nicalness, n.

‡tyran'nicide, n.

†tyr'annize, v.

tyr'annized, a.

tyr'annizing, a.

tyr'annous, a.

tyr'annously, ad.

TYRO or TIRO, m. 3. a young or raw soldier, a learner or novice in any art or thing—ty'ro, n.

U.

UBER, a. (ab uber, n. 3. a nipple or pap), fertile, plentiful, abundant: as, exu'berant, abundant.

exu'berance, n.

exu'berancy, n.

exu'berant, a.

exu'berantly, ad.

exu'berate, v.

**u'berly, n.

††u'berous, a.

UBI (ὅπου), adv. where, in what or which place.

††ubica'tion, or

ubi'ety, n.

‡‡ubiq'uity, n.

‡‡‡ubiq'uitary, a. & n.

ubiq'uitariness, n.

ULCUS, őr-is, n. 3. (έλκος), a sore: as, exul'cerate, to cause ulcers, to corrode; ul'cer, a sore discharging a thin watery matter.

exul'cerate, v. & a.

exul'cerated, a.

exul'cerating, a.

exulcera'tion, n.

exul'ceratory, a.

ul'cer, n.

ul'cerate, v.

ul'cerated, a.

ul'cerating, a.

* Typify, to represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance. The washing of baptism typifies the cleansing of the soul from sin by the blood of Christ.

† Typocosmy, a representation of the world.

‡ Typography, the art of printing; emblematical or hieroglyphic representation.

§ Typolite, a stone or fossil having impressions or figures of plants and animals.

‖ Tyrannicide, the act of killing a tyrant, or one who kills a tyrant.

† Tyrannize, to act the tyrant, to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity.

** Uberty, abundance, fruitfulness.

†† Uberous, fruitful, copious.

‡‡ Ubication, Ubiety, the state of being in a place; local, relative.

§§ Ubiquity (ab ubique, adv. everywhere), the being in all places or everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.

‡‡‡ Ubiquitary, existing everywhere or in all places; also, one who exists everywhere.

ulcera'tion, *n.*
ul'cered, *a.*

ul'cerous, *a.*
ul'cerousness, *n.*

*ul'cusle *n.*

ULIGO, *in-is*, *f.* 3. *slime, mud, ooze*—ulig'inous, *a.*

ULTIM-US, *a.* (*ab ultra, beyond, ulterior, farther*), *last*: as, antepenult', the last syllable but two.

antepenult', <i>n.</i>	outra'geousness, <i>n.</i>	§ul'timate, <i>a.</i>
antepenult'imate, <i>a.</i>	pe'nult, <i>n.</i>	ul'timately, <i>ad.</i>
†out'rage, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	penult'imate, <i>a.</i>	ultima'tum, <i>n.</i>
outra'geous, <i>a.</i>	†ulte'rior, <i>a.</i>	ultim'ity, <i>n.</i>
outra'geously, <i>ad.</i>		

ULUL-O, *v.* 1. *to howl*—†u'lulate, *v.* ulula'tion, *n.*

UMBELL-A, *f.* 1. (*ab umbra*), *a little shadow or screen.*

*um'bel, <i>n.</i>	um'bellar, <i>a.</i>	††um'bellet, or
um'bellate, or	umbellif'erous, <i>a.</i>	umbel'licle, <i>n.</i>
um'bellated, <i>a.</i>		

UMBILIC-US, *m.* 2. (ὀμφαλος), *the navel.*

††umbil'ic, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	§§umbil'icate, or	umbil'icated, <i>a.</i>
umbil'ical, <i>a.</i>		

UMBR-A, *f.* 1. *a shadow or shade*: as, adum'brate, *to give a faint shadow or likeness*; inum'brate, *to shade.*

adum'brant, <i>a.</i>	***um'brage, <i>n.</i>	†††umbrat'ic, or
adum'brate, <i>v.</i>	umbra'geous, <i>a.</i>	umbrat'ical, <i>a.</i>
adumbra'tion, <i>n.</i>	umbra'geousness, <i>n.</i>	§§§umbra'tious, <i>a.</i>
inum'brate, <i>v.</i>	um'brate, <i>v.</i>	um'brél, or
obum'brate, <i>v.</i>	um'brated, <i>a.</i>	umbrel'la, <i>n.</i>
obumbra'tion, <i>n.</i>	†††um'bratile, <i>a.</i>	umbros'ity, <i>n.</i>

†††penum'bra, *n.*

* *Ulcusle*, a little ulcer.

† *Outrage*, injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief. A violent attack upon a person of property is an *outrage*.

‡ *Uterior*, further; in geography, being, or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary;—opposed to *citerior*, or hither.

§ *Ultimate*, farthest, most remote, extreme; final, last.

|| *Ultimatum*, in diplomacy, the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered as the basis of a treaty; any final proposition or condition.

†† *Ululate*, to howl as a dog or wolf.

** *Umbel*, in botany, a particular mode of inflorescence or flowering.

†† *Umbellet* or *Umbellicle*, a little or partial *umbel*.

†† *Umbilic*, the navel; the centre.

§§ *Umbilicate*, *Umbilicated*, *navel-shaped*; formed in the middle like a *navel*,—as a flower, fruit, or leaf.

|||| *Obumbrate*, *Umbrate*, to shade, to darken, to cloud.

††† *Penumbra*, in astronomy, a partial shade, or an imperfect shadow.

*** *Umbrage*, a shade, a skreen of trees; suspicion of injury; offence, resentment. ††† *Umbratile*, being in the shade; unreal; secluded.

††† *Umbratic*, *Umbratical*, shadowy, typical.

§§§ *Umbratious*, suspicious, apt to distrust, captious, disposed to take *umbrage*.

||||| *Umbrel*, *Umbrella*, a shade, skreen, or guard against the rays of the sun, or against rain or snow.

UND-o, undatum, v. 1. (*ab unda, f. 1. a wave*), to rise in waves or surges, to swell; to abound: as, *redund'ant*, *superfluous*.

<i>abound'</i> , v.	<i>inun'dating</i> , a.	<i>superabund'ance</i> , n.
<i>abound'ed</i> , a.	<i>inunda'tion</i> , n.	<i>superabund'ant</i> , a.
<i>abound'ing</i> , n. & a.	<i>redound'</i> , v.	<i>superabund'antly</i> , ad
* <i>abund'ance</i> , n.	<i>redound'ing</i> , a.	<i>un'dulary</i> , a.
<i>abund'ant</i> , a.	<i>redund'ance</i> , n.	‡ <i>un'dulate</i> , v. & a.
<i>abund'antly</i> , ad.	<i>redund'ancy</i> , n.	<i>un'dulated</i> , a.
† <i>exund'ate</i> , v.	<i>redund'ant</i> , a.	<i>un'dulating</i> , a.
<i>exunda'tion</i> , n.	<i>redund'antly</i> , ad.	<i>un'dulatingly</i> , ad.
<i>inun'dant</i> , a.	<i>superabound'</i> , v.	<i>undula'tion</i> , n.
‡ <i>inun'date</i> , v.	<i>superabound'ing</i> , a.	‖ <i>un'dulatory</i> , a.
<i>inun'dated</i> , a.		

UNGU-is, m. 3. a nail; a claw or talon.

<i>solidun'gulous</i> , a.	** <i>unguic'ulate</i> , or	‡† <i>un'gulate</i> , a.
† <i>unguic'ular</i> , a.	<i>unguic'ulated</i> , a.	

UNGU-o, unctum, v. 3. to anoint: as, *un'guinous*, *unctuous*, *oily*.

‡† <i>inunc'tion</i> , n.	<i>unc'tuousness</i> , n.	<i>un'guinous</i> , a.
‡†† <i>inunctuos'ity</i> , n.	<i>unctuos'ity</i> , n.	<i>oint</i> , v.
‡††† <i>unc'tion</i> , n.	*** <i>ung'uent</i> , n.	<i>oint'ment</i> , n.
†††† <i>unc'tuous</i> , a.	<i>unguent'ous</i> , a.	<i>anoint</i> , v.

UN-us, a. one, alone; the same: as, *disunite'*, to separate, to part; *unan'imous*, of one mind; *u'nion*, a making one; *u'nison*, one sound; *u'nit*, one; *unite'*, to make into one; *u'nity*, the being one.

†††† <i>co-ad'unate</i> , a.	<i>co-unite'</i> , v. & a.	<i>disu'nion</i> , n.
†††† <i>co-aduniti'on</i> , n.	<i>disu'niform</i> , a.	<i>disunite'</i> , v.

* *Abundance*, great plenty.

† *Exundate*, to overflow.

‡ *Inundate*, overflow, to deluge, to spread over with a fluid.

§ *Undulate*, to move back and forth, or up and down, as waves; to wave; to vibrate; also, wavy.

‖ *Undulatory*, playing like waves, waving.

† *Unguicular*, in botany, of the length of the human nails, or half an inch.

** *Unguiculate*, *Unguiculated*, clawed, having claws; in botany, *clawed*, having a narrow base.

‡† *Ungulate*, shaped like a hoof.

‡†† *Inunction*, the action of anointing.

§§ *Inunctuosity*, the want of unctuosity or oiliness.

‡††† *Uction*, the act of anointing; any thing softening; that which excites piety and devotion; divine or sanctifying grace, 1 John i. *Extreme unction*, the rite of anointing in the last hours; or the application of sacred oil to the parts where the five senses reside.

†††† *Unctuous*, fat, oily, greasy.

*** *Unguent*, ointment. An unguent is stiffer than a liniment, but softer than a cerate.

†††† *Coadunate* leaves, in botany, are several united at the base.

‡†† *Coaduniti'on*, the union of different substances in one mass.

URBS, *f.* 3. a city or town : as, *ur'bane*, belonging to a city, civil, polite, courteous in manners.

inurban'ity, <i>n.</i>	sub'urbed, <i>a.</i>	urb'al, <i>a.</i>
sub'urb, or	suburb'ial, <i>a.</i>	urb'ane, <i>a.</i>
*sub'urbs, <i>n.</i>	suburb'ian, <i>a.</i>	urban'ity, <i>n.</i>
†suburb'an, <i>a.</i>	‡suburbica'rian, <i>a.</i>	urb'anize, <i>v.</i>

URG—EO, *v.* 2. to press on, to push : as, *urg'ent*, pressing with importunity or necessity, violent.

unurg'ed, <i>a.</i>	urg'ency, <i>n.</i>	urg'er, <i>n.</i>
urge, <i>v.</i>	urg'ent, <i>a.</i>	urg'ing, <i>a.</i>
urg'ed, <i>a.</i>	urg'ently, <i>ad.</i>	

URIN—A, *f.* 1. (οὐρον), animal water.

‡diuret'ic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	strangu'rious, <i>a.</i>	u'rinal, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>
dys'ury, <i>n.</i>	††u'rea, <i>n.</i>	u'rinary, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
†is'chury, <i>n.</i>	††u'reter, <i>n.</i>	u'rinous, <i>a.</i>
is'churet'ic, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	‡‡ure'thra, <i>n.</i>	u'rinative, <i>a.</i>
*stran'gury, <i>n.</i>	u'rine, <i>n.</i>	uros'copy, <i>n.</i>

URS—A, *f.* 1. the bear ; a bear.

ur'sa, <i>n.</i>	urs'iform, <i>a.</i>	urs'ine, <i>a.</i>
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UST—UM, *sup.* (ab uro, *v.* 3.) to burn : as, *adure'*, to burn up ; combust'ible, that will take fire and burn.

††adust', or	combust'ible, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	††exus'tion, <i>n.</i>
adust'ed, <i>a.</i>	combust'ibleness, <i>n.</i>	incombust'ible, <i>a.</i>
adust'ible, <i>a.</i>	combustibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	incombust'ibleness, <i>n.</i>
adus'tion, <i>n.</i>	combust'ion, <i>n.</i>	incombustibil'ity, <i>n.</i>
***ambus'tion, <i>n.</i>	combust'ive, <i>a.</i>	inure', <i>v.</i>

* *Suburbs*, a building without the walls of a city, but near them ; or more generally, the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. The word may signify *buildings*, *streets*, or *territory*.

† *Suburban*, *Suburbial*, *Suburbian*, inhabiting or being in the *suburbs* of a city.

‡ *Suburbicarian* or *Suburbicary*, being in the *suburbs* ;—an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy, which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

§ *Diuretic*, having the power to provoke *urine* ; also, the medicine that does so.

|| *Dysury*, difficulty in discharging the *urine*, attended with pain, and a sensation of heat.

†† *Ischury*, see p. 188.

** *Strangury*, see p. 432.

†† *Urea*, a substance obtained from *urine*.

‡† *Ureter*, a tube conveying the *urine* from the kidney to the bladder. There are two *ureters*, one on each side.

§§ *Urethra*, the canal by which the *urine* is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

|||| *Ursa*, the bear, a constellation, the greater or lesser bear, near the north pole.

††† *Adust*, *Adusted*, become hot or dry, *burnt*, *scorched*, hot and fiery.

*** *Ambustion*, among physicians, a *burning* ; a *burn* or *scald*.

††† *Exustion*, the act or operation of *burning* up.

**inust'ion*, *n.*
us'tion, *n.*

†*ustor'ious*, *a.*

‡*ustula'tion*, *n.*

UTER—*us*, *m.* 2. (*ab uter*, *m.* 3. *a bag of skin or leather*)
the womb—*u'terine*, *a.* §*u'tricle*, *n.* *utric'ular*, *a.*

UTOPIA, *More's ideal* or *imaginary commonwealth*.
uto'pian, *a.*

UT—*or*, *usus*, *v.* *dep.* 3. *to use*: *as*, *abuse'*, *ill use*, *reviling*
words; *disuse'*, *to cease to use*; *inutil'ity*, *uselessness*.

abuse', *v. & n.*

misu'sed, *a.*

‡†*u'sage*, *n.*

abu'sed, *a.*

misu'sage, *n.*

‡†*u'sance*, *n.*

abu'ser, *n.*

misu'sing, *a.*

use'ful, *a.*

abu'sing, *a.*

***peruse'*, *v.*

use'fully, *ad.*

abu'sion, *n.*

peru'sed, *a.*

use'fulness, *n.*

abu'sive, *a.*

peru'ser, *n.*

use'less, *a.*

abu'sively, *ad.*

peru'sing, *a.*

use'lessly, *ad.*

abu'siveness, *n.*

peru'sal, *n.*

use'lessness, *n.*

disuse', *n. & v.*

unu'sed, *a.*

u'sual, *a.*

disu'sed, *a.*

unuse'ful, *a.*

u'sually, *ad.*

disu'sage, *n.*

unu'sual, *a.*

u'sualness, *n.*

disu'sing, *a.*

unu'sually, *ad.*

§§*usucap'tion*, *n.*

inabu'sively, *ad.*

unu'sualness, *n.*

|||*u'sufruct*, *n.*

inu'tile, *a.*

use, *n. & v.*

††*usufruct'uary*, *n.*

inutil'ity, *n.*

u'sed, *a.*

u'surer, *n.*

||*inuscita'tion*, *n.*

u'ser, *n.*

****u'sury*, *n.*

†*misuse'*, *v. & n.*

u'sable, *a.*

usu'rious, *a.*

* *Inustion*, a burning on, a branding, or the action of marking by burning.

† *Ustorious*, having the quality of burning or scaring.

‡ *Ustulation*, in metallurgy, the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat,—as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle. In pharmacy, the roasting or drying of moist substances, so as to prepare them for pulverizing; also, the burning of wine.

§ *Utricle*, a little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap; a capsule of one cell, and containing a solitary seed.

|| *Inusitation*, neglect of use; disuse.

†† *Misuse*, to treat or use improperly or ill; to use to a bad purpose.

** *Peruse*, literally, to use thoroughly; to read, or to read with attention; to observe.

‡† *Usage*, treatment; use, or long continued use, custom.

‡† *Usance*, use, usury; in commerce, a determinate time fixed for the payment of bills of exchange;—so called, because this time is settled by usage, or the custom of places on which the bills are drawn. In France, the *usance* for bills drawn from Spain or Portugal, is sixty days. At London, the *usance* for bills drawn from Holland, Germany, or France, is one month.

§§ *Usucaption*, in civil law, the same as *prescription* in common law; the acquisition of the title or right to property, by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain time prescribed by law.

||| *Usufruct*, the temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements.

†† *Usufructuary*, a person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title or property.

*** *Usury*, formerly, interest or premium to be paid for the use of money; in

usu'riously, ad.
usu'riousness, n.
**usurp', v.*
usurp'ed, a.

usurp'er, n.
usurp'ing, a.
usurp'ingly, ad.
usurpa'tion, n.

†uten'sil, n.
u'tile, n. & a.
†util'ity, n.
u'tilize, v.

UV-A, *f.* 1. *a grape—u'veous, a.*

UXOR, *f.* 3. *a wife: as, uxor'icide, the killing, or a killer of a wife; uxo'rious, submissively fond of a wife.*

uxor'icide, n.
uxo'rious, a.

uxo'riously, ad.

uxo'riousness, n.

V.

VACC-A, *v.* 1. *a cow: as, vac'cine, of a cow.*

‡vac'cary, n.
vac'cine, a.

‖vac'cinate, e.
vac'cinated, a.

vac'cinating, a.
vaccina'tion, n.

VAC-O, *v.* 1. *to be empty, to want, to be at leisure: evac'uate, to empty; va'cant, empty, unoccupied.*

eva'cate, v.

evac'uatory, a.

††vaca'tion, n.

evac'uant, n. & a.

‡supervaca'neous, a.

††vac'uum, n.

evac'uate, v.

va'cancy, n.

‡‡vac'uist, n.

evac'uated, a.

va'cant, a.

vacua'tion, n.

evac'uating, a.

***va'cate, v.*

‖‖‖vacu'ity, n.

evacua'tion, n.

va'cated, a.

‡‡‡vac'uous, a.

evac'uator, n.

va'cating, a.

vac'uousness, n.

VACILL-O, *v.* 1. *to move to and fro, to stagger or totter, to waver: as, vac'illate, to waver, to fluctuate.*

****fic'kle, a.*

vac'illate, v.

vac'illancy, n.

fic'kly, ad.

vac'illating, a.

vac'illant, a.

fic'kleness, n.

vacilla'tion, n.

VAD-O, *vasum, v.* 3. *to go: as, pervade', to go or pass through.*

present usage, illegal or exorbitant interest; premium or compensation paid for the use of money, beyond the rate of interest established by law.

* *Usurp*, to seize and hold in possession by force, or without right. (*Usurp* is not applied to common dispossession of private property.)

† *Utensil*, an instrument for any use.

‡ *Utility*, usefulness.

§ *Vaccary*, an old word signifying a cow-house, dairy-house, or a cow-pasture.

‖ *Vaccinate*, to inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus originally taken from cows, called vaccine matter.

‡‡ *Supervacaneous*, superfluous, unnecessary, serving no purpose.

** *Vacate*, to make vacant, to annul.

†† *Vacation*, intermission of studies or employment.

‡‡ *Vacuum*, empty space, devoid of air.

§§ *Vacuist*, one who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature,—opposed to a plenist.

‖‖‖ *Vacuity*, emptiness, empty space.

‡‡‡ *Vacuous*, empty, unfilled, void.

*** *Fickle*, wavering, inconstant, unstable, of a changing mind.

* <i>evade'</i> , v.	† <i>invade'</i> , v.	<i>perva'ded</i> , a.
<i>eva'ded</i> , a.	<i>inva'ded</i> , a.	<i>perva'ding</i> , a.
<i>eva'ding</i> , a.	<i>inva'der</i> , n.	<i>perva'sion</i> , n.
<i>eva'sion</i> , n.	<i>inva'ding</i> , a.	<i>perva'sive</i> , a.
<i>eva'sive</i> , a.	<i>inva'sion</i> , n.	† <i>vade-me'cum</i> , n.
<i>eva'sively</i> , ad.	<i>inva'sive</i> , a.	‡ <i>wade</i> , v.
<i>eva'siveness</i> , n.	<i>pervade'</i> , v.	<i>wa'ding</i> , a.

VAGIN—A, *f.* 1. *a sheath, a case*: as, *vag'inal*, of a *sheath*
vag'inal, a. *vag'inated*, a. †*vagino-pen'nous*, a.
 ‖*vag'inant*, a.

VAG—US, *a. wandering*: as, *extrav'agant*, *wandering* be-
 yond limits, excessive, wild.

* <i>evaga'tion</i> , n.	†† <i>multiv'agant</i> , or	<i>vag'abondry</i> , n.
<i>extrav'agance</i> , n.	<i>multiv'agous</i> , a.	‖‖‖ <i>vaga'ry</i> , n. & v.
<i>extrav'agancy</i> , n.	<i>mundiv'agant</i> , a.	<i>va'grancy</i> , n.
<i>extrav'agant</i> , a. & n.	†† <i>noctiv'agant</i> , a.	††† <i>va'grant</i> , a. & n.
<i>extrav'agantly</i> , ad.	<i>noctivaga'tion</i> , n.	*** <i>va'gue</i> , a.
<i>extrav'agantness</i> , n.	<i>soliv'agant</i> , a.	<i>va'gueness</i> , n.
<i>extrav'agate</i> , v.	‡‡ <i>vag'abond</i> , a. & n.	<i>va'gous</i> , a.
<i>extravaga'tion</i> , n.		

VAL—EO, *v.* 2. *to be well or strong, to have strength, to be*
worth: as, *avail'*, to profit, to assist; *inval'id*, weak, of
 no force; *prevail'*, to overcome.

<i>avail'</i> , v. & n.	<i>avail'ment</i> , n.	††† <i>countervail'</i> , v.
<i>avai'lable</i> , a.	††† <i>convales'cence</i> , n.	<i>countervail'ed</i> , a.
<i>avai'vably</i> , ad.	<i>convales'cency</i> , n.	<i>countervail'ing</i> , a.
<i>avai'lableness</i> , n.	<i>convales'cent</i> , a.	<i>disvalid'ity</i> , n.
<i>avai'ling</i> , a.	<i>coun'tervail</i> , n.	<i>disval'ue</i> , v. & n.

* *Evade*, to go out, to escape; to avoid by dexterity; to elude by subterfuge,
 † *Whistry*, address, or ingenuity.

† *Invade*, to go in or on, to enter a country, as an army with hostile inten-
 ti ns; to attack; to fall on.

‡ *Vade-mecum*, literally, go with me; a book or other thing that a person car-
 ries with him as a constant companion; a manual.

§ *Wade*, to go or pass through water without swimming, as by a ford or
 shallow.

‖ *Vaginant*, in botany, *sheathing*; *Vaginated*, *sheathed*,—as leaves.

†† *Vagino-pennous*, having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as
 insects.

** *Evagation*, a wandering; excursion, roving or rambling.

†† *Multivagant* or *Multivagous*, *wandering* much.

‡† *Noctivagant*, *wandering* in the night.

‡‡ *Vagabond*, one who wanders, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in
 it; a rascal, a villain.

‖‖‖ *Vagary*, a wandering thought, a wild freak, a whim.

††† *Vagrant*, *wandering*; also, a wanderer.

*** *Vague*, unsettled, unfixed; uncertain.

††† *Convalescence*, renewal of health.

‡‡‡ *Countervail*, to act against with equal force or power, to equal.

disvalua'tion, <i>n.</i>	prevail'ed, <i>a.</i>	**val'et, <i>n.</i>
equiv'alence, <i>n.</i>	prevail'ing, <i>a.</i>	††valetudina'rian, or
equiv'alency, <i>n.</i>	prev'alence, <i>n.</i>	valetu'dinary, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
*equiv'alent, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	prev'alency, <i>n.</i>	††val'iant, <i>a.</i>
equiv'alently, <i>ad.</i>	prev'alent, <i>a.</i>	val'iantly, <i>ad.</i>
imprev'alence, <i>n.</i>	prev'alently, <i>ad.</i>	val'iantness, <i>n.</i>
†inva'es'cence, <i>n.</i>	self-val'uing, <i>a.</i>	‡‡val'id, <i>a.</i>
†invaletu'dinary, <i>n.</i>	unavai'able, <i>a.</i>	val'idness, <i>n.</i>
in'valid, <i>n.</i>	unavai'ling, <i>a.</i>	valid'ity, <i>n.</i>
‡inval'id, <i>a.</i>	underval'ue, <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>	val'or, <i>n.</i>
inval'idness, <i>n.</i>	underval'ued, <i>a.</i>	val'orous, <i>a.</i>
invalid'ity, <i>n.</i>	underval'uer, <i>n.</i>	val'orously, <i>ad.</i>
inval'itate, <i>v.</i>	underval'uing, <i>a.</i>	†††val'ue, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
inval'itated, <i>a.</i>	underval'uingly, <i>ad.</i>	val'ued, <i>a.</i>
inval'itating, <i>a.</i>	undervalua'tion, <i>n.</i>	val'uer, <i>n.</i>
inval'uable, <i>a.</i>	unprevai'ling, <i>a.</i>	val'uing, <i>a.</i>
inval'uably, <i>ad.</i>	unval'uable, <i>a.</i>	val'uing, <i>a.</i>
overval'ue, <i>v.</i>	unval'ued, <i>a.</i>	valua'tion, <i>n.</i>
outval'ue, <i>v.</i>	††valedic'tion, <i>n.</i>	valua'tor, <i>n.</i>
potval'iant, <i>a.</i>	valedic'tory, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	val'ueless, <i>a.</i>
prevail', <i>v.</i>		

VANDALS, *a fierce and rude people descended from the Goths—van'dal, n. ***van'dalic, a. van'dalism, n.*

VALL-IS, *f. 3. a valley or low ground between hills.*

†††vale, *n.* val'ley, *n.*

VALL-UM, *n. 2. (à vallus, m. 2. a stake), a fence, a rampart or bulwark: as, in'terval, space between.*

circumval'late, *v.* †††circumvalla'tion, *n.* ‡‡‡contravalla'tion, *n.*

* *Equivalent*, equal in value or worth; in force, power, or effect; in meaning or import. † *Invalescence*, strength, health.

† *Invaletudinary*, wanting health.

§ *Invalid*, a person sickly or indisposed, weak or infirm.

|| *Invalidate*, to weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the strength or validity of. †† *Valediction*, a bidding farewell.

** *Valet*, a waiting servant; also, a kind of goad or stick.

†† *Valetudinary*, *Valetudinary*, sickly, weak, infirm; also, a sick person, one who is seeking to recover health. †† *Valiant*, strong, brave, heroic.

§§ *Valid*, having sufficient strength or force, sound, just, good; having legal strength or force.

||| *Valor*, strength of mind in regard to danger, personal bravery, courage, intrepidity, prowess.

††† *Value*, worth, price; to rate at a certain price, or at a high price; to esteem.

*** *Vandalic*, pertaining to the *vandals* (*wanderers*); designating the south shore of the Baltic, where once lived the *Vandals*, a nation of *ferocious barbarians*;—hence, *ferocious*, *rude*, *barbarous*.

††† *Vale* is used in poetry, and *valley* in prose and common discourse.

††† *Circumvallation*, in war, a surrounding with a wall or *rampart*; also, a *wall*, *rampart*, or *parapet*, with a trench, surrounding the camp of a besieging army.

‡‡‡ *Contravallation*, a trench guarded with a *parapet*, thrown round a place by the besiegers.

in'terval, *n.*
*valla'tion, *n.*

val'latory, *a.*
†val'lum, *n.*

wall, *n.* & *v.*

VALV-Æ, *f.* 1. (à *volvo*), *folding-doors*: as, valv'let or valv'ule, a little valve.

‡bi'valve, *n.* & *a.*
bivalv'ular, *a.*
bivalv'ulous, *a.*
mul'tivalve, *n.* & *a.*
multivalv'ular, *a.*
quad'rivalve, or
quadrivalv'ular, *a.*

quad'rivalves, *n.*
‡quin'quevalve, or
quinquevalv'ular, *a.*
||trivalv'ular, *a.*
u'nivalve, *a.* & *n.*
univalv'ular, *a.*

†valve, *n.*
valv'ed, *a.*
valv'ate, *a.*
valv'let, or
valv'ule, *n.*
valv'ular, *a.*

VAN-US, *a.* *vain, empty, to no purpose, boastful*: as, evan'escent, vanishing; van'ish, to disappear.

evanes'cence, *n.*
evanes'cent, *a.*
**evan'id, *a.*
evan'ish, *v.*
evan'ishment, *n.*
††vain, *a.*
vain'ly, *ad.*
vain'ness, *n.*

vainglo'ry, *n.*
vainglo'rious, *a.*
vainglo'riously, *ad.*
van'ish, *v.*
van'ished, *a.*
van'ishing, *a.*
‡†van'ity, *n.*

‡‡vaunt, or
vant, *n.* & *v.*
vaunt'ed, *a.*
vaunt'er, *n.*
vaunt'ful, *a.*
vaunt'ing, *a.*
vaunt'ingly, *ad.*

VAN for AVANT, *prep.* (Fr.) *before, forward.* (See *Avant.*)

VAPID-US, *a.* (à *vappa*, *f.* 1. *insipid wine*), *tasteless, spiritless; having lost its life and spirit.*

vap'id, *a.*

vap'idness, *n.*

vapid'ity, *n.*

VAPOR, *m.* 3. *an exhalation, steam, fume*: as, evap'orate, to pass off in vapor, as a fluid.

evap'orate, *v.* & *a.*
evap'orated, *a.*
evap'orating, *a.*

evapora'tion, *n.*
evap'orable, *a.*
|||evaporom'eter, *n.*

vap'orate, *v.*
vap'orable, *a.*
vaporabil'ity, *n.*

* Vallation, a rampart or entrenchment.

† Vallum, a trench or wall.

‡ Bivalve, Bivalvular, or Bivalvulous, having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster and the seed cases of certain plants.

§ Quinquevalve or Quinquevalvular, in botany, having five valves,—as a pericarp. || Trivalvular, three-valved; having three valves.

† Valve, in poetry, a *folding-door*; a lid or cover so formed, as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other; in botany, the outer coat, shell, or covering of a capsule or other pericarp, or rather one of the pieces which compose it.

** Evanid, faint, weak, liable to vanish or disappear.

†† Vain, empty, worthless; fruitless, proud of paltry things, or of trifling attainments, conceited.

‡‡ Vanity, emptiness, empty pride.

§§ Vaunt, to boast, to make a vain display.

||| Evaporometer, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

* <i>va'por</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	<i>vaporif'ic</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>vaporiza'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
• <i>va'pored</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'porish</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'porous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>va'porer</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vap'orize</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>va'porousness</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>va'poring</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>vap'orized</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'pory</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>va'poringly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>vap'orizing</i> , <i>a.</i>	

VARIC-o, *v.* 1. (*à* *varus*, *a.* *bandy-legged, crooked*), *to straddle, to shuffle.*

† <i>divar'icate</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>divarica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>prevar'icating</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>divar'icated</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>prevar'icate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>prevarica'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>divar'icating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>prevar'icated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>prevar'icator</i> , <i>n.</i>

VARIOL-Æ, *f.* 1. (*à* *varus*, *m.* 2. *a spot, a speck on the face*) *small pimples, small-pox.*

<i>antiva'riolous</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>va'rioloid</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>va'riolous</i> , <i>a.</i>
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VARI-US, *a.* *of divers colours, different, diverse, inconstant, changeable*: *as, va'ry, to alter, to change.*

<i>inva'riable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'rying</i> , <i>a.</i>	¶ <i>va'riegate</i> , <i>v.</i>
<i>inva'riably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>va'riable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'riegated</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inva'riableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>va'riably</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>va'riegating</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>inva'ried</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'riableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>variega'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>unva'riable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'riance</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vari'ety</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>unva'ried</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>varia'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>va'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>unva'riegated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'ried</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>va'riously</i> , <i>ad.</i>
<i>va'ry</i> , <i>v.</i>		

VAS, vās-is, *n.* 3. *a vessel.*

** <i>extrav'asated</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡‡ <i>vas'cular</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡‡ <i>vasculif'erous</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>extravasa'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vascular'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>ves'sel</i> , <i>n.</i>
†† <i>vase</i> , <i>n.</i>		

VAST-US, *a.* *large, great, enormous, desert, desolate*: *as, dev'astate, to lay waste.*

<i>devast'</i> , <i>or</i>	<i>dev'astated</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>devasta'tion</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>dev'astate</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>dev'astating</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>vast</i> , <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>

**Vapor*, an invisible elastic *fluid*, rendered aeriform by heat, and brought back to a liquid or solid state, by cold. A visible *fluid* floating in the atmosphere,—as smoke, fog, clouds, &c. The *vapor* of water is called *steam*.

† *Divaricate*, to open, to fork; to part into two branches.

‡ *Prevaricate*, to shuffle in conversation or testimony, to quibble, to shift.

§ *Varioloid*, a name recently given to a *disease* resembling the *small-pox*.

|| *Variolous*, pertaining to, or designating the *small-pox*.

¶ *Variagate*, to mark with *different colours*; to *diversify* in external appearance.

** *Extravasated*, forced or let out of its proper *vessels*,—as blood, or fluid.

†† *Vase*, a *vessel* for domestic use, or for use in temples.

‡‡ *Vascular*, pertaining to the *vessels* of animal or vegetable bodies; full of *vessels*.

§§ *Vasculiferous*, in botany, having seed-vessels divided into cells.

||| *Vast*, being of great extent; very spacious or large.

vast'ly, *ad.*vast'ness, *n.*vasta'tion, *n.*vast'y, *a.*waste, *v. a. & n.*wast'ed, *a.*wast'er, *n.*wast'ing, *a.*waste'ness, *n.*waste'ful, *a.*waste'fully, *ad.*waste'fulness, *n.*waste'thrift, *n.*

VATES, *m. & f. a prophet, a diviner or soothsayer ; a poet.*
as, vat'icide, the murderer of a prophet.

vat'icide, *n.**vatic'inal, *a.*†vatic'inate, *v.*vatic'inating, *a.*vaticina'tion, *n.*

VEGET-o, *v. 1. (à vegeo, v. 2. to excite, to move), to move*
out or stir up, to grow.

†veg'etable, *n. & a.*vegetabil'ity, *n.*‡veg'etate, *v.*veg'etating, *a.*vegeta'tion, *n.*veg'etative, *a.*veg'etativeness, *n.*||vegete', *a.*veg'etive, *a.*

VEH-o, vectum, *v. 3. to carry: as, convey', to carry, to*
transfer ; inveigh', to rail against.

circumvec'tion, *n.*†con'vex, *a. & n.*con'vexly, *ad.*convex'ed, *a.*convex'edly, *ad.*

con'vexness, or

convex'ity, *n.**convex'o-concave, *a.*††convex'o-convex, *a.*convey', *v.*convey'ed, *a.*convey'er, *n.*convey'ing, *a.*convey'able, *a.*convey'ance, *n.*convey'ancer, *n.*convey'ancing, *a.*dever', *a.*††dever'ity, *n.*invei'gh, *v.*invei'ghed, *a.*invei'gher, *n.*invei'ghing, *a.*‡‡invec'tive, *n. & a.*invec'tively, *ad.*invec'tion, *n.*plano-con'vex, *a.*reconvey', *v.*reconvey'ed, *a.*reconvey'ing, *a.*reconvey'ance, *n.*transvec'tion, *n.*unvex'ed, *a.*|||vec'tion, *n.*vectita'tion, *n.*vec'ture, *n.*†††ve'hemence, *n.*ve'hemency, *n.*ve'hement, *a.*ve'hemently, *ad.****ve'hicle, *n.*ve'hicled, *a.*

*Vaticinal, containing prophecy.

†Vaticinate, to prophesy, to foretell.

‡Vegetable, the thing which grows out of the earth ; a plant.

§Vegetate, to grow as plants.

||Vegete, vigorous, active.

¶Convex, rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form,—as, the exterior of an egg ;—opposed to *concave*, which expresses a round form of the interior surface,—as, the interior of an egg.

**Convexo-concave, convex on one side, and concave on the other.

††Convexo-convex, convex on both sides.

‡‡Devercity, a bending down, sloping.

§§Invec'tive, a speaking strongly against one, a railing speech or expression.

—It differs from *reproof*.

|||Vec'tion, Vec'ture, a carrying.

†††Vehemence, violence, great force ; properly force derived from velocity ; violent ardor, great heat, animated fervor.

***Vehicle, that in which any thing is or may be carried, a carriage ; that which is used as the instrument of conveyance,—as, letters are vehicles of communication.

vehic'ular, a.
veterina'rian, n.
**vet'erinary, a.*
†vex, v.
vex'ed, a.
vex'er, n.
vexa'tion, n.

vexa'tious, a.
vexa'tiously, ad.
vexa'tiousness, n.
vex'ing, a.
vex'ingly, ad.
weigh, v. & n.
weigh'ed, a.

weigh'er, n.
weigh'able, a.
weigh'ing, a. & n.
weight, n.
weight'y, a.
weight'ily, ad.
weight'iness, n.

VELL—*o, vulsum, v. 3. to pull, to pluck or tear: as, convulse', to pull together, to draw, to contract; divel'lent, pulling asunder.*

anticonvul'sive, a.
†avul'sion, n.
convulse', v.
convuls'ed, a.
convuls'ing, a.
convul'sion, n.
convul'sive, a.

convuls'ively, ad.
divel'lent, a.
divel'licate, v.
divul'sion, n.
divuls'ive, a.
‡revel', v.

revul'sion, n.
revuls'ive, a. & n.
||vel'licate, v.
vel'licated, a.
vel'licating, a.
vellica'tion, n.

VEL—*o, v. 1. to cover, to hide or conceal: as, devel'op, to uncover, to unfold; envel'op, to cover, to inwrap.*

devel'op, v.
devel'oped, a.
devel'oping, a.
devel'opment, n.
envel'op, v. & n.
envel'oped, a.
envel'oping, a.
envel'opment, n.
inveil'ed, a.
overviel', v.

‡reveal', v.
reveal'ed, a.
reveal'er, n.
reveal'ing, a.
reveal'ment, n.
revela'tion, n.
vail, n. & v.
vail'ed, a.
vail'ing, a.

veil, v. & n.
***vel'lum, n.*
undevel'oped, a.
unreveal'ed, a.
unvail', v.
unvail'ed, a.
unvail'ing, a.
unveil', v.
unveil'ed, a.

VELOX, *oc-is, a. (à volo), swift, quick, fleet—veloc'ity, n.*

VEN—*a, f. 1. a blood-vessel, a vein: as, ve'nal, or ve'nous, pertaining to veins.*

intervei'ned, a.
vein, n.
vein'ed, or

vein'y, a.
††venesec'tion, n.
vein'less, a.

ve'nal, a.
ve'nous, a.

* *Veterinary*, for *Veheterinary*, one skilled in the diseases of cattle, or beasts of carriage or burden,—as, oxen, horses, sheep, &c.

† *Vex*, to irritate, to disturb, to disquiet, to trouble.

‡ *Avulsion*, a pulling or tearing asunder.

|| *Vellicate*, to twitch, to stimulate.

‡ *Reveal*, to disclose, to discover, to make known.

** *Vellum* (Fr. *velin*, Dutch, *vel*, a skin), a finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clean and white for writing.

†† *Venesecction*, the act or operation of opening a *vein* for letting blood, blood-letting, phlebotomy.

§ *Revel*, to draw back.

prevent'able, *a.*prevent'er, *n.*prevent'ing, *a.*prevent'ingly, *ad.*preven'tion, *n.*preven'tional, *a.*prevent'ive, *a. & n.*prevent'ively, *ad.*reconvene', *v.*reconve'ned, *a.*reconve'ning, *a.**rev'enue, *n.*subven'tion, *n.*superadve'nient, *a.*

†supervene', or

survene', *v.*superve'ning, *a.*superve'nient, *a.*superven'tion, *n.*unadven'turous, *a.*unprevent'ed, *a.*uninvent'ed, *a.*unrev'enued, *a.*vent, *n. & v.*†ven'ture, *n. & v.*ven'tured, *a.*ven'turer, *n.*ven'turing, *a. & n.*ven'turesome, *a.*ven'turesomely, *ad.*ven'turous, *a.*ven'turously, *ad.*ven'turousness, *n.*

VENTER, *tr-is, m. 3. the belly*: as, event'erate, to open the bowels; ven'tral, belonging to the belly.

‡bivent'ral, *a.*event'erate, *v.*event'erated, *a.*event'erating, *a.*ven'ter, *n.*ven'tral, *a.*||ven'tricle, *n.*†ven'tricous, *a.***ven'tric'ulous, *a.*

††ventril'oquy, or

ventril'oquism, *n.*ventril'oquist, *n.*ventril'oquous, *a.*

VENT-US, *m. 2. the wind*: as, event'ilate, to fan.

event'ilate, *v.*eventila'tion, *n.*unvent'ilated, *a.*††vent, *n. & v.*‡‡ven'tiduct, *n.*|||ven'tilate, *v.*ven'tilated, *a.*ven'tilating, *a.*ventila'tion, *n.*ven'tilator, *n.*ventos'ity, *n.*

VENUS, *ēr-is, f. 3. the goddess of beauty and love; libidinous desire*: as, vene'reous, lustful.

antivene'real, *a.****ven'ery, *n.*vene'reous, *a.*†††Ve'nus, *n.*†††vene'real, *a.*

* *Revenue*, the annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c. collected and received into the treasury for public use. *Income* is applied to the rents and profits of individuals, and *revenue* to those of the state.

† *Supervene*, to come upon as something extraneous; to come upon, to happen to.

‡ *Venture*, a hazard, chance, hap, luck; also, to dare, to run a hazard or risk.

§ *Biventral*, having two bellies.

|| *Ventricle*, a small cavity in an animal body.

† *Ventricous*, in botany, bellied, distended, swelling out in the middle.

** *Ventriculous*, somewhat distended in the middle.

†† *Ventriloquy*, *Ventriloquism*, the act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c.

†† *Vent*, a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; also, to let out. (See p. 495.)

§§ *Ventiduct*, in building, a passage for wind or air.

||| *Ventilate*, to fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind.

††† *Venus*, in mythology, the goddess of beauty and love; that is, beauty and love deified; in astronomy, one of the inferior planets.

*** *Venery*, the pleasures of the bed.

††† *Venereal*, pertaining to the pleasures of sexual commerce, proceeding from sexual intercourse.

<i>vehic'ular, a.</i>	<i>vexa'tious, a.</i>	<i>weigh'er, n.</i>
<i>veterina'rian, n.</i>	<i>vexa'tiously, ad.</i>	<i>weigh'able, a.</i>
* <i>vet'erinary, a.</i>	<i>vexa'tiousness, n.</i>	<i>weigh'ing, a. & n.</i>
† <i>vex, v.</i>	<i>vex'ing, a.</i>	<i>weight, n.</i>
<i>vex'ed, a.</i>	<i>vex'ingly, ad.</i>	<i>weight'y, a.</i>
<i>vex'er, n.</i>	<i>weigh, v. & n.</i>	<i>weight'ily, ad.</i>
<i>vexa'tion, n.</i>	<i>weigh'ed, a.</i>	<i>weight'iness, n.</i>

VELL—o, vulsum, *v.* 3. to pull, to pluck or tear: as, *convulse'*, to pull together, to draw, to contract; *divel'lent*, pulling asunder.

<i>anticonvul'sive, a.</i>	<i>convuls'ively, ad.</i>	<i>revul'sion, n.</i>
† <i>avul'sion, n.</i>	<i>divel'lent, a.</i>	<i>revuls'ive, a. & n.</i>
<i>convulse', v.</i>	<i>divel'licate, v.</i>	<i>vel'licate, v.</i>
<i>convuls'ed, a.</i>	<i>divul'sion, n.</i>	<i>vel'licated, a.</i>
<i>convuls'ing, a.</i>	<i>divuls'ive, a.</i>	<i>vel'licating, a.</i>
<i>convul'sion, n.</i>	§ <i>revel', v.</i>	<i>vellica'tion, n.</i>
<i>convul'sive, a.</i>		

VEL—o, *v.* 1. to cover, to hide or conceal: as, *devel'op*, to uncover, to unfold; *envel'op*, to cover, to inwrap.

<i>devel'op, v.</i>	¶ <i>reveal', v.</i>	<i>veil, v. & n.</i>
<i>devel'oped, a.</i>	<i>reveal'ed, a.</i>	** <i>vel'lum, n.</i>
<i>devel'oping, a.</i>	<i>reveal'er, n.</i>	<i>undevel'oped, a.</i>
<i>devel'opment, n.</i>	<i>reveal'ing, a.</i>	<i>unreveal'ed, a.</i>
<i>envel'op, v. & n.</i>	<i>reveal'ment, n.</i>	<i>unvail', v.</i>
<i>envel'oped, a.</i>	<i>revela'tion, n.</i>	<i>unvail'ed, a.</i>
<i>envel'oping, a.</i>	<i>vail, n. & v.</i>	<i>unvail'ing, a.</i>
<i>envel'opment, n.</i>	<i>vail'ed, a.</i>	<i>unveil', v.</i>
<i>inveil'ed, a.</i>	<i>vail'ing, a.</i>	<i>unveil'ed, a.</i>
<i>overviel', v.</i>		

VELOX, OC-is, *a.* (à volo), *swift, quick, fleet*—*veloc'ity, n.*

VEN—*a*, *f.* 1. a blood-vessel, a vein: as, *ve'nal*, or *ve'nous*, pertaining to veins.

<i>intervei'ned, a.</i>	<i>vein'y, a.</i>	<i>ve'nal, a.</i>
<i>vein, n.</i>	†† <i>venese'ction, n.</i>	<i>ve'nous, a.</i>
<i>vein'ed, or</i>	<i>vein'less, a.</i>	

* *Veterinary*. for *Veheterinary*, one skilled in the diseases of cattle, or beasts of carriage or burden,—as, oxen, horses, sheep, &c.

† *Vex*, to irritate, to disturb, to disquiet, to trouble.

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prevent'able, *a.*
 prevent'er, *n.*
 prevent'ing, *a.*
 prevent'ingly, *ad.*
 preven'tion, *n.*
 preven'tional, *a.*
 prevent'ive, *a. & n.*
 prevent'ively, *ad.*
 reconvene', *v.*
 reconve'ned, *a.*
 reconve'ning, *a.*

*rev'enue, *n.*
 subven'tion, *n.*
 superadve'nient, *a.*
 †supervene', or
 survene', *v.*
 superve'ning, *a.*
 superve'nient, *a.*
 superven'tion, *n.*
 unadven'turous, *a.*
 unprevent'ed, *a.*
 uninvent'ed, *a.*

unrev'enued, *a.*
 vent, *n. & v.*
 †ven'ture, *n. & v.*
 ven'tured, *a.*
 ven'turer, *n.*
 ven'turing, *a. & n.*
 ven'turesome, *a.*
 ven'turesomely, *ad.*
 ven'turous, *a.*
 ven'turously, *ad.*
 ven'turousness, *n.*

VENTER, tr-is, *m. 3.* the belly: as, event'erate, to open the bowels; ven'tral, belonging to the belly.

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 event'erate, *v.*
 event'erated, *a.*
 event'erating, *a.*
 ven'ter, *n.*

ven'tral, *a.*
 ||ven'tricle, *n.*
 †ven'tricous, *a.*
 **ven'tric'ulous, *a.*

††ventril'oquy, or
 ventril'oquism, *n.*
 ventril'oquist, *n.*
 ventril'oquous, *a.*

VENT-US, *m. 2.* the wind: as, event'ilate, to fan.

event'ilate, *v.*
 eventila'tion, *n.*
 unvent'ilated, *a.*
 ††vent, *n. & v.*

‡‡ven'tiduct, *n.*
 |||ven'tilate, *v.*
 ven'tilated, *a.*
 ven'tilating, *a.*

ventila'tion, *n.*
 ven'tilator, *n.*
 ventos'ity, *n.*

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 †††Ve'nus, *n.* †††vene'real, *a.*

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‡† *Vent*, a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; also, to let out. (See p. 495.)

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*** *Venery*, the pleasures of the bed.

†††† *Venereal*, pertaining to the pleasures of sexual commerce, proceeding from sexual intercourse.

VER, *n.* 3. *the spring*: as, *ver'nant*, flourishing as in *spring*
—**ver'nal*, *a.* *ver'nant*, *d.* †*verna'tion*, *n.*

VERBER—o, *verberatum*, *v.* 1. (*à verber*, *n.* 3. *a lash*), to
beat: as, *reverb'erate*, to *send* or *beat* back, to *echo*, to
return, as *sound*.

<i>reverb', v.</i>	<i>reverb'erated, a.</i>	<i>reverbera'tion, n.</i>
<i>reverb'erant, a.</i>	<i>reverb'erating, a.</i>	<i>verb'erate, v.</i>
<i>reverb'erate, v. & a.</i>	<i>reverb'eratory, a. & n.</i>	<i>verbera'tion, n.</i>

VERB—UM, *n.* 2. (*ab aëre verberato*, Quinctil.), *a word*.

‡ <i>ad'verb, n.</i>	‖ <i>verb, n.</i>	‡ <i>verba'tim, ad.</i>
<i>adverb'ial, a.</i>	<i>verb'al, a.</i>	** <i>verb'iage, n.</i>
<i>adverb'ially, ad.</i>	<i>verb'ally, ad.</i>	<i>verbose', a.</i>
§ <i>prov'erb, n. & v.</i>	<i>verb'alize, v.</i>	<i>verbose'ness, or</i>
<i>proverb'ial, a.</i>	<i>verbal'ity, n.</i>	<i>verbos'ity, n.</i>
<i>proverb'ialist, n.</i>		

VERD—IS, for VIRID—IS, *a.* (*à vireo*, *v.* 2. *to be green*), *green*:
as, *ver'dant*, *green*, *fresh*.

<i>unver'dant, a.</i>	‡† <i>ver'derer, or</i>	§§ <i>ver'diter, n.</i>
<i>ver'dancy, n.</i>	<i>ver'deror, n.</i>	‖‖‖ <i>ver'dure, n.</i>
<i>ver'dant, a.</i>	‡† <i>ver'digris, n.</i>	<i>ver'durous, a.</i>

VERE—OR, *v. dep.* 2. *to fear*, to *stand in awe*.

**Vernal*, belonging to the *spring*; belonging to youth, the *spring* of life.
Vernal equinox is the equinox in *spring* or *March*,—opposed to the autumnal
equinox in *September*. (See p. 125 & 263.)

† *Vernation*, in botany, the disposition of the *nascent* leaves within the bud.
It is called also *foliation* or *leafing*.

‡ *Adverb*, in Grammar, a word used to *modify* the sense of a verb, participle,
adjective or attribute, and usually placed near,—as, he writes *well*; paper
extremely white. This part of speech might be more significantly named a
modifier, as its use is to *modify*, that is, to *vary* or *qualify* the sense of another
word, by enlarging or restraining it, or by expressing form, quality, or manner,
which the word itself does not express.

§ *Proverb*, a short sentence often repeated, expressing a well known truth or
common fact, ascertained by experience or observation, a maxim of wisdom; a
bye-word.

‖ *Verb*, in Grammar, a part of speech that expresses action, motion, being,
suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing. The *verb*
affirms, declares, asks, or commands. A *word*.

‡ *Verbatim*, word for word; in the same words.

** *Verbiage*, *Verboseness*, *Verbosity*, the use of many words without necessity;
superabundance of words.

‡† *Verderer* or *Verderor*, an officer in England, who has the charge of the
king's forest.

‡† *Verdigris* (Fr.) rust of copper, or an acetate of copper, formed by the com-
bination of an acid with copper.

§§ *Verditer* (Fr. verde-terre, *green earth*), a preparation of copper, generally
mixed with a yellow for a *green* colour.

‖‖‖ *Verdure*, *green*, *greenness*, freshness of vegetation.

irrev'ence, *n.*irrev'ent, *a.*irrev'ently, *ad.**revere', *v.*reve'red, *a.*reve'rer, *n.*reve'ring, *a.*†rev'ence, *n. & v.*rev'enced, *a.*rev'encer, *n.*rev'encing, *a.*†rev'end, *a.*‡rev'ent, *a.*rev'ently, *ad.*||reveren'tial, *a.*reveren'tially, *ad.*unrev'end, *a.*unrev'ent, *a.*unrev'ently, *ad.*††ver'ecund, *a.*verecund'ity, *n.*

VERG—o, *versum*, *v.* 3. to lie or look towards, to tend: as, verge, edge, border; also, to tend downwards, to incline.

**converge', *v.*converg'ed, *a.*converg'ence, *n.*converg'ency, *n.*converg'ent, *a.*converg'ing, *a.*diverge', *v.*diverg'ed, *a.*diverg'ence, *n.*diverg'ent, *a.*diverg'ing, *a.*diverg'ingly, *ad.*verge, *n. & v.*verg'ing, *a.*

VERM—*is*, *m.* 3. a worm: as, vermeol'ogy, a discourse on vermes or worms; ver'micule, a little worm or grub.

vermeol'ogy, *n.*vermeol'ogist, *n.*††vermicel'li, *n.*verm'icule, *n.*††vermic'ular, *a.*vermic'ulous, *a.*§§vermic'ulate, *v.*vermic'ulated, *a.*vermic'ulating, *a.*vermicula'tion, *n.*verm'iform, *a.*|||verm'ifuge, *n.*†††vermil'ion, *n. & v.*vermil'ioned, *a.*verm'inate, *v.*vermina'tion, *n.****verm'in, *n.*†††verm'inous, *a.*

* Revere, Reverence, to regard with fear, mingled with respect and affection.

† Reverence, *n.* fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration. Reverence is nearly equivalent to veneration, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from awe, which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel reverence for a parent, or upright magistrate; but we stand in awe of a tyrant. This distinction may not always be observed.

† Reverend, worthy of reverence; a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics. We style a clergyman reverend; a bishop is styled right reverend; an archbishop most reverend. In Scotland, the clergy are individually styled reverend. A synod is styled very reverend, and the General Assembly venerable.

§ Reverent, expressing reverence, veneration, or submission.

|| Reverential, proceeding from reverence, or expressing it.

†† Verecund, bashful, modest.

** Converge, to tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other,—opposed to diverge. Lines which converge in one direction, diverge in the other.

†† Vermicelli, literally, little worms; in cookery, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar, and saffron,—used in soups and pottages.

†† Vermicular, pertaining to a worm; resembling the motion of a worm.

§§ Vermiculate, to inlay, to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.

||| Vermifuge, a medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

††† Vermilion, red sulphuret of mercury; a bright beautiful red colour.

*** Vermin, all sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects,—as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c.

††† Verminous, tending to breed vermin.

vermip'arous, *a.*
 vermiv'orous, *n.*
 worm, *n.* & *v.*

worm'ed, *a.*
 worm'ing, *a.*
 worm'y, *a.*

worm'-eaten, *a.*
 worm'like, *a.*
 *worm'wood, *n.*

VERNACUL-*us*, *a.* (*à* verna, *f.* 1. *a* home-born slave), born in one's house; native—vernac'ular, *a.*

VERRUC-*a*, *f.* 1. *a* wart—ver'rucous, *a.*

VERRUNC-*o*, *v.* 1. (*à* runco, *v.* 1. *to* weed), *to* turn, *to* root up—†averrunc'ate, *v.* averrunca'tion, *n.*

VERT-*o*, versum, *v.* 3. *to* turn: as, divert', *to* turn aside; introvert', *to* turn inwards; obvert', *to* turn towards; ret'rovert, *to* turn backward; revert', *to* turn or draw back; vers'ify, *to* make verses.

advert', *v.*

advert'ed, *a.*

advert'ence, *n.*

advert'ency, *n.*

advert'ent, *a.*

advert'ing, *a.*

ad'verse, *a.*

ad'versely, *ad.*

ad'verseness, *n.*

†advers'ity, *n.*

ad'versary, *n.* & *a.*

§advers'ative, *a.* & *n.*

||advertise', *v.*

adverti'sed, *a.*

adverti'ser, *n.*

adverti'sing, *a.*

adver'tisement, *n.*

antevert', *v.*

‡animadvert', *v.*

animadvert'er, *n.*

animadvert'ing, *a.*

animadver'sion, *n.*

**annivers'ary, *a.* & *n.*

annivers'arily, *ad.*

avert', *v.*

avert'ed, *a.*

avert'er, *n.*

avert'ing, *a.*

averse', *a.*

averse'ly, *ad.*

averse'ness, *n.*

aver'sion, *n.*

aversa'tion, *n.*

††contraver'sion, *n.*

††con'trovert, *v.*

con'troverted, *a.*

con'troverter, *n.*

con'trovertible, *a.*

con'troverting, *a.*

con'trovertist, *n.*

§§con'troversy, *n.*

controver'sial, *a.*

controver'sialist, *n.*

|||con'vert, *n.*

convert', *v.*

convert'ed, *a.*

convert'er, *n.*

convert'ible, *a.*

convert'ibly, *ad.*

convertibil'ity, *n.*

convert'ing, *a.* & *n.*

convers'able, *a.*

convers'ably, *ad.*

convers'ableness, *n.*

* Wormwood, a plant, the *artemisia*. It has a bitter nauseous taste.

† Aवररुनकते, *to* root up; *to* scrape or tear away by the roots.

‡ Adversity, an event, a series of events which oppose success or desire, misfortune, calamity, affliction, distress, state of unhappiness.

§ Adversative, a word denoting contrariety or opposition,—as *but*.

|| Advetise, *to* inform, *to* publish a notice of.

‡ Animadvert, *to* turn the mind *to*, *to* consider; *to* consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure; *to* censure, *to* inflict punishment.

** Anniversary, a stated day returning with the revolution of the year; also, annual, yearly;—as, an anniversary feast.

†† Contraversion, a turning *to* the opposite side; antistrophe.

†† Controvert, *to* turn against; *to* dispute; *to* oppose by reasoning.

§§ Controversy, a dispute, a debate, agitation of contrary opinions. A dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing.

||| Convert, *to* change or turn into another substance or form; *to* change from one state *to* another; *to* change or turn from one religion, party, or sect, *to* another; *to* change the heart and moral character, from enmity *to* God and from vicious habits, *to* love of God and *to* a holy life.

<i>vers'able, a.</i>	<i>vers'icator, n.</i>	†† <i>vert'icle, or</i>
<i>vers'er, n.</i>	<i>ver'sion, n.</i>	<i>vert'icil, n.</i>
* <i>vers'icle, n.</i>	†† <i>vert'ebre, or</i>	<i>vertic'illate, a.</i>
† <i>vers'icolor, or</i>	<i>vert'ebra, a.</i>	§§ <i>vertic'ity, n.</i>
<i>vers'icolored, a.</i>	<i>vert'ebreal, a. & n.</i>	<i>vert'igo, n.</i>
‡ <i>versic'ular, a.</i>	<i>vert'ebreated, a.</i>	<i>vertig'inous, a.</i>
<i>vers'ify, v.</i>	** <i>vert'ex, n.</i>	<i>vertig'inousness, n.</i>
<i>vers'ified, a.</i>	†† <i>vert'ical, a.</i>	†† <i>vor'tex, a.</i>
<i>vers'ifier, n.</i>	<i>vert'ically, ad.</i>	<i>vor'tical, a.</i>
§ <i>versifica'tion, n.</i>	<i>vert'icalness, n.</i>	

VER—US, *a. true*: as, *verac'ity*, the *truth* of the speaker;
ver'ity, the *truth* of a statement or proposition.

** <i>aver, v.</i>	††† <i>ver'ify, v.</i>	<i>verisim'il'tude, n.</i>
<i>aver'red, a.</i>	<i>ver'ified, a.</i>	<i>ver'itable, a.</i>
<i>aver'ring, a.</i>	<i>ver'ifier, n.</i>	<i>ver'ity, n.</i>
<i>aver'ment, n.</i>	<i>ver'ifying, a.</i>	§§§ <i>ver'y, a. & ad.</i>
<i>verac'ity, n.</i>	<i>ver'ifiable, a.</i>	<i>ver'ily, ad.</i>
<i>vera'cious, a.</i>	<i>verifica'tion, n.</i>	<i>unver'itable, a.</i>
††† <i>ver'dict, n.</i>	<i>verisim'ilar, a.</i>	

VESIC—A, *f. 1. a blister, a swelling like a bladder.*

author of the division of the Old Testament into *verses*, is not ascertained. The New Testament was divided into *verses* by Robert Stephens. Also, to tell in *verse*, to relate poetically; *to be versed* (à *ursor*, *to be employed* in, Lat.) *to be well skilled, to be acquainted with.* * *Versicle*, a little *verse*.

† *Versicolor*, having various colours, changeable in colour.

‡ *Versicular*, pertaining to *verses*, designating distinct divisions of a writing.

§ *Versification*, the act, art, or practice of composing *verses*. *Versification* is the result of art, labour, and rule, rather than of invention or the fire of genius.

|| *Version*, a *turning*, change; translation, that which is rendered from another language.

†† *Vertebre* or *Vertebra*, a joint of the spine or back-bone of an animal.

** *Vertex*, the zenith, the top of any thing.

†† *Vertical*, placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head, perpendicular to the horizon.

†† *Verticle* or *Verticil*, in botany, a little *whirl*; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers *surround* the stem in a kind of ring.

§§ *Verticity*, the power of *turning*, revolution, rotation; that property of the loadstone, by which it *turns* to some particular point.

||| *Vertigo*, literally, a *turning round* or *whirling*; giddiness, dizziness or swimming of the head.

††† *Vortex*, a *whirling* or circular motion of water, a *whirlpool*; a *whirling* of the air, a *whirlwind*. In the Cartesian system, the *circular motion* originally impressed on the particles of matter, carrying them round their own axis, and round a common centre. By means of these *vortices* Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe.

*** *Aver*, to assert confidently; to affirm with confidence.

††† *Verdict*, literally, *true* declaration; the report of a jury.

††† *Verify*, to prove to be *true*; to confirm, to fulfil.

§§§ *Very*, *true*, *real*; also, in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest.

*ves'icant, *n.*†ves'icate, *v.*ves'icated, *a.*ves'icating, *a.*vesica'tion, *n.*ves'icatory, *n.*†ves'icle, *n.*

vesic'ular, or

vesic'ulous, *a.*vesic'ulate, *a.*VESPER, *m.* 2. the evening star, or the planet Venus.§ves'per, *n.*ves'pertine, *a.*VEST—A, *f.* 1. the goddess of fire; a pure virgin.||vest'al, *n.* & *a.*VESTIBUL—UM, *n.* 2. an entrance or porch of a house.¶ves'tibule, *n.*VESTIGI—UM, *n.* 2. a trace or track; a footstep.**invest'igate, *v.*invest'igated, *a.*invest'igating, *a.*invest'igable, *a.*investiga'tion, *n.*invest'igative, *a.*invest'igator, *n.*††perves'tigate, *v.*pervestiga'tion, *n.*ves'tige, *n.*uninvest'igable, *a.*VEST—IS, *f.* 3. clothing or covering, a garment or robe: as, invest', to clothe, to clothe with; rewest', to clothe again.††circumvest', *v.*§§devest', *v.*devest'ed, *a.*devest'ing, *a.*divest', *v.*divest'ed, *a.*divest'ing, *a.*

divest'ure, or

divest'iture, *n.*invest', *v.*invest'ed, *a.*invest'ient, *a.*invest'ing, *a.*invest'ive, *a.*invest'ment, *n.*|||invest'iture, *n.*reinvest', *v.*reinvest'ed, *a.*

* Vesicant, Vesicatory, a blistering application, plaster; an epispaetic.

† Vesicate, to blister, to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin.

† Vesicle, a little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin, and filled with some humor.

§ Vesper, the evening star, Venus; also, the evening. Vespers, in the plural, the evening song or evening service in the Romish Church.

|| Vestal, pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin; hence, pure, chaste; also, a virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be punctually kept burning upon her altar. The Vestals were six in number, and they made a vow of perpetual virginity.

¶ Vestibule, the porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but covered. Vestibules, for magnificence, are usually between the court and garden; an apartment in large buildings, which presents itself into a hall or suit of rooms or offices.

** Investigate, to search into as by tracks or footsteps; to inquire or examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition.

†† Pervestigate, to find out by research.

†† Circumvest, to cover round, as with a garment.

§§ Devest or Divest, to strip of clothes, arms or equipage, of any thing that covers, surrounds, or attends; to deprive,—opposed to invest. Devest is appropriately used as a technical term in law.

||| Investiture, the action of giving possession, or livery of seizin; the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

reinvest'ing, <i>a.</i>	*revest'iary, <i>n.</i>	†vest'ment, <i>n.</i>
reinvest'ent, <i>a.</i>	†revet'ment, <i>n.</i>	‡ves'try, <i>n.</i>
revest', <i>v.</i>	vest, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	ves'ture, <i>n.</i>
revest'ed, <i>a.</i>	vest'ed, <i>a.</i>	uninvest'ed, <i>a.</i>
revest'ing, <i>a.</i>	vest'ing, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	

VET-o, *v.* 1. to forbid, to prohibit—||ve'to, *n.*

VETUS, ēr-is, *a.* old, of long duration.

†invet'erate, <i>a.</i>	invet'erateness, <i>n.</i>	invet'eracy, <i>n.</i>
invet'erately, <i>ad.</i>	invetera'tion, <i>n.</i>	**vet'eran, <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>

VEXILL-UM, *n.* 2. (à velo), a flag or banner, a standard.

††vex'il, <i>n.</i>	††vex'illary, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>	‡‡vexilla'tion, <i>n.</i>
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VI-A, *f.* 1. (à veho), a way: as, de'viate, to go from the way, to turn aside, to err; per'vious, having a way through; pre'vious, going before in time.

biv'ious, <i>a.</i>	convoy'ing, <i>a.</i>	devia'tion, <i>n.</i>
††con'voy, <i>n.</i>	de'viate, <i>v.</i>	de'vious, <i>a.</i>
convoy', <i>v.</i>	de'viated, <i>a.</i>	***en'voy, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>
convoy'ed, <i>a.</i>	de'viating, <i>a.</i>	en'voyship, <i>n.</i>

* *Revestiary*, the place or apartment in a church or temple, where the *dresses* are deposited, a sacristy; now contracted into *vestry*.

† *Revetment*, (Fr.) in fortification, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.

‡ *Vestment*, a garment. *Vesture*, a garment or robe; dress, garments; clothing, covering.

§ *Vestry*, a room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal *vestments* and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held. (See *Revestiary*, and *Sacristry*, p. 376.)

|| *Veto*, literally, *I forbid*; a forbidding, or the right of forbidding,—applied to the right of a king, or other magistrate or officer, to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law, or the passing of a decree. Thus, the king of Great Britain has a *veto* upon every act of parliament. It was originally appropriated to the tribunes of the people in Rome, when they interposed their *negative* to any law or public act. It properly signifies, a hindering by words.

† *Invetrate*, old, deep-rooted, firmly established by long continuance, obstinate,—used of evils. Having fixed habits by long continuance,—used of persons.

** *Veteran*, one who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience.

†† *Vexil*, a flag or standard; in botany, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

‡‡ *Vexillary*, a standard-bearer; pertaining to an ensign or standard.

§§ *Vexillation*, a company of troops under one ensign.

|||| *Bivious*, having two ways, or leading two ways.

†† *Convoy*, *n.* a protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. The ship or thing protected or conveyed. When persons are to be protected, the word *escort* is used.

*** *Envoy*, a person deputed by a prince or government, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government. We usually apply the word to a public minister sent on a special occasion, or for one particular purpose; hence, an *envoy* is distinguished from an *ambassador* or permanent resident at a foreign court, and is of inferior rank.

imper'vicious, <i>a.</i>	per'viciousness, <i>n.</i>	<i>vi'a, n.</i>
imper'viciously, <i>ad.</i>	pre'vious, <i>a.</i>	††vi'aduct, <i>n.</i>
imper'viciousness, <i>n.</i>	pre'viously, <i>ad.</i>	§§viat'ic, <i>a.</i>
*in'vious, <i>a.</i>	pre'viousness, <i>n.</i>	viat'icum, <i>n.</i>
in'viousness, <i>n.</i>	†quadriv'ial, <i>a.</i>	††voy'age, <i>n. & v.</i>
†in'voice, <i>n. & v.</i>	**tri'fle, <i>n. & v.</i>	voy'ager, <i>n.</i>
in'voiced, <i>a.</i>	trifler, <i>n.</i>	way, <i>n.</i>
in'voicing, <i>a.</i>	tri'fling, <i>a. & n.</i>	way'-farer, <i>n.</i>
†multiv'ious, <i>a.</i>	tri'flingly, <i>ad.</i>	***way'-faring, <i>a.</i>
§ob'viate, <i>v.</i>	tri'flingness, <i>n.</i>	†††way-lay', <i>v.</i>
ob'viated, <i>a.</i>	††triv'ial, <i>a.</i>	way-lay'er, <i>n.</i>
ob'viating, <i>a.</i>	triv'ially, <i>ad.</i>	way-laid', <i>a.</i>
ob'vious, <i>a.</i>	triv'ialness, <i>n.</i>	way'less, <i>a.</i>
ob'viously, <i>ad.</i>	unde'viating, <i>a.</i>	†††way'ward, <i>a.</i>
ob'viousness, <i>n.</i>	unde'viatingly, <i>ad.</i>	way'wardly, <i>ad.</i>
per'vious, <i>a.</i>	unob'vious, <i>a.</i>	way'wardness, <i>n.</i>
per'viously, <i>ad.</i>		

VIBR—o, vibratum, *v.* 1. *to brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion, to swing, to oscillate, to quiver or tremble.*

revi'brate, <i>v.</i>	§§§vi'brant, <i>n.</i>	vibra'tion, <i>n.</i>
revi'brated, <i>a.</i>	vi'brate, <i>v.</i>	vi'brative, <i>a.</i>
revi'brating, <i>a.</i>	vi'brated, <i>a.</i>	vi'bratory, <i>a.</i>
revibra'tion, <i>n.</i>	vi'brating, <i>a.</i>	vi'bratiuncle, <i>n.</i>

VIC—IS, *f.* 3. (gen. of *vix, obs.*), *a change or turn, alternate or reciprocal succession ; in place, room, or stead.*

* *Invious*, unpassable, untrodden.

† *Invoice* (Fr. *envoi*, a sending, or thing sent), in commerce, a written account of the particulars of merchandise, shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c. with the value or prices and charges annexed.

‡ *Multivious*, having many *ways* or *roads*.

§ *Obviate*, properly, to meet in the *way*, to oppose ; hence, to prevent by interception, or to remove at the beginning, or in the outset ;—hence, in present usage, to remove in general as difficulties or objections, to clear the *way* of obstacles.

|| *Obvious*, plain, evident, easily discovered, seen, or understood.

†† *Quadrivial*, having four *ways* meeting in a point.

** *Trifle*, a thing of very little value or importance ; also, to act or talk with levity. (It coincides with *trivial*,—which see.)

††† *Trivial*, literally, where three *ways* meet ; and where the country people among the Romans performed their sacred rites to *PALES*, and other rural deities,—hence, *common, vulgar, trifling*, of little worth or importance.

†††† *Viaduct*, a structure made for conveying a carriage *way* from one road to another.

§§ *Viatic*, pertaining to a *journey* or to travelling.

||| *Viaticum*, provisions for a *journey* ; in the Romish Church, the Eucharist or Sacrament, administered to a dying man.

††††† *Voyage* (à voie, Fr.) a *journey* by sea, or in the air.

*** *Wayfaring*, travelling, passing, being on a *journey*.

†††††† *Waylay*, to watch insidiously in the *way*, with a view to seize, rob, or slay ; to beset in ambush.

††††††† *Wayward*, froward, peevish, perverse, liking his own *way*.

§§§ *Vibrant* or *Vibrion*, a name given to the ichneumon fly, from the continual vibration of its antennæ.

||||| *Vibratiuncle*, a small vibration.

* <i>vic'ar</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vice-ad'miralty</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vicero'yalty</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>vic'arage</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vice-a'gent</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vice'royship</i> , <i>n.</i>
† <i>vica'rial</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>vice-cham'berlain</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>vicis'situde</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>vic'arship</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vice-chan'cellor</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vicissitu'dinary</i> , <i>a.</i>
§ <i>vica'riate</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>vicege'rency</i> , <i>n.</i>	†† <i>vi'scount</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>vica'rious</i> , <i>a.</i>	‡ <i>vicege'rent</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>vi'scountess</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>vica'riously</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vice-pres'ident</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vi'scountship</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>vice-ad'miral</i> , <i>n.</i>	* <i>vice'roy</i> , <i>n.</i>	

VICENI, *a.* twenty—*vic'enary*, *a.* §§*vigesima'tion*, *n.*

VICIN-US, *a.* (à vicus, *m.* 2. a village), near in place, neighbouring.

<i>convicin'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vic'inage</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>vic'ine</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>vicin'ity</i> , <i>n.</i>	‡‡ <i>vic'inal</i> , <i>a.</i>	

VID-EO, visum, *v.* 2. to see : as, revise', to review ; vis'age, the face, the look ; vis'ible, that can be seen ; vis'it, to go to see ; vis'ual, belonging to the sight.

*** <i>advic'e</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>adv'i'sedly</i> , <i>ad.</i>	<i>adv'i'sory</i> , <i>a.</i>
††† <i>advise'</i> , <i>v.</i>	<i>adv'i'sedness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>black-vis'aged</i> , <i>a.</i>
<i>adv'i'sable</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>adv'i'ser</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>counter-ev'idence</i> , <i>n.</i>
<i>adv'i'sableness</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>advise'ment</i> , <i>n.</i>	††† <i>en'vy</i> , <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>
<i>adv'i'sed</i> , <i>a.</i>	<i>adv'i'sing</i> , <i>n.</i> & <i>a.</i>	<i>en'viable</i> , <i>a.</i>

**Vicar*, a deputy or substitute ; the priest of a parish, or incumbent of a benefice. †*Vicarage*, the benefice of a vicar.

† *Vicarial*, pertaining to a vicar ; small.

§*Vicariate*, having delegated power, as vicar ; also, a delegated office or power.

||*Vicarious*, deputed, delegated ; acting for another, filling the place of another ; substituted in the place of another ;—as Christ's death was a vicarious sacrifice.

‡*Vicegerent*, one who holds the place of another ; lieutenant, vicar.

***Viceroy*, one who governs in place of a king.

††*Vicissitude*, regular change or succession of one thing to another,—as, the vicissitudes of day and night, and of winter and summer ; change, revolution,—as, the vicissitudes of fortune.

‡†*Viscount* (Lat. *vice-comes*), an officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl ; the sheriff of the county ; a degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl ; a peer of the fourth order.

§§*Vigesimation*, the act of putting to death every twentieth man.

|||*Convicinity*, *Vicinity*, *Vicinage*, nearness in place, neighbourhood, neighbouring country. ‡‡*Vicinal*, *Vicine*, near, neighbouring.

****Advice*, counsel ; an opinion recommended or offered, as worthy to be followed ; information, notice, intelligence.

†††*Advise*, to give counsel to ; to give information ; to deliberate, to consider.

†††*Envy*, literally, a seeing against, that is, a looking with enmity, pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, at the superior condition and happiness of another, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. *Envy* springs from pride, ambition, or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess. *Emulation* differs from *envy*, in not being accompanied with hatred, and a desire to depress a more fortunate person.

en'vied, *a.*
 en'vier, *n.*
 en'vy'ing, *a.*
 en'vious, *a.*
 en'viously, *ad.*
 *ev'idence, *n.* & *v.*
 ev'idenced, *a.*
 ev'idencing, *a.*
 ev'ident, *a.*
 ev'idently, *ad.*
 eviden'tial, *a.*
 improvi'ded, *a.*
 improv'idence, *n.*
 improv'ident, *a.*
 improv'idently, *ad.*
 improvis'ion, *n.*
 impru'dence, *n.*
 impru'dent, *a.*
 impru'dently, *ad.*

inev'idence, *n.*
 inev'ident, *a.*
 †invid'ious, *a.*
 invid'iously, *ad.*
 invid'iousness, *n.*
 invis'ible, *a.*
 invis'ibly, *ad.*
 invis'ibleness, *n.*
 invisibil'ity, *n.*
 †invis'ion, *n.*
 †jurispru'dence, *n.*
 jurispru'dent, *a.*
 jurispruden'tial, *a.*
 misadvi'sed, *a.*
 previs'ion, *n.*
 ||proved'itor, or
 provedore', *n.*
 †provide', *v.*
 provi'ded, *a.*

**prov'ender, *n.*
 provi'der, *n.*
 ††prov'idence, *n.*
 ††prov'ident, *a.*
 prov'idently, *ad.*
 ††providen'tial, *a.*
 providen'tially, *ad.*
 ||||provis'ion, *n.* & *v.*
 ††provis'ional, *a.*
 provis'ionally, *ad.*
 provis'ionary, *a.*
 ***provi'so, *n.*
 †††provi'sor, *n.*
 provi'sory, *a.*
 †††pru'dence, *n.*
 pru'dent, *a.*
 pru'dently, *ad.*
 pruden'tial, *a.*
 pruden'tially, *ad.*

* *Evidence* (literally, the *seeing out*), that which elucidates and enables the mind to *see truth*; proof arising from our own perception by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason.

† *Invidious*, envious, malignant; likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke *envy*, hateful. (*This is the usual sense.*)

‡ *Invision*, want of *vision*, or the power of *seeing*.

§ *Jurisprudence*, the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.

|| *Providitor* or *Provedore*, a purveyor, one employed to procure supplies for an army.

†† *Provide*, to procure beforehand; to get, collect, or make ready, for future use, to prepare; to furnish; to stipulate previously.

** *Provender*, dry food for beasts, usually meal, or a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay; dry food of any kind; provisions, meat, food.

†† *Providence*, foresight; timely care; in theology, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures; *prudence* in the management of one's concerns or in private economy.

‡† *Provident*, foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them.

§§ *Providential*, effected by the *providence* of God.

|||| *Provision*, the act of *providing*; things *provided*; preparation; stores provided, stock; victuals, food; previous stipulation.

††† *Provisional*, *Provisionary*, *provided* for present need, or for the occasion, temporary, not permanent.

*** *Proviso* (Lat. ablative), it being *provided*; any article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, &c.

††† *Provisor*, a person appointed by the Pope to a benefice, before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron.

‡‡‡ *Prudence*, wisdom applied to practice, *practical wisdom*. *Prudence* differs from *wisdom* in this, that *prudence* implies more caution and reserve than *wisdom*, or is exercised more in *foreseeing* and avoiding evil, than in devising and executing that which is good. It is sometimes mere *caution* or *circumspection*.

**pruden'tials*, *n.*
 †*purvey'*, *v.*
purvey'ance, *n.*
purvey'ing, *a.*
purvey'or, *n.*
resur'vey, *n.*
resurvey', *v.*
resurvey'ed, *a.*
resurvey'ing, *a.*
review', *v.* & *n.*
review'ed, *a.*
review'er, *n.*
review'ing, *a.*
révisé', *v.* & *n.*
revi'sed, *a.*
revi'ser, *n.*
revi'sing, *a.*
revi'sal, *a.*
revisi'on, *n.*
revisi'onai, *a.*
revisi'onary, *a.*
revis'it, *v.*
revis'ited, *a.*
revis'iting, *a.*
revisita'tion, *n.*
revi'sor, *n.*
self-ev'idence, *n.*
self-ev'idencing, *a.*
self-ev'ident, *a.*
self-ev'idently, *ad.*

supervise', *v.*
supervi'sing, *a.*
supervisi'on, *n.*
supervi'sor, *n.*
 †*sur'vey*, *n.*
survey', *v.*
survey'ed, *a.*
 §*survey'ing*, *a.*
survey'or, *n.*
survey'or-general, *n.*
survey'orship, *n.*
unadvi'sed, *a.*
unadvi'sedly, *ad.*
unadvi'sedness, *n.*
unadvi'sable, *a.*
unen'vied, *a.*
unen'vious, *a.*
uninvid'ious, *a.*
unprovide', *v.*
unprovi'ded, *a.*
unpruden'tial, *a.*
unprovisi'oned, *a.*
unrevi'sed, *a.*
unvis'ard, *v.*
unvis'ited, *a.*
 ||*vedet'*, *or*
vedette', *n.*
 ¶*vi'de*, *v.*
view, *n.* & *v.*

view'ed, *a.*
view'er, *n.*
view'ing, *a.* & *n.*
view'less, *a.*
 ***videl'icet*, *ad.*
vis'age, *n.*
vis'aged, *a.*
 ††*vis'ard*, *n.* & *v.*
 ††*vis-a-vis*, *n.*
vis'ible, *a.*
vis'ibly, *ad.*
vis'ibleness, *n.*
visibil'ity, *n.*
 §§*visi'on*, *n.*
visi'onai, *a.*
 ||||*visi'onary*, *a.* & *n.*
vis'it, *v.* & *n.*
vis'ited, *a.*
vis'iter, *n.*
vis'iting, *n.* & *a.*
vis'itable, *a.*
vis'itant, *n.*
visita'tion, *n.*
vis'itor, *n.*
visito'rial, *a.*
 ¶¶*vi'sor*, *n.*
vi'sored, *a.*
 ****vis'ta*, *n.*
vis'ual, *a.*

VIDU—o, *v.* 1. *to part, to deprive of*: as, *avoid'*, *to shun*;

* *Prudentials*, maxims of *prudence* or practical wisdom.

† *Purvey* (Fr. *pour* and *voir*, to see), to provide, to procure; to purchase *provisions*.

‡ *Survey*, an attentive *view*; a *look* or *looking* with care, a particular *view*.

§ *Surveying*, *viewing* with attention; also, that branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land.

|| *Vedet* or *Vedette*, a sentinel on horseback.

¶ *Vide* (Lat. imper.) *see*,—used as a reference from one part of a book to another.

** *Videlicet* (Lat. for *videre licet*, one may see), to wit, namely,—generally written *viz.*

†† *Visard*, a mask; to mask. (See *Visor*.)

‡‡ *Vis-a-vis* (Fr. *face to face*, opposite), a carriage in which two persons sit *face to face*.

§§ *Vision*, act of *seeing*; *sight*; a phantom, a spectre; in Scripture, a revelation from God;—such were the *visions* of Isaiah, of Amos, of Ezekiel, &c.

|||| *Visionary*, affected by phantoms, imaginary.

¶¶ *Visor*, a head-piece or *mask* used to disfigure and disguise.

*** *Vista* (Ital.) a *view* or *prospect* through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

divide', to separate, *to part* in pieces or portions; *divis'ible*, that may be divided or *separated*.

<i>avoid'</i> , v.	<i>divi'ding</i> , n. & a.	<i>indivisibil'ity</i> , n.
<i>avoid'able</i> , a.	<i>div'idend</i> , n.	†† <i>subdivide'</i> , v.
<i>avoid'ance</i> , n.	† <i>divid'ual</i> , a.	<i>subdivi'ded</i> , a.
<i>avoid'ed</i> , a.	<i>divis'ible</i> , a.	<i>subdivi'ding</i> , a.
<i>avoid'er</i> , n.	<i>divisibil'ity</i> , n.	<i>subdivisi'on</i> , n.
<i>avoid'ing</i> , a.	<i>divi'sive</i> , a.	<i>undivi'dable</i> , a.
<i>avoid'less</i> , a.	<i>divisi'on</i> , n.	<i>undivi'ded</i> , a.
* <i>device'</i> , n.	<i>divisi'onal</i> , a.	<i>undivi'dedly</i> , ad.
<i>device'ful</i> , a.	<i>divisi'onary</i> , a.	§§ <i>wid'ual</i> , a.
<i>device'fully</i> , ad.	<i>divi'sor</i> , n.	<i>void</i> , a. n. & v.
† <i>devise'</i> , v. & n.	<i>indivi'dable</i> , a.	<i>void'able</i> , a.
<i>devi'sable</i> , a.	<i>indivi'ded</i> , a.	<i>void'ance</i> , n.
<i>devi'sed</i> , a.	** <i>individ'ual</i> , a. & n.	<i>void'ed</i> , a.
<i>devisee'</i> , n.	<i>individ'ually</i> , ad.	<i>void'ing</i> , a.
<i>devi'ser</i> , n.	<i>individual'ity</i> , n.	<i>void'ness</i> , n.
<i>devi'sing</i> , a.	<i>individ'ualize</i> , v.	<i>void'er</i> , n.
† <i>devi'sor</i> , n.	<i>individ'ualized</i> , a.	<i>wid'ow</i> , n. & v.
§ <i>devoid'</i> , a.	<i>individ'ualizing</i> , a.	<i>wid'owed</i> , a.
<i>divide'</i> , v.	†† <i>individ'uate</i> , v. & a. ††	†† <i>wid'ower</i> , n.
<i>divi'dable</i> , a.	<i>individua'tion</i> , n.	<i>wid'owing</i> , a.
<i>divi'ded</i> , a.	<i>indivis'ible</i> , a. & n.	<i>wid'owhood</i> , n.
<i>divi'dedly</i> , ad.	<i>indivis'ibly</i> , ad.	<i>wid'ow-hunter</i> , n.
<i>divi'der</i> , n.	<i>indivis'ibleness</i> , n.	<i>wid'ow-maker</i> , n.

VIGIL, a. *watchful*, *waking*: as, *vig'ilant*, *watchful*.

*** <i>evigila'tion</i> , n.	<i>vig'il</i> , n.	<i>vig'ilant</i> , a.
††† <i>invig'ilance</i> , n.	<i>vig'ilance</i> , n.	<i>vig'ilantly</i> , ad.

* *Device*, that which is formed by design, or invented; scheme, artificial contrivance, stratagem, project; an emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto,—used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry.

† *Devise*, to invent, to contrive, to plan, to scheme; to bequeath by will, as land or other real estate; also, primarily, a dividing or division;—hence, the act of bequeathing by will; a will or testament; a share of estate bequeathed.

‡ *Devisor*, one who gives by will.

§ *Devoid*, void, empty, vacant; destitute, not possessing; free from, clear.

|| *Dividend*, a part or share; in arithmetic, the number to be *divided* into equal parts.

† *Dividual*, divided, shared in common with others.

** *Individual*, not *divided*, or not to be *divided*; single, one; pertaining to one only; also, a single person or human being.

†† *Individuate*, to make single, to distinguish from others of the species; also, undivided.

†† *Subdivide*, to divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions.

§§ *Vidual* (not used), belonging to the state of a widow.

||| *Widow*, a woman who has lost her husband by death; to bereave of a husband, to strip of any thing good.

††† *Widower*, a man who has lost his wife by death.

*** *Evigilation*, a waking or watching.

††† *Invigilance*, want of *vigilance*, neglect of watching.

VIGOR, *m.* 3. (*à vigeo*, *v.* 2. *to be brisk or strong*), *strength, energy*: as, *vig'orous, powerful, strong*.

invig'orate, <i>v.</i>	invigora'tion, <i>n.</i>	vig'orous, <i>a.</i>
invig'orated, <i>a.</i>	reinvig'orate, <i>v.</i>	vig'orously, <i>ad.</i>
invig'orating, <i>a.</i>	*vig'or, <i>n.</i>	vig'orousness, <i>n.</i>

VIL-IS, *a.* of small price or value, base, mean.

†revile', <i>v.</i>	vile, <i>a.</i>	vil'ifier, <i>n.</i>
revi'led, <i>a.</i>	vile'ly, <i>ad.</i>	vil'ifying, <i>a.</i>
revi'ler, <i>n.</i>	vile'ness, <i>n.</i>	vilifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
revi'ling, <i>a. & n.</i>	†vil'ify, <i>v.</i>	vil'ipend, <i>v.</i>
revi'lingly, <i>ad.</i>	vil'ified, <i>a.</i>	vilipend'ency, <i>n.</i>

VILL-A, *f.* 1. a country-seat.

§invil'laged, <i>a.</i>	†vil'lage, <i>n.</i>	*vil'lager, <i>n.</i>
vill, <i>n.</i>	vil'lager, <i>n.</i>	††villat'ic, <i>a.</i>
vil'la, <i>n.</i>		

VILLAN-US, *m.* 2. (*à vilis, or villa*), a wicked wretch.

††vil'lain, <i>n.</i>	vil'lanizer, <i>n.</i>	vil'lanously, <i>ad.</i>
§§vil'lanage, <i>n.</i>	vil'lany, <i>n.</i>	vil'lanousness, <i>n.</i>
vil'lanize, <i>v.</i>	vil'lanous, <i>a.</i>	

VILL-US, *m.* 2. shaggy hair—vil'lous, *a.*

VIMEN, *in-is*, *n.* 3. (*à vico, v.* 2. *to bind with twigs*), a twig
—|||vim'inal, *a.* vimin'eous, *a.*

VINC-O, *victum*, *v.* 3. *to conquer, to overcome, to subdue*:
as, *invin'cible*, not to be conquered or overcome; *van'quish*, to conquer, to subdue in battle.

††convince', <i>v.</i>	convinc'ed, <i>a.</i>	convince'ment, <i>n.</i>
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* *Vigor*, active strength or force; energy. (*Vigor*, and all its derivatives, imply active strength, or the power of action and exertion, in distinction from passive strength or strength to endure.)

† *Revile*, to reproach; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.

‡ *Vilify*, to make vile, to debase, to degrade; to defame, to traduce, to attempt to degrade by slander. § *Invillaged*, turned into a village.

|| *Vill*, a village, a small collection of houses.

† *Village*, a small assemblage of houses in the country, less than a town or city.

** *Villagery*, a district of villages.

†† *Villatic*, pertaining to a village.

‡† *Villain*, in feudal law, one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure; a vile wicked person, a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes,—as, the thief, the robber, the burglar, the murderer, the incendiary, the ravisher, the seducer, the cheat, the swindler, &c.

§§ *Villanage*, the state of a villain; base servitude; a base tenure of lands, tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord,—usually written villenage.

||| *Viminal*, pertaining to twigs: *Vimineous*, made of twigs or shoots.

†† *Convince*, to persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent; to convict, to prove guilty.

convinc'er, <i>n.</i>	evict'ed, <i>a.</i>	self-convic'tion, <i>n.</i>
convinc'ible, <i>a.</i>	evict'ing, <i>a.</i>	unconvin'ced, <i>a.</i>
convinc'ing, <i>a.</i>	evic'tion, <i>n.</i>	unvan'quishable, <i>a.</i>
convinc'ingly, <i>ad.</i>	extraprovinc'ial, <i>a.</i>	unvan'quished, <i>a.</i>
convinc'ingness, <i>n.</i>	inconvinc'ible, <i>a.</i>	van'quish, <i>v.</i>
*con'vict, <i>n.</i>	inconvinc'ibly, <i>ad.</i>	van'quishable, <i>a.</i>
†convict', <i>v. & a.</i>	invinc'ible, <i>a.</i>	van'quished, <i>a.</i>
convict'ed, <i>a.</i>	invinc'ibly, <i>ad.</i>	van'quisher, <i>n.</i>
convict'ing, <i>a.</i>	invinc'ibleness, <i>n.</i>	van'quishing, <i>a.</i>
convic'tion, <i>n.</i>	invincibil'ity, <i>n.</i>	††vic'tim, <i>n.</i>
convic'tive, <i>a.</i>	pervicac'ity, <i>n.</i>	††vic'tor, <i>n.</i>
convic'tively, <i>ad.</i>	pervica'cious, <i>a.</i>	vic'toress, <i>n.</i>
‡evince', <i>v.</i>	pervica'ciously, <i>ad.</i>	vic'tory, <i>n.</i>
evinc'ed, <i>a.</i>	pervica'ciousness, <i>n.</i>	victo'rious, <i>a.</i>
evinc'ible, <i>a.</i>	¶prov'in'ce, <i>n.</i>	victo'riously, <i>ad.</i>
evinc'ibly, <i>ad.</i>	provin'cial, <i>a. & n.</i>	victo'riousness, <i>n.</i>
evinc'ing, <i>a.</i>	**provin'cialism, <i>n.</i>	vin'cible, <i>a.</i>
evinc'ive, <i>a.</i>	provincial'ity, <i>n.</i>	vin'cibleness, <i>n.</i>
‡evict', <i>v.</i>	self-convic'ted, <i>a.</i>	

VINDEX, *ic-is, m. & f.* (*vis & dico*), *a punisher of wrongs:*
as, vin'dicate, to justify, to defend, to assert.

§§avenge', <i>v.</i>	revenge', <i>v. & n.</i>	revenge'ment, <i>n.</i>
aveng'ed, <i>a.</i>	reveng'ed, <i>a.</i>	reveng'er, <i>n.</i>
avenge'ment, <i>n.</i>	revenge'ful, <i>a.</i>	reveng'ing, <i>a.</i>
aveng'er, <i>n.</i>	revenge'fully, <i>ad.</i>	reveng'ingly, <i>ad.</i>
aveng'erness, <i>n.</i>	revenge'fulness, <i>n.</i>	revin'dicate, <i>v.</i>
aveng'ing, <i>a.</i>	revenge'less, <i>a.</i>	unaveng'ed, <i>a.</i>

* *Convict, v.* to determine the truth of a charge against one, to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to convince of sin.

† *Convict, n.* a person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

‡ *Evince, to show in a clear manner, to prove beyond any reasonable doubt, to manifest, to make evident.*

§ *Evict, in law, to dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings, to recover lands or tenements by law; to take away by sentence of law.*

|| *Pervicacious, very obstinate, stubborn, wilfully contrary or refractory.*

¶ *Province, a country belonging to a kingdom or state, either by conquest or colonization, usually situated at a distance from the kingdom or state; a division of a country; a region, a tract, a large extent; the proper office or business of a person.*

** *Provincialism, a peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province.*

†† *Victim, a living being sacrificed to some deity; usually some beast slain in sacrifice; something destroyed.*

‡‡ *Victor, one who conquers in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle. Victor differs from conqueror. We apply conquer to one who subdues countries, kingdoms, or nations; Victor, to one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; one who wins, or gains the advantage.*

§§ *Avenge, to take satisfaction for an injury, by punishing the injuring party. To avenge and revenge, radically, are synonymous. But modern usage restricts avenge to the taking of just punishment, and revenge to the infliction of pain or evil maliciously, in an illegal manner.*

unreveng'ed, <i>a.</i>	vindicabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	vin'dicator, <i>n.</i>
unrevenge'ful, <i>a.</i>	vin'dicate, <i>v.</i>	†vin'dictory, <i>a.</i>
*veng'eance, <i>n.</i>	vin'dicated, <i>a.</i>	†vindic'tive, <i>a.</i>
venge'ful, <i>a.</i>	vin'dicating, <i>a.</i>	vindic'tively, <i>ad.</i>
vin'dicable, <i>a.</i>	vindica'tion, <i>n.</i>	vindic'tiveness, <i>n.</i>

VIN-UM, *n.* 2. (οἶνος), *wine*; *a grape*: as, vi'nous, having the qualities of *wine*.

vin'a'ceous, <i>a.</i>	vindemia'tion, <i>n.</i>	††vint'age, <i>n.</i>
vine, <i>n.</i>	†vin'egar, <i>n.</i>	vint'ager, <i>n.</i>
vin'ed, <i>a.</i>	*vi'nery, <i>a.</i>	††vint'ner, <i>n.</i>
vine'-dresser, <i>n.</i>	vin'eyard, <i>n.</i>	§§vin'try, <i>n.</i>
§vinde'mial, <i>a.</i>	vi'nous, <i>a.</i>	vi'ny, <i>a.</i>
vinde'miate, <i>v.</i>	vinos'ity, <i>n.</i>	

VIOL-A, *f.* 1. *a violet*—viola'ceous, *a.* vi'olet, *n.*

VIOL-o, violatum, *v.* 1. (à vis, *f.* 3. *force, unjust force*), *to injure, to hurt*: as, vi'olate, *to injure, to break*.

invi'olable, <i>a.</i>	vi'olable, <i>a.</i>	vi'olator, <i>n.</i>
invi'olably, <i>ad.</i>	vi'olate, <i>v.</i>	vi'olence, <i>n.</i>
invi'olableness, <i>n.</i>	vi'olated, <i>a.</i>	vi'olent, <i>a.</i>
inviolabil'ity, <i>n.</i>	vi'olating, <i>a.</i>	vi'olently, <i>ad.</i>
invi'olate, <i>a.</i>	viola'tion, <i>n.</i>	unvi'olated, <i>a.</i>
invi'olated, <i>a.</i>		

VIPER-A, *f.* 1. *a viper, a kind of serpent*.

vi'per, <i>n.</i>	vi'perine, <i>a.</i>	vi'perous, <i>a.</i>
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VIR, *m.* 2. (ἀνρ), *a man*: as, vi'rile, pertaining to a *man*, or the male sex, masculine.

* *Vengeance*, the infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offence. Such infliction, proceeding from malice or mere resentment, and not necessary for the purposes of justice, is *revenge*. When it proceeds from a mere love of justice, and the necessity of punishing offenders for the support of the laws, it is *vengeance*. In this case, *vengeance* is a just retribution, recompense, or punishment; and it is the scriptural use of the word.

† *Vindictory*, punitory, inflicting punishment, *avenging*.

‡ *Vindictive*, revengeful, given to *revenge*.

§ *Vindemial*, belonging to a *vintage* or *grape harvest*.

|| *Vindemiate*, to gather the *vintage*.

†† *Vinegar*, a vegetable acid, an acid liquor obtained from *wine*, beer, or other liquors, by the second or acetous fermentation. *Vinegar* may differ indefinitely in the degree of its acidity.

** *Vinery*, in gardening, an erection for supporting *vines*, and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues or passages for smoke.

†† *Vintage*, the produce of the *vine* for the season; the time of gathering the crop of *grapes*. †† *Vintner*, one who deals in *wine*, a *wine-seller*.

§§ *Vintry*, a place where *wine* is sold.

||| *Violence*, physical force, moral force; vehemence, outrage, unjust force; rape.

*dec'emvir, n.	quindecem'virate, n.	†vira'go, n.
decem'viral, a.	quin'quevir, n.	viragin'ian, a.
decem'virate, n.	tri'umvir, n.	vi'rile, a.
quindec'emvir, n.	trium'virate, n.	viril'ity, n.

VIRGO, in-is, f. 3. (*à vireo, v. 2. to be green, to bloom*), a maid, a woman unmarried; any thing untouched.

†devir'ginate, v.	vir'ginal, a.	vi'rent, a.
§vir'go, n.	virgin'ity, n.	¶virid'ity, n.
vir'gin, n. & a.		

VIRTUS, f. 3. *bravery, valor, power; moral goodness.*

**vir'tu, n.	††virtuo'so-ship, n.	vir'tuous, a.
vir'tue, n.	§§vir'tual, a.	vir'tuously, ad.
vir'tueless, a.	vir'tually, ad.	vir'tuousness, n.
††virtuo'so, n.	virtual'ity, n.	unvir'tuous, a.

VIR-US, n. 2. *a noxious or hurtful juice, poison.*

vir'ulence, n.	vir'ulent, a.	¶¶vi'rus, n.
vir'ulency, n.	vir'ulently, ad.	

VISC-UM, n. 2. *glue, birdlime: as, vis'cid, glutinous.*

**invis'cate, v.	viscid'ity, n.	viscos'ity, or
vis'cid, a.	†††vis'cous, a.	vis'cousness, n.

VISC-US, ër-is, n. 3. *a bowel or entrail.*

†††evis'cerate, v.	evis'cerating, a.	vis'ceral, a.
evis'cerated, a.	§§§vis'cera, n.	vis'cerate, v.

VITI-UM, n. 2. *vice, the opposite of virtue; disease.*

* *Decemvir*, one of ten magistrates who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.

† *Virago*, a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior; in common language, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman.

‡ *Devirginate*, to deflower.

§ *Virgo*, a sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters in August; a constellation, containing 110 stars.

|| *Virent*, green, verdant, fresh.

¶ *Viridity*, greenness, verdure, the colour of fresh vegetables.

** *Virtu*, (Ital.) a love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

†† *Virtuoso*, (Ital.) a man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

†† *Virtuosship*, the pursuits of a virtuoso.

§§ *Virtual*, potential; being in essence or effect, not in fact.

|||| *Virulent*, extremely active in *doing injury*; very *poisonous* or *venomous*, very bitter in enmity; malignant.—No *poison* is more *virulent* than that of some species of serpents.

¶¶ *Virus*, foul or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison.

*** *Inviscate*, to lime, to daub with *glue*; to catch with *glue* or *birdlime*.

††† *Viscous*, *glutinous*, sticky, adhesive, tenacious.

††† *Eviscerate*, *Viscerate*, to embowel or disembowel, to take out the *entrails*, to search the *bowels*.

§§§ *Viscera*, the *entrails* or *intestines*; the contents of the abdomen and thorax.

unvit'iated, or	vicia'tion, <i>n.</i>	vit'iating, <i>a.</i>
unvic'iated, <i>a.</i>	vici'ous, <i>a.</i>	vitia'tion, <i>n.</i>
vice, <i>n.</i>	vici'ously, <i>ad.</i>	viti'ous, <i>a.</i>
*vic'iate, <i>v.</i>	vici'ousness, <i>n.</i>	viti'ously, <i>ad.</i>
vic'iated, <i>a.</i>	vit'iate, <i>v.</i>	viti'ousness, <i>n.</i>
vic'iating, <i>a.</i>	vit'iated, <i>a.</i>	

VIT-o, *v.* 1. *to shun, to avoid*: as, ev'itate, *to avoid*.

ev'itable, <i>a.</i>	inev'itable, <i>a.</i>	inevitabil'ity, <i>n.</i>
ev'itate, <i>v.</i>	inev'itably, <i>ad.</i>	unev'itable, <i>a.</i>
evita'tion, <i>n.</i>	inev'itableness, <i>n.</i>	

VITR-UM, *n.* 2. *glass*: as, vit'reous, *pertaining to glass*.

unvit'rified, <i>a.</i>	vit'riform, <i>a.</i>	vitriola'tion, <i>n.</i>
vit'reo-electric, <i>a.</i>	vitres'cence, <i>n.</i>	vitriol'ic, <i>a.</i>
vit'reous, <i>a.</i>	vitres'cent, <i>a.</i>	vit'riolizable, <i>a.</i>
vit'reousness, <i>n.</i>	vitres'cible, <i>a.</i>	vit'riolize, <i>v.</i>
†vit'rify, <i>v.</i>	†vit'riol, <i>n.</i>	vit'riolized, <i>a.</i>
vitrifac'tion, <i>n.</i>	‡vit'riolate, <i>v.</i>	vit'riolizing, <i>a.</i>
vit'rifiable, <i>a.</i>	vit'riolated, <i>a.</i>	vitrioliza'tion, <i>n.</i>
vit'rified, <i>a.</i>	vit'riolating, <i>a.</i>	

VITUL-us, *m.* 2. *a calf*—vit'uline, *a.*

VITUPER-o, vituperatum, *v.* 1. *to blame, to censure*.

vitu'perable, <i>a.</i>	vitu'perating, <i>a.</i>	vitu'perative, <i>a.</i>
vitu'perate, <i>v.</i>	vitupera'tion, <i>n.</i>	

VIV-o, victum, *v.* 3. *to live*: as, revive', *to live again*; sur-vive', *to outlive*; viv'ify, viv'ificate, *to give life*.

†conviv'ial, <i>a.</i>	revi'ved, <i>a.</i>	revivifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
convivial'ity, <i>n.</i>	revi'ver, <i>n.</i>	**revivis'cence, or
convict'ual, <i>v.</i>	revi'ving, <i>n. & a.</i>	revivis'cency, <i>n.</i>
revi'val, <i>n.</i>	reviv'ify, <i>v.</i>	revivis'cent, <i>a.</i>
revive', <i>v.</i>	reviv'ificate, <i>v.</i>	survi'val, <i>n.</i>

* *Viciate, Vitiare*, to injure the substance or properties of a thing, so as to impair its value, and lessen or destroy its use; to make less pure, or wholly impure; to deprave, in a physical or moral sense; to render defective, and thus to destroy the validity of.

† *Vitrify*, to convert into *glass* by fusion or the action of heat; to become *glass*.

‡ *Vitriol*, a mineral; in chemistry, a combination of the acid of sulphur with any metallic substance; but chiefly *green vitriol*, or sulphate of iron; *blue vitriol*, or sulphate of copper; and *white vitriol*, or sulphate of zinc.

§ *Vitriolave, Vitriolize*, to convert, as sulphur in any compound, into sulphuric acid, formerly called *vitriolic acid*. Thus, the sulphuret of iron becomes sulphate of iron, or *green vitriol*. *Vitriolic acid*, in modern chemistry, is denominated *sulphuric acid*, the base of it being sulphur; sulphur completely saturated with oxygen.

|| *Vituperative*, uttering or writing *censure*; containing *censure*.

† *Convivial*, relating to a *feast or entertainment*; festal, social, jovial

*** *Reviviscence*, renewal of *life*, return to *life*.

survi'vance, <i>n.</i>	vict'ualling, <i>a.</i>	††viv'id, <i>a.</i>
survive', <i>v.</i>	vict'ualling-house, <i>n.</i>	viv'idly, <i>ad.</i>
survi'vency, <i>n.</i>	vi'tal, <i>a.</i>	viv'idness, <i>n.</i>
survi'ving, <i>a.</i>	vi'tals, <i>n.</i>	*vivif'ic, or
survi'vor, <i>n.</i>	vi'tally, <i>ad.</i>	vivif'ical, <i>a.</i>
survi'vorship, <i>n.</i>	vital'ity, <i>n.</i>	vivif'icate, <i>v.</i>
unrevi'ved, <i>a.</i>	vi'talize, <i>v.</i>	vivifica'tion, <i>n.</i>
unvi'tal, <i>a.</i>	‡vivac'ity, <i>n.</i>	vivif'icative, <i>a.</i>
*vi'able, <i>a.</i>	viva'cious, <i>a.</i>	viv'ify, <i>v.</i>
†vi'and, <i>n.</i>	viva'ciousness, <i>n.</i>	viv'ified, <i>a.</i>
vict'ual, <i>v.</i>	viv'a-voce, <i>ad.</i>	viv'ifying, <i>a.</i>
†vict'uals, <i>n.</i>	‖vi'vary, <i>n.</i>	††vivip'arous, <i>a.</i>
vict'ualler, <i>n.</i>		

Voc-o, vocatum, *v.* 1. (*à* vox, voc-is, *f.* 3. *a* voice, *a* word), to call: as, convoke', to call together; evoke', to call out or forth; invoke', to call on, to implore; vo'cable, *a* word.

ad'vocacy, <i>n.</i>	avouch'able, <i>a.</i>	convo'ked, <i>a.</i>
††ad'vocate, <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>	avouch'ed, <i>a.</i>	convo'king, <i>a.</i>
ad'vocatess, <i>n.</i>	avouch'er, <i>n.</i>	†††equiv'ocal, <i>a.</i> & <i>n.</i>
ad'vocated, <i>a.</i>	avouch'ing, <i>a.</i>	equiv'ocally, <i>ad.</i>
ad'vocating, <i>a.</i>	avouch'ment, <i>n.</i>	equiv'ocalness, <i>n.</i>
advoca'tion, <i>n.</i>	con'vocate, <i>v.</i>	***equiv'ocate, <i>v.</i>
‡‡avoca'tion, <i>n.</i>	convoca'tion, <i>n.</i>	equiv'ocated, <i>a.</i>
‖‖‖avouch', <i>v.</i>	convoke', <i>v.</i>	equiv'ocating, <i>a.</i>

* *Viable*, capable of living,—as a new-born infant or premature child.

† *Viant*, meat dressed, food,—so called, because food supports *life*. (It is used chiefly in the plural.)

‡ *Victuals*, food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions, meat, sustenance.

§ *Vivacity*, the being *lively* or *active*, *liveliness*; air of *life* and activity; *life*, animation, spirits.

‖ *Vivary*, a warren; a place for keeping *living* animals,—as, a pond, a park, &c.

†† *Vivid*, *lively*, *sprightly*, *active*; *bright*, *strong*.

** *Vivific*, giving *life*, *reviving*, *enlivening*.

††† *Viviparous*, producing young in a *living* state,—as, all *mammifers* or such animals as have breasts for nourishing their young, as distinguished from *oviparous*, producing eggs, or young from eggs,—as fowls.

‡‡ *Advocate*, one who *pleads* the cause of another in a court of justice. We say, a man is a learned lawyer and an able *advocate*. *Lord advocate*, in Scotland, is the principal crown lawyer, or prosecutor of crimes. *Faculty of Advocates*, in Scotland, is a society of eminent lawyers, who practise in the highest courts, and who are admitted members only upon the severest examination, at three different times. It consists of about two hundred members, and from this body are vacancies on the bench usually supplied.

§§ *Avocation*, the act of *calling* aside; the business which *calls* aside. (The use of this word for *vocation*, is very improper.)

‖‖‖ *Avouch*, to affirm, to declare or assert with positiveness; to produce or call in, to affirm in favour of, to maintain or support.

†††† *Equivocal*, being of doubtful signification, that may be understood in different senses, doubtful, ambiguous.

*** *Equivocate*, to use *words* of a doubtful signification, to express one's

equivoca'tion, *n.*
 equiv'ocator, *n.*
 *e'quivoke, *n.*
 evoke', or
 ev'ocate, *v.*
 evoca'tion, *n.*
 in'vocate, or
 invoke', *v.*
 in'vicated, *a.*
 in'vocating, *a.*
 invoca'tion, *n.*
 invo'ked, *a.*
 invo'king, *a.*
 irrev'ocable, *a.*
 irrev'ocably, *ad.*
 irrev'ocableness, *n.*
 irrevocabil'ity, *n.*
 misvouch', *v.*
 provoca'tion, *n.*
 provo'cative, *a. & n.*
 provo'cativeness, *n.*
 †provoke', *v.*
 provo'ked, *a.*

provo'ker, *n.*
 provo'king, *a.*
 provo'kingly, *ad.*
 †rev'ocable, *a.*
 rev'ocableness, *n.*
 revoca'tion, *n.*
 †revoke', *v.*
 revo'ked, *a.*
 revoke'ment, *n.*
 revo'king, *a.*
 unequiv'ocal, *a.*
 unequiv'ocally, *ad.*
 ||univ'ocal, *a.*
 univ'ocally, *ad.*
 univoca'tion, *n.*
 unprovo'ked, *a.*
 unprovo'king, *a.*
 unrevo'ked, *a.*
 vo'cable, *n.*
 †vocab'ulary, *n.*
 **vo'cal, *a.*
 vo'cally, *ad.*
 vocal'ity, *n.*

vo'calize, *v.*
 vo'calized, *a.*
 vo'calizing, *a.*
 ††voca'tion, *n.*
 ††voc'ative, *a. & n.*
 ††vocif'erate, *v.*
 vocif'erating, *a.*
 vocifera'tion, *n.*
 vocif'erous, *a.*
 ||||voice, *n.*
 voic'ed, *a.*
 voice'less, *a.*
 †††vouch, *v. & n.*
 vouch'ed, *a.*
 vouchee', *n.*
 vouch'er, *n.*
 vouch'ing, *a.*
 ***vouchsafe', *v.*
 vouchsa'fed, *a.*
 vouchsa'fing, *a.*
 vouchsafe'ment, *n.*
 †††vow'el, *n.*
 vow'elled, *a.*

VOL-o, volatum, v. 1. to fly: as, altiv'olant, flying high.

altiv'olant, *a.*
 circumvola'tion, *n.*
 evola'tion, *n.*
 unvol'atilized, *a.*
 vol'ant, *a.*
 †††vol'atile, *a.*
 vol'atileness, *n.*
 volatil'ity, *n.*
 †††vol'atilize, *v.*

opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions.

* *Equivoke, Equivocal*, double meaning, ambiguous terms.

† *Provoke*, to call forth or into action, to arouse, to excite; to make angry, to offend, to incense, to enrage; to cause; to stimulate; to move, to stir up, to incite.

‡ *Revocable*, that may be recalled or revoked, repeated or annulled.

§ *Revoke*, to recall, to repeal, to reverse, (by the same authority which granted the thing.)

|| *Univocal, Univocation*. (See under *Unus*, p. 485.)

†† *Vocabulary*, a collection of words; a small dictionary.

** *Vocal*, relating to the voice.

††† *Vocation*, a calling, employment, occupation, trade.

†† *Vocative*, relating to calling; also, the fifth case in grammar.

§§ *Vociferate*, to call out with vehemence, to bawl out, to exclaim; to utter with a loud voice.

|||| *Voice*, sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth.

†††† *Vouch*, to call to witness; to declare, to affirm, to attest; to warrant, to confirm, to establish by proof; to bear witness.

*** *Vouchsafe*, to permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant; to condescend, to deign, to yield.

††††† *Vowel*, a simple sound; a letter which represents a simple sound.

††††† *Volatile*, flying, having the power to fly; capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state; lively, gay, full of spirit, airy;—hence, fickle, apt to change.

§§§§ *Volatilize*, to render volatile, to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor, or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

vol'atiliz^d, *a*.
vol'atiliz^g, *a*.
volatiliza'tion, *n*.

*vole, *n*.
†vo'lery, *n*.
volita'tion, *n*.

‡vol'ley, *n*. & *v*.
vol'leyed, *a*.

VOL-o, volitum, *v*. irreg. *to will, to be willing, to wish*: as, benev'olence, good will; malev'olence, ill-will.

benev'olence, <i>n</i> .	invol'untariness, <i>n</i> .	‡voliti'on, <i>n</i> .
benev'olent, <i>a</i> .	‡malev'olence, <i>n</i> .	vol'itive, <i>a</i> .
benev'olently, <i>ad</i> .	malev'olent, <i>a</i> .	**vol'untary, <i>a</i> . & <i>n</i> .
benev'olentness, <i>n</i> .	malev'olently, <i>ad</i> .	vol'untarily, <i>ad</i> .
invol'untary, <i>a</i> .	‡‡nolens volens, (Lat.)	vol'untariness, <i>n</i> .
invol'untarily, <i>ad</i> .	noliti'on, <i>n</i> .	‡‡volunteer', <i>n</i> . <i>a</i> . & <i>v</i> .

VOLUPTAS, *f*. 3. (à volo, *to will*), *pleasure*.

‡‡volup'tuary, <i>n</i> .	volup'tuously, <i>ad</i> .	volup'tuousness, <i>n</i> .
‡‡volup'tuous, <i>a</i> .		

VOLV-o, volutum, *v*. 3. *to roll*: as, circumvolve', *to roll round*; devolve', *to roll down, to pass over*; evolve', *to unfold, to expand*.

antirevolu'tionary, <i>a</i> .	convolu'tion, <i>n</i> .	***intervolve', <i>v</i> .
antirevolu'tionist, <i>n</i> .	devolve', <i>v</i> .	intervolv'ed, <i>a</i> .
circumvolve', <i>v</i> .	devolv'ed, <i>a</i> .	intervolv'ing, <i>a</i> .
circumvolv'ed, <i>a</i> .	devolv'ing, <i>a</i> .	involve', <i>v</i> .
circumvolv'ing, <i>a</i> .	devolu'tion, <i>n</i> .	involv'ed, <i>a</i> .
circumvolu'tion, <i>n</i> .	disinvolve', <i>v</i> .	involv'ing, <i>a</i> .
convolve', <i>v</i> .	evolve', <i>v</i> .	involu'tion, <i>n</i> .
‡‡‡convolv'ulus, <i>n</i> .	evolv'ed, <i>a</i> .	‡‡‡in'volute, or
‡‡‡con'volute, or	evolv'ing, <i>a</i> .	in'voluted, <i>a</i> .
con'voluted, <i>a</i> .	evolu'tion, <i>n</i> .	irrev'oluble, <i>a</i> .

* Vole, a deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

† Volery, a flight of birds; a large bird-cage, in which the birds have room to fly, an aviary.

‡ Volley, a flight of shot, the discharge of many small-arms at once; a burst or emission of many things at once.

§ Malevolence, ill-will, personal hatred, enmity of heart, evil disposition to another. It expresses less than malignity.

‡‡ Nolens volens (Lat.) unwilling or willing; whether he will or not.

‡‡ Volition, the act or power of willing,—opposed to *nolition* or unwillingness.

** Voluntary, acting by choice or spontaneously; proceeding from free will, willing.

‡‡ Volunteer, a voluntary soldier, or one who enters into military service of his own free will.

‡‡ Voluptuary, a man addicted to luxury, or the gratification of the appetite, and to other sensual pleasures.

§§ Voluptuous, given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications.

‡‡‡ Convolvulus, a flower that rolls itself together.

‡‡‡ Convolute, Convoluted, in botany, rolled together, or one part on another—as the sides or margins of nascent leaves.

*** Intervolve, to involve one within another.

‡‡‡ Involute, Involuted, in botany, rolled spirally inwards.

*ob'volute, or
ob'voluted, *a.*
†revolt', *v.* & *n.*
revolt'ed, *a.*
revolt'er, *n.*
revolt'ing, *a.*
†rev'olute, *a.*
§revolu'tion, *n.*
revolu'tionary, *a.*
revolu'tionier, *n.*
revolu'tionist, *n.*
revolu'tionize, *v.*

revolu'tionized, *a.*
revolu'tionizing, *a.*
||revolve', *v.*
revolv'ed, *a.*
revolv'ing, *a.*
revolv'ency, *n.*
¶volt, *n.*
**vol'uble, *a.*
vol'ubly, *ad.*
volu'bilate, or
vol'ubile, *a.*
volubil'ity, *n.*

††vol'ume, *n.*
vol'umed, *a.*
volu'minous, *a.*
volu'minously, *ad.*
volu'minousness, *n.*
††volute', *n.*
§§voluta'tion, *n.*
|||volu'tion, *n.*
valve, *n.*
¶¶wal'low, *v.* & *n.*
wal'lower, *n.*
wal'lowish, *a.*

VOMIT-*o*, *v.* 1. (*à vomo*, *v.* 3. *to vomit* or *spew*), *to cast up from the stomach.*

evomiti'on, *n.*
igniv'omous, *a.*
revom'it, *v.*
revom'ited, *a.*

revom'iting, *a.*
vom'it, *v.* & *n.*
vom'ited, *a.*
vom'iting, *a.* & *n.*

vomiti'on, *n.*
vom'itive, *a.*
***vom'itory, *a.* & *n.*

VOR-*o*, *v.* 1. *to eat, to devour*: as, *graminiv'orous*, *eating grass*; *phytiv'orous*, *feeding on plants.*

carniv'orous, *a.*
†††devour', *v.*
devour'ed, *a.*
devour'er, *n.*
devour'ing, *a.*

devour'ingly, *ad.*
†††equiv'orous, *a.*
graminiv'orous, *a.*
graniv'orous, *a.*
herbiv'orous, *a.*

insectiv'orous, *a.*
omniv'orous, *a.*
ossiv'orous, *a.*
phytiv'orous, *a.*
pisciv'orous, *a.*

**Obvolute* foliation, in botany, is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.

† *Revolt*, to fall off, or *turn* from one to another, to renounce allegiance and subjection to one's prince or state.

‡ *Revolvute*, in botany, *rolled* back or downwards.

§ *Revolution*, in physics, rotation, the circular motion of a body on its axis; in politics, a material or entire *change* in the constitution of government.

|| *Revolve*, to *turn* again and again; to *turn* or *roll* round; to move round a centre.

¶ *Volt* a round or circular tread; in fencing, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

** *Voluble*, that may *roll*, apt to *roll*; *rolling*; nimble, active, fluent.

†† *Volume*, primarily a *roll*, as the ancients wrote on long strips of bark, parchment, or other material, which they formed into *rolls* or *folds*; a *roll* or *turn*; a book.

‡‡ *Volute*, in architecture, a kind of spiral *scroll* in the capitals; in natural history, a genus of shells.

§§ *Volutation*, a *wallowing*.

||| *Volution*, a spiral *turn*.

¶¶ *Wallow*, to *roll* one's body on the earth, in mire or on other substance.

*** *Vomitory*, procuring *vomits*, causing to eject from the stomach, emetic; also, an emetic; a door.—*Gibbon*.

††† *Devour*, to *eat* up, to *eat* with greediness; to consume, to destroy, to waste, to slay.

‡‡‡ *Equivorous*, *feeding* or subsisting on horse flesh,—as, *equivorous Tartars*.—*Quart. Rev.*

sanguiniv'orous, *a.*
 self-devour'ing, *a.*
 *vermiv'orous, *a.*

vorac'ity, *n.*
 †vora'cious, *a.*
 vora'ciously, *ad.*

vora'ciousness, *n.*
 †vorag'inous, *a.*

VOT—UM, n. 2. (à voveo, *v. 2.* to *vow*), *a vow, a promise made to God: as, vow, a solemn promise.*

‡avow', *v.*
 avow'able, *a.*
 avow'al, *n.*
 avow'ed, *a.*
 avow'edly, *ad.*
 avow'er, *n.*
 avow'ing, *n. & a.*
 ||devote', *v. & a.*
 devo'ted, *a.*
 devo'tedness, *n.*
 devotee', *n.*
 devote'ment, *n.*
 devo'ter, *n.*
 devo'ting, *a.*
 †devot'ion, *n.*

devo'tional, *a.*
 devo'tionalist, *or*
 devo'tionist, *n.*
 **devout', *a.*
 devout'less, *a.*
 devout'lessness, *n.*
 devout'ly, *ad.*
 devout'ness, *n.*
 indevo'tion, *n.*
 indevo'ted, *a.*
 indevout', *a.*
 indevout'ly, *ad.*
 ††lip-devo'tion, *n.*
 outvote', *v.*
 self-devo'ted, *a.*

undevo'ted, *a.*
 undevo't', *a.*
 unvote', *a.*
 ††vo'tary, *n. & a.*
 ‡vo'taress, *n.*
 vote, *n. & v.*
 vo'ted, *a.*
 vo'ter, *n.*
 vo'ting, *a. & n.*
 |||vo'tive, *a.*
 vow, *n. & v.*
 vow'ed, *a.*
 vow'er, *n.*
 vow'ing, *a.*

VULCAN—US, m. 2. *Vulcan, the god of fire.*

††pseudo-volca'no, *n.*
 ***volca'no, *or*

volca'no, *n.*
 volcan'ic, *a.*

vol'canist, *n.*
 †††vol'canite, *n.*

* *Vermivorous*, eating worms.

† *Voracious*, greedy for eating, ravenous, very hungry; rapacious, eager to devour; ready to swallow up.

‡ *Voraginous*, full of gulfs.

§ *Avow*, to declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain, or defend; or simply to own, acknowledge, or confess frankly.

|| *Devote*, to appropriate by *vow*, to dedicate or set apart; to give up wholly, to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to give up, to resign; to doom, to consign over.

† *Devotion*, the state of being dedicated; a solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God with reverence, faith, and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; *devoutness*; external worship; acts of religion; prayer to God; ardent love or affection.

** *Devout*, yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; pious, *devoted* to religion, religious; sincere, solemn, earnest.

†† *Lip-devotion*, prayers uttered by the lips, without the desires of the heart.

‡† *Votary*, one devoted to any thing.

§§ *Votaress*, a female votary.

||| *Votive*, given by *vow*, *devoted*.

††† *Pseudo-volcano*, a volcano that emits smoke, and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

*** *Volcano*, in geology, an opening in the surface of the earth, or in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava, or other substances, are ejected. Such are seen in Etna in Sicily, Vesuvius in Italy, and Hecla in Iceland. It is vulgarly called a *burning mountain*. Herschel has discovered a *volcano* in the moon. Also, the mountain that ejects fire, smoke, &c.

††† *Volcanite*, a mineral, otherwise called augite.

*volcan'ity, n.***vol'canize, v.**vol'canized, a.**vol'canizing, a.**volcaniza'tion, n.*

VULG—*us, n. 2. the common people, the populace: as, divulge', to make public, to reveal; promulge', to publish.*

*divul'gate, a.**promul'gating, a.**undivulg'ed, a.**divulga'tion, n.**promulga'tion, n.**unvul'gar, a.**divulge', v.**promul'gator, n.**†vul'gar, a. & n.**divulg'ed, a.**†promulge', v.**vul'garly, ad.**divulg'er, n.**promulg'ed, a.**vul'garism, n.**divulg'ing, a.**promulg'er, n.**vulgar'ity, n.**promul'gate, v.**promulg'ing, a.**vul'garize, v.**promulgated, a.**supravul'gar, a.**‡vul'gate, n. & a.*

VULNUS, *ēr-is, n. 3. a wound: as, vul'nerable, that may be wounded, liable to injury.*

*invul'nerable, a.**invulnerabil'ity, n.**vul'nerable, a.**invul'nerableness, n.**unvul'nerable, a.**‖vul'nerary, a. & n.*

VULP—*es, f. 3. a fox—vul'pine, a.*

VULTUR, *m. 3. a ravenous and carnivorous bird.*

*vul'ture, n.**vul'turine, a.*

W.

WONDER (Sax.) *a wonder, a sight; an emotion.*

*¶won'der, n. & v.**won'derfulness, n.**won'derworking, a.**won'derer, n.**won'dering, a.**won'drous, a.**won'derful, a.**won'derment, n.**won'drously, ad.**won'derfully, ad.**won'derstruck, a.*

* *Volcanize*, to subject to, or cause to undergo *volcanic* heat, and to be affected by its action.

† *Promulge* (à *pro* & *vulgus*), to promulgate, to publish or teach. (Less used than *promulgate*.)

‡ *Vulgar*, the common people. (It has no plural termination, but has often a plural verb.) Also, pertaining to the common unlettered people.

§ *Vulgate*, a very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Romish Church admits to be authentic.—So called, from its common use in the Latin Church.

‖ *Vulnerary*, useful in healing wounds; also, any plant, drug, or composition, useful in the cure of wounds.

¶ *Wonder*, 1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind, of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*. It differs from *admiration*, in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation, nor directed to persons. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment*, and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated. 2. Cause of wonder, that which excites surprise; a strange thing, a prodigy, a miracle.—The seven wonders of the world were the *Egyptian pyramids*; the *mausoleum* erected by *Artemisia*; the *Temple of Diana* at *Ephesus*; the *walls and hanging gardens* of *Babylon*; the *colossus* at *Rhodes*; the *statue of Jupiter Olympus*; and the *Pharos* or *watch-tower* of *Alexandria*.—(See *Lempriere's Class. Dict.*)

X.

- XER-OS (ξηρος), *dry*—*xeroph'agy, *n.* †xerophthal'my, *n.*
 XIPH-OS (ξιφος), *a sword*—†xiph'ias, *n.* §xiph'oid, *a.*
 XYL-ON (ξυλον), *wood*—||lithox'yle, *n.* ¶xylog'raphy, *n.*
 XYSTER (ξυστης, à ξυω, *to scrape*), *a scraper*—**xys'ter, *n.*

Z.

ZEL-OS (ζηλος, à ζεω, *to boil*), *zeal*, or *passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing, eagerness of desire.*

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ††ap'ozem, <i>n.</i> | zealot'ical, <i>a.</i> | Zelo'tes, <i>n.</i> |
| apozem'ic, <i>a.</i> | zeal'ous, <i>a.</i> | ze'olite, <i>n.</i> |
| ††miszeal'ous, <i>a.</i> | zeal'ously, <i>ad.</i> | zeolit'ic, <i>a.</i> |
| zeal, <i>n.</i> | zeal'ousness, <i>n.</i> | zeolit'iform, <i>a.</i> |
| §§zeal'ot, <i>n.</i> | | |

ZENITH (Arab.) *the point overhead, opposite to the Nadir*
 —zen'ith, *n.*

ZEPHYR-US, *m.* 2. (ζεφυρος), *the west wind; poetically, any gentle soft breeze*—zeph'yrus, *n.* zeph'yr, *n.*

ZETE-O (ζητω), *to seek*—¶¶zetet'ic, *a.*

ZON-A, *f.* 1. (ζωνη), *a girdle*—***zone, *n.* zo'ned, *a.*

ZO-ON (ζων, à ζωω, *living*), *a living creature, an animal.*

* *Xerophagy*, the eating of *dry* meats, a sort of food among the primitive Christians.

† *Xerophthalmy*, a *dry red soreness* or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors.

† *Xiphias*, the *sword-fish*; a comet shaped like a *sword*.

§ *Xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage*, is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast bone.

|| *Lithoxyle*, petrified *wood*.

¶ *Xylography*, *wood-engraving*; the act or art of cutting figures in *wood*, in representation of natural objects.

** *Xyster*, a surgeon's instrument for *scraping* bones.

†† *Apozem*, a *decoction*, in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by *boiling*.

§§ *Miszealous*, actuated by false *zeal*.

||| *Zeolite*, one who engages *warmly* in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor. It is generally used in *dispraise*, or applied to one whose ardor is intemperate and censurable.

¶¶ *Zetetic*, that *seeks*; that proceeds by *inquiry*. The *zetetic* method, in

mathematics, is that used in investigation, or the solution of problems.

*** *Zone*, a *girdle* (or *waist-belt*); *circuit*, *circumference*. In geography, a *division* of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. The *zones* are five;—the *torrid zone*, extending from tropic 46°, 56', or 23°, 28', on each side of the equator; two *temperate* or *variable zones*, situated between the tropics and polar circles; and two *frigid zones*, situated between the polar circles and the poles.

*Zo'diac, *n.*zodi'acal, *a.*†zoog'raphy, *n.*zoograph'ical, *a.*zoog'rapher, *n.*†zo'olite, *n.*‡zool'ogy, *n.*zoolog'ical, *a.*zool'ogist, *n.*‖zoon'ic, *a.*†‖zoon'omy, *n.***zooph'orus, *n.*zooph'oric, *a.*††zo'ophyte, *n.*††zoophytol'ogy, *n.*zoophytolog'ical, *a.*‡‡zoot'omy, *n.*zoot'omist, *n.*

ZUM-E (Ζυμη, à ζεω, to boil), leaven, ferment.

‖‖‖zim'ome, or

zym'ome, *n.*††‖zu'mate, *n.****zu'mic, *a.*†††zumol'ogy, *n.*zumol'ogist, *n.*zumolog'ical, *a.*†††zumosim'eter, *n.*ZYG-oo (Ζυγω), to join—§§§zygodac'tylous, *a.*

* *Zodiac*, a broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course; the centre of this belt is the ecliptic, which is the path of the sun. It intersects the equator at an angle of 23 and a half degrees, or rather 29'. This is called its obliquity.—A girdle.

† *Zoography*, a description of *animals*, their forms and habits; (but *zoology* is generally used.) † *Zoolite*, *animal* substance, petrified or fossil.

§ *Zoology*, a treatise on *animals*, or the science of *animals*;—that branch of natural history, which respects the forms, classification, history, and habits of *animals*, particularly of *brutes* or *irrational animals*.

‖ *Zoonic*, pertaining to *animals*;—as, the *animal* acid obtained from *animal* substances.

†† *Zoonomy*, the laws of an *animal* life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of *animal* life, their causes and relations.

** *Zoophorus*, in ancient architecture, the same with the *frieze* in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice;—so called, from the figures of *animals* carved upon it. †† *Zoophyte*, see under *Phyton*, p. 317.

‡‡ *Zoophytology*, the natural history of *zoophytes*.

§§ *Zootomy*, see under *Tomos*, p. 466.

‖‖‖ *Zimome* or *Zymome*, one of the constituents of *gluten*.

††† *Zumate*, a combination of the *zumic* acid and a salifiable base.

*** The *Zumic* acid is procured from many *acescent* vegetable substances.

††† *Zumology*, a treatise on the *fermentation* of liquors, or the doctrine of *fermentation*.

‡‡‡ *Zumosimeter*, an instrument proposed by Swammerdam, for ascertaining the degree of *fermentation* occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in *fermentation*.

§§§ *Zygodactylous*, having the toes disposed in pairs,—distinguishing an order of fowls which have the feet furnished with two toes before, and two behind,—as the parrot, woodpecker, &c.—*Edin. Encyc.*



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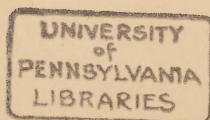
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